Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

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Patrick C. Keliher (ME), Chair *Spud Woodward (GA), Vice-Chair* *Robert E. Beal, Executive Director*

Sustainable and Cooperative Management of Atlantic Coastal Fisheries

MEMORANDUM

Revised January 28, 2020

TO: Commissioners; Proxies; Atlantic Herring Management Board; Atlantic Menhaden Management Board; Atlantic Striped Bass Management Board; Bluefish Management Board; Coastal Sharks Management Board; Executive Committee; ISFMP Policy Board; South Atlantic State/Federal Fisheries Management Board

FROM: Robert E. Beal REB
Executive Director

RE: ASMFC Winter Meeting: February 4-6, 2020 (TA 20-014)

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's Winter Meeting will be held February 4-6, 2020 at **The Westin Crystal City** (Telephone: 703.486.1111), located at 1800 South Eads Street, Arlington, VA. Meeting materials are currently available on the Commission website at http://www.asmfc.org/home/2020-winter-meeting and supplemental materials will be posted there on Wednesday, January 29th.

The agenda is subject to change. The agenda reflects the current estimate of time required for scheduled Board meetings. The Commission may adjust this agenda in accordance with the actual duration of Board meetings. Interested parties should anticipate Boards starting earlier or later than indicated herein.

Board meeting proceedings will be broadcast daily via webinar beginning at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 4th and continuing daily until the conclusion of the meeting (expected to be 12:30 p.m.) on Thursday, February 6th. The webinar will allow registrants to listen to board deliberations and view presentations and motions as they occur. No comments or questions will be accepted via the webinar. Should technical difficulties arise while streaming the broadcast the boards/sections will continue their deliberations without interruption. We will attempt to resume the broadcast as soon as possible. To register, please go to https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/3853611638258510347.

We look forward to seeing you at the Winter Meeting. If the staff or I can provide any further assistance to you, please call us at 703.842.0740.

Enclosures: Final Agenda, Hotel Directions, TA 20-014, and Travel Reimbursement Guidelines

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

Winter Meeting

February 4–6, 2020

The Westin Crystal City

Arlington, Virginia

Public Comment Guidelines

With the intent of developing policies in the Commission's procedures for public participation that result in a fair opportunity for public input, the ISFMP Policy Board has approved the following guidelines for use at management board meetings:

For issues that are not on the agenda, management boards will continue to provide opportunity to the public to bring matters of concern to the board's attention at the start of each board meeting. Board chairs will use a speaker sign-up list in deciding how to allocate the available time on the agenda (typically 10 minutes) to the number of people who want to speak.

For topics that are on the agenda, but have not gone out for public comment, board chairs will provide limited opportunity for comment, taking into account the time allotted on the agenda for the topic. Chairs will have flexibility in deciding how to allocate comment opportunities; this could include hearing one comment in favor and one in opposition until the chair is satisfied further comment will not provide additional insight to the board.

For agenda action items that have already gone out for public comment, it is the Policy Board's intent to end the occasional practice of allowing extensive and lengthy public comments. Currently, board chairs have the discretion to decide what public comment to allow in these circumstances.

In addition, the following timeline has been established for the **submission of written comment for issues for which the Commission has *NOT* established a specific public comment period** (i.e., in response to proposed management action).

1. Comments received 3 weeks prior to the start of a meeting week will be included in the briefing materials.
2. Comments received by 5:00 PM on the Tuesday immediately preceding the scheduled ASMFC Meeting (in this case, the Tuesday deadline will be ***January 28, 2020***) will be distributed electronically to Commissioners/Board members prior to the meeting and a limited number of copies will be provided at the meeting.
3. Following the Tuesday, ***January 28, 2020 5:00 PM deadline***, the commenter will be responsible for distributing the information to the management board prior to the board meeting or providing enough copies for the management board consideration at the meeting (a minimum of 50 copies).

The submitted comments must clearly indicate the commenter's expectation from the ASMFC staff regarding distribution. As with other public comment, it will be accepted via mail, fax, and email.

Final Agenda

The agenda is subject to change. The agenda reflects the current estimate of time required for scheduled Board meetings. The Commission may adjust this agenda in accordance with the actual duration of Board meetings. Interested parties should anticipate Boards starting earlier or later than indicated herein.

Tuesday, February 4

9:30 – 11:00 a.m. **Atlantic Herring Management Board**

Member States: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey
Other Members: NEFMC, NMFS
Chair: O'Keefe
Other Participants: Zobel, Brown
Staff: Rootes-Murdy

1. Welcome/Call to Order *(C. O'Keefe)*
2. Board Consent
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of Proceedings from October 2019
3. Public Comment
4. Consider Draft Addendum III for Public Comment *(K. Rootes-Murdy*) **Action**
5. Set Sub-Annual Atlantic Herring Fishery Catch Limit Specifications for the 2020 Fishing Year *(K. Rootes-Murdy)* **Final Action**
6. Elect Vice-Chair **Action**
7. Other Business/Adjourn

11:15 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. **Atlantic Striped Bass Management Board**

Lunch will be served 12:30-1:00 p.m.

Member States: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina
Other Members: DC, NMFS, PRFC, USFWS
Chair: Borden
Other Participants: Lengyel Costa, Blanchard
Staff: Appelman

1. Welcome/Call to Order *(D. Borden)*
2. Board Consent
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of Proceedings from October 2019
3. Public Comment
4. Consider Addendum VI State Implementation Plans and Conservation Equivalency Proposals **Final Action**
   - Review Implementation Plans and Conservation Equivalency Proposals *(M. Appelman)*
   - Technical Committee Report (*N. Lengyel Costa*)
   - Law Enforcement Committee Report *(M. Appelman)*
   - Consider Approval of State Implementation Plans and Conservation Equivalency Proposals
5. Review and Populate Advisory Panel Membership *(T. Berger*) **Action**
6. Other Business/Adjourn

3:15 – 4:00 p.m. **Coastal Sharks Management Board**

Member States: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
Other Members: NMFS, USFWS
Chair: Batsavage
Other Participants: Frazier, Garner
Staff: Rootes-Murdy

1. Welcome/Call to Order *(C. Batsavage)*
2. Board Consent
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of Proceedings from October 2019
3. Public Comment
4. Update on Implementation of CITES Appendix II Provisions for Atlantic Shortfin Mako (*USFWS Staff)*
5. Update from November 2019 Meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas Meeting on Atlantic Shortfin Mako *(K. Rootes-Murdy)*
6. Other Business/Adjourn

4:15 – 5:00 p.m. **Bluefish Management Board**

Member States: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
Other Members: NMFS, PRFC, USFWS
Chair: Batsavage
Other Participants: Celestino, Kersey
Staff: Colson Leaning

1. Welcome/Call to Order *(C. Batsavage)*
2. Board Consent
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of Proceedings from April 2018
3. Public Comment
4. Consider Approval of Conservation Equivalency Proposals *(D. Colson Leaning)* **Final Action**
   - Review Conservation Equivalency Proposals
   - Technical Committee Report
   - Law Enforcement Committee Report
5. Elect Vice-Chair
6. Other Business/Adjourn

Wednesday February 5

8:30 a.m. – Noon **Atlantic Menhaden Management Board**

Member States: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
Other Members: NMFS, PRFC, USFWS
Chair: Meserve
Other Participants: Ballenger, Kersey, Cieri, Jones, Schueller
Staff: Appelman

1. Welcome/Call to Order *(N. Meserve)*
2. Board Consent
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of Proceedings from October 2019
3. Public Comment
4. Atlantic Menhaden 2019 Single-Species and Ecological Reference Point Benchmark Stock Assessments and Peer Review Reports **Action**
   - Overview of Single-Species Assessment *(A. Schueller)*
   - Overview of Ecological Reference Point Assessment *(M. Cieri)*
   - Presentation of Peer Review Reports *(M. Jones)*
   - Consider Acceptance of 2019 Benchmark Stock Assessments and Peer Review Reports for Management Use *(N. Meserve)*
5. Consider Management Response to 2019 Benchmark Stock Assessments *(N. Meserve)* **Action**
6. Other Business/Adjourn

Noon – 1:00 p.m. **Lunch** *(On Your Own)*

1:00 – 5:00 p.m. **South Atlantic State/Federal Fisheries Management Board**

Member States: New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
Other Members: NMFS, PRFC, SAFMC, USFWS
Chair: Geer
Other Participants: Giuliano, McDonough, Rickabaugh, Hodge, Buckel, Siegfried
Staff: Schmidtke

1. Welcome/Call to Order *(P. Geer)*
2. Board Consent
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of Proceedings from October 2019
3. Public Comment
4. SEDAR 58 Cobia Benchmark Stock Assessment and Peer Review Report **Action**
   - Presentation of Stock Assessment Report *(K. Siegfried)*
   - Presentation of Peer Review Report *(J. Buckel)*
   - Consider Acceptance of Benchmark Stock Assessment, Reference Points, and Peer Review Report for Management Use *(P. Geer)*

5. Consider Management Response to SEDAR 58 Cobia Assessment **Action**
   - Presentation of Recommended Harvest Quota Options from the Cobia Technical Committee *(A. Giuliano)*
   - Set Harvest Specifications *(P. Geer)*
6. Consider Atlantic Croaker Addendum lll and Spot Addendum lll for Final Approval *(M. Schmidtke)* **Final Action**
   - Review Options and Public Comment Summary
   - Review Committee Reports
   - Consider Final Approval of Atlantic Croaker Addendum lll and Spot Addendum lll
7. Consider Management Action to Align State and Federal Management of Spanish Mackerel *(P. Geer)* **Action**
8. Review Red Drum Stock Assessment Road Map and Consider Recommendations for Changes to the Assessment Timeline *(J. Kipp)* **Possible Action**
9. Elect Vice-Chair
10. Other Business/Adjourn

Thursday February 6

8:00 – 10:00 a.m.
Breakfast will be available at 7:30 a.m.

Executive Committee
(A portion of this meeting may be a closed session for Commissioners and Committee members only)
Members: Abbott, Anderson, Bowman, Bell, Cimino, Clark, Davis, Estes, Gilmore, Keliher, McKiernan, McNamee, Miller, Murphey, Shiels, White, Woodward
Chair: Keliher
Staff: Leach

1. Welcome/Call to Order *(P. Keliher)*
2. Committee Consent
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of Meeting Summary from October 2019
3. Public Comment
4. Discuss Potential Allocation of Remaining Plus-up Funds *(R. Beal)*
5. Update on Review of Advisory Panel and Public Input Process *(R. Beal)*
6. Discuss Management Board Changes to Accommodate Shifts in Species Distributions *(R. Beal)*
7. Discuss Use of Modes Split in Recreational Fisheries Management *(R. Beal)*
8. Future Annual Meetings Update *(R. Beal)*
9. Other Business/Adjourn

10:15 a.m. – 12:15 p.m. **Interstate Fisheries Management Program Policy Board**
Member States: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
Other Members: DC, NMFS, PRFC, USFWS
Chair: Keliher
Staff: Kerns

1. Welcome/Call to Order *(P. Keliher)*
2. Board Consent
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of Proceedings from October 2019
3. Public Comment
4. Update from Executive Committee *(P. Keliher)*
5. Review and Discuss 2019 Commissioner Survey Results *(D. Tompkins)*
6. Discuss Strategy to Incorporate Ecosystem Management into the Interstate Fisheries Management Process *(T. Kerns, K. Drew)*
7. Progress Update on Benchmark Stock Assessments *(J. Kipp)*
   - American Shad
   - American Lobster
8. Review and Consider Revisions to Stock Status Definitions *(T. Kerns)*
9. Review Noncompliance Findings (If Necessary) **Action**
10. Other Business/Adjourn

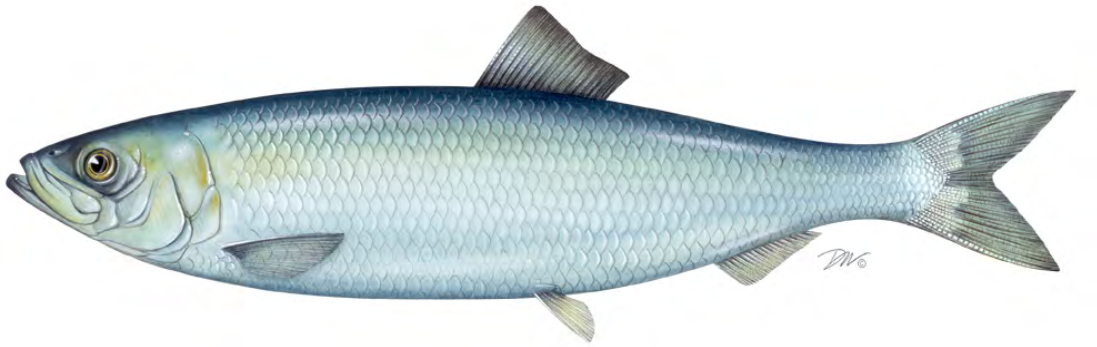
12:15 – 12:30 p.m. **Business Session**
Member States: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
Chair: Keliher
Staff: Beal

1. Welcome/Call to Order *(P. Keliher)*
2. Committee Consent
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of Proceedings from October 2019
3. Public Comment
4. Consider Noncompliance Findings (If Necessary) **Final Action**
5. Update on Commonwealth of Virginia's Compliance with Atlantic Menhaden FMP
6. Other Business/Adjourn

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

DRAFT ADDENDUM III TO THE ATLANTIC HERRING INTERSTATE FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BOARD REVIEW

Proposed Revisions to Days Out Program and Quota Management



This draft document was developed for Management Board review and discussion. This document is not intended to solicit public comment as part of the Commission/State formal public input process. Comments on this draft document may be given at the appropriate time on the agenda during the scheduled meeting. If approved, a public comment period will be established to solicit input on the issues contained in the document.

February 2020

Sustainable and Cooperative Management of Atlantic Coastal Fisheries

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission Seeks Your Input on Atlantic Herring Management

The public is encouraged to submit comments regarding this document during the public comment period. Comments will be accepted until 5:00 p.m. EST on **DAY, MONTH 2020**. Regardless of when they were sent, comments received after that time will not be included in the official record.

You may submit public comment in one or more of the following ways:

1. Attend public hearings held in your state or jurisdiction.
2. Mail, fax, or email written comments to the following address:

Kirby Rootes-Murdy
1050 North Highland St., Suite 200 A-N
Arlington, VA 22201
Fax: (703) 842-0741
comments@asmfc.org (subject line: Atlantic Herring Draft Addendum III)

You may also refer comments to your state's members on the Atlantic Herring Management Board or Atlantic Herring Advisory Panel; however, only comments submitted to the Commission or given at a public hearing will be included in the public comment summary presented to the Board. If you have any questions please call 703.842.0740.

Commission's Process and Timeline

October 2019	Atlantic Herring Board Tasks Staff to Develop Draft Addendum III
November 2019 – January 2020	Staff Develops Draft Addendum III for Public Comment
February 2020	**Atlantic Herring Board Reviews Draft Addendum III and Considers Its Approval for Public Comment**
February– March 2020	Board Solicits Public Comment and States Conduct Public Hearings
May 2020	Board Reviews Public Comment, Selects Management Options and Considers Final Approval of Addendum III
TBD	Provisions of Addendum III are Implemented

1. INTRODUCTION

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) is responsible for managing Atlantic herring (*Clupea harengus*), under the authority of the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act (ACFCMA). The U.S. Atlantic herring fishery is currently managed as a single stock through complementary fishery management plans (FMPs) by ASMFC and the New England Fishery Management Council (NEFMC). ASMFC has coordinated interstate management of Atlantic herring in state waters (0-3 miles) since 1993. Management authority in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ, 3-200 miles from shore) lies with the NEFMC and NOAA Fisheries.

The stockwide annual catch limit (ACL) is divided amongst four distinct management areas: inshore Gulf of Maine (Area 1A), offshore Gulf of Maine (Area 1B), Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic (Area 2), and Georges Bank (Area 3). The Area 1A fishery is managed by ASMFC's Atlantic Herring Management Board (Board), which includes representatives from Maine to New Jersey and federal partners.

At its 2019 Annual meeting, the Board approved the following motion:

"Move to initiate an addendum to expand the quota period options in Amendment 3 by adding options which address challenges experienced in low quota scenarios (frequent starting and stopping of fishing days, small amounts of quota left at the end of the year). The addendum should include, but does not have to be limited to, an option which allocates 100% of the Area 1A quota to the months of June-December. The addendum should also consider expanding the Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Fleet Days Out provision to all Category C and D permits."

This draft document proposes new quota management options and the expansion of permit provisions as part of the days out program to maximize landings value and provide greater flexibility in managing the herring fishery under low quota scenarios.

2. OVERVIEW

2.1 Statement of the Problem

Historically, the sub-ACL in Area 1A has been divided seasonally, as well as by trimesters, to meet the needs of the high volume herring fishery and the bait market. In recent years, the Board has implemented measures to distribute the quota throughout the entirety of Trimester 2 (June through September) using a combination of management tools including the days out program. For the 2019 fishing year, the sub-ACL was significantly reduced in light of lower recruitment and estimated population size as indicated in the 2018 benchmark stock assessment (NEFMC 2018). In response, the Board chose a bi-monthly quota allocation in combination with days out measures to better manage fishing effort under the extremely low quota.

However, the chosen combination of effort controls and quota allocation in 2019 resulted in short and infrequent windows of harvesting opportunity. Additionally, while the bi-monthly quota allocation extended the fishing season, the allocation left very little quota available towards the end of the fishing year making fishing trips less economical. Accessing herring later in the season in Area 1A can be challenging as there are numerous spawning closures that inhibit access during late summer and fall, and catch rates have dropped in recent years as fish seem to be migrating farther offshore and out of Area 1A.

The sub-ACL for 2020 will be lower than 2019 and the sub-ACL in future years is anticipated to remain lower than historical quota levels given recent poor recruitment. To avoid continual closures and manage landings more efficiently under low quota scenarios, new allocations and management tools are needed. The days out program is used to meet the needs of the herring fishery as well as bait market demand; however, under the anticipated low quotas in the near term, additional flexibility is needed to enable efficient use of the herring resource in Area 1A to minimize economic impacts on the herring fishery overall.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 *Area 1A Effort Controls*

The Area 1A Atlantic herring fishery has been primarily managed using effort controls such as days out measures since 1999 via Amendment 1. The days out measures establish fixed days out of the fishery to manage the rate of harvest; the term 'day out' was in reference to days when a vessel could not fish for or land herring. Since Amendment 1, the days out measures and allocation of quota have been adjusted through a number of addenda and amendments, with the current quota allocations outlined in Amendment 3 (2016; revised 2018) and current days out measures outlined in Addendum I to Amendment 3 (2017).

Effort controls are applied to vessels fishing in Area 1A by permit category. The majority of vessels that fish and land Atlantic herring from Area 1A are federally-permitted because the fishery occurs in both state and federal waters. Vessels fishing in Area 1A are primarily composed of three federal permit categories: 1) limited access permit for all management areas (Category A); 2) limited access incidental catch permit for 25 mt per trip (Category C); 3) an open access incidental catch permit for 3 mt per trip (Category D). Under Addendum I, different landing restrictions can be placed on those permit holders depending on the permit category. The following annual process occurs for setting harvest specifications:

- Each year, the Board decides how to allocate the Area 1A sub-ACL at the ASMFC Annual Meeting for the upcoming fishing year. Tables 1 and 2 outline the seasonal, trimester, and bimonthly quota allocation options. From 2009-2018, the Board split the Area 1A sub-ACL into trimesters. During this time the majority (72.8%) of the Area 1A sub-ACL has been allocated during the months of June through September (Trimester 2). These months largely overlap with the peak season for lobster landings, where herring is a widely used bait type.

Table 1. Bimonthly quota percent allocations from Amendment 3. Percentages were calculated using vessel trip reports from 2000-2007

Bi-Monthly Quotas								
January – December			No Landings Prior to June 1 (with June as a one-month period)			No Landings Prior to June 1 (with December as a one-month period)		
Period	Months	%	Period	Months	%	Period	Months	%
1	Jan/Feb	1.5%	1	June	16.4%	1	June/July	36.8%
2	Mar/Apr	2.3%	2	July/Aug	40.1%	2	Aug/Sep	36.0%
3	May/June	24.0%	3	Sep/Oct	34.0%	3	Oct/Nov	27.1%
4	July/Aug	34.6%	4	Nov/Dec	9.5%	4	Dec	0.2%
5	Sep/Oct	29.4%						
6	Nov/Dec	8.2%						

Table 2. Trimester and seasonal quota percent allocations from Amendment 3. Percentages were calculated using vessel trip reports from 2000-2007

Trimesters			Seasonal Quotas					
January – December			January - December			No Landings Prior to June 1		
Trimester	Months	%	Season	Months	%	Season	Season	%
1	Jan - May	13.7%	1	Jan - Sep	76.5%	1	Jun - Sep	72.8%
2	Jun - Sept	62.8%	2	Oct - Dec	23.5%	2	Oct - Dec	27.2%
3	Oct - Dec	23.5%						

- Once the quota allocation has been established, the states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts set the days out measures prior to the start of the fishing year. The following restrictions can be applied by permit category[1]:
    - Category A permits can be subject to landing days, weekly landings limits, and requirements specific to classifying carrier vessels. All three of these provisions can be applied from June 1-September 30; from October 1-December 31, only landings days can be specified by the states.
    - For Category C and D permits, landing day restrictions can be applied only from June 1-September 30[2].

- Once 92% of the sub-ACL is projected to be harvested, the fishery moves to zero landing days. Once NOAA Fisheries determines that 95% of the stock-wide ACL is projected to

[1] The states are able to apply more restrictive measures by federal permit category as part of state permit requirements.

[2] Landing day restrictions can only be applied to Category C and D permits through the Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Fleet Days Out Program in Addendum I to Amendment 3 if the vessel meets the following criteria: 1) hold a Category C Limited Access or Category D Open Access Permit and 2) use small mesh bottom trawl gear to harvest herring. To opt into this program, eligible harvesters must submit a small mesh bottom trawl gear declaration to notify the states of their intent to fish in Area 1A by June 1.

be harvested, the fishery closes. In both scenarios, a 2,000 pound bycatch allowance will continue when the directed fishery is closed.

Throughout the fishing season, managers make changes in-season to increase or decrease the landing days based on the amount of seasonal quota available. Table 3 shows the landing days and weekly landing limits implemented during Trimester 2 of the Area 1A fishery in recent years. In 2017 and 2018, landing days and the weekly landing limit increased throughout the trimester to maximize harvest opportunities to meet bait demand with the fishery open from June 1-September 30 with no closure. These management changes were made in response to landings being much lower than the quota period allocation during the beginning of the fishing season (Figure 1). In 2019, the fishery did not begin until July 15, moved to zero landing days from August 18-September 1, and landing restrictions were maintained throughout the allocation periods to restrict fishing effort under the low quota. Under the lower quota level in 2019, landings tracked much closer with the quota period allocation throughout the entire fishing season (Figure 1), which was primarily a result of the significantly reduced quota (Figure 2).

Table 3. Landing days and weekly landings limits for Atlantic herring in Trimester 2 (2017-2019)

Year	Trimester 2 (Jun - Sept)	Landing Days	Category A Permit Weekly Landing Limits (lbs)	Comments
2017	June 1 - July 1	3	400,000	first season under Addendum I to Amendment 3; 4 in-season changes
2017	July 2 - 29 (*reactionary*)	4	600,000	
2017	July 30 - Sept 16 (*reactionary*)	5	680,000	
2017	Sept 17 - 30 (*reactionary*)	7	1,000,000	
2018	June 1 - July 21	4	480,000	Sub-ACL adjusted mid-season
2018	July 22-Sept 30 (*reactionary*)	5	640,000	
2019*	July 15- August 17	4	160,000	Bimonthly Quota Periods used
2019*^	August 18 – 31	0	0	
2019*	Sept 1-15	4	160,000	

*Bi-monthly quota periods were implemented for 2019
^Fishery moved to zero landing days on August 18

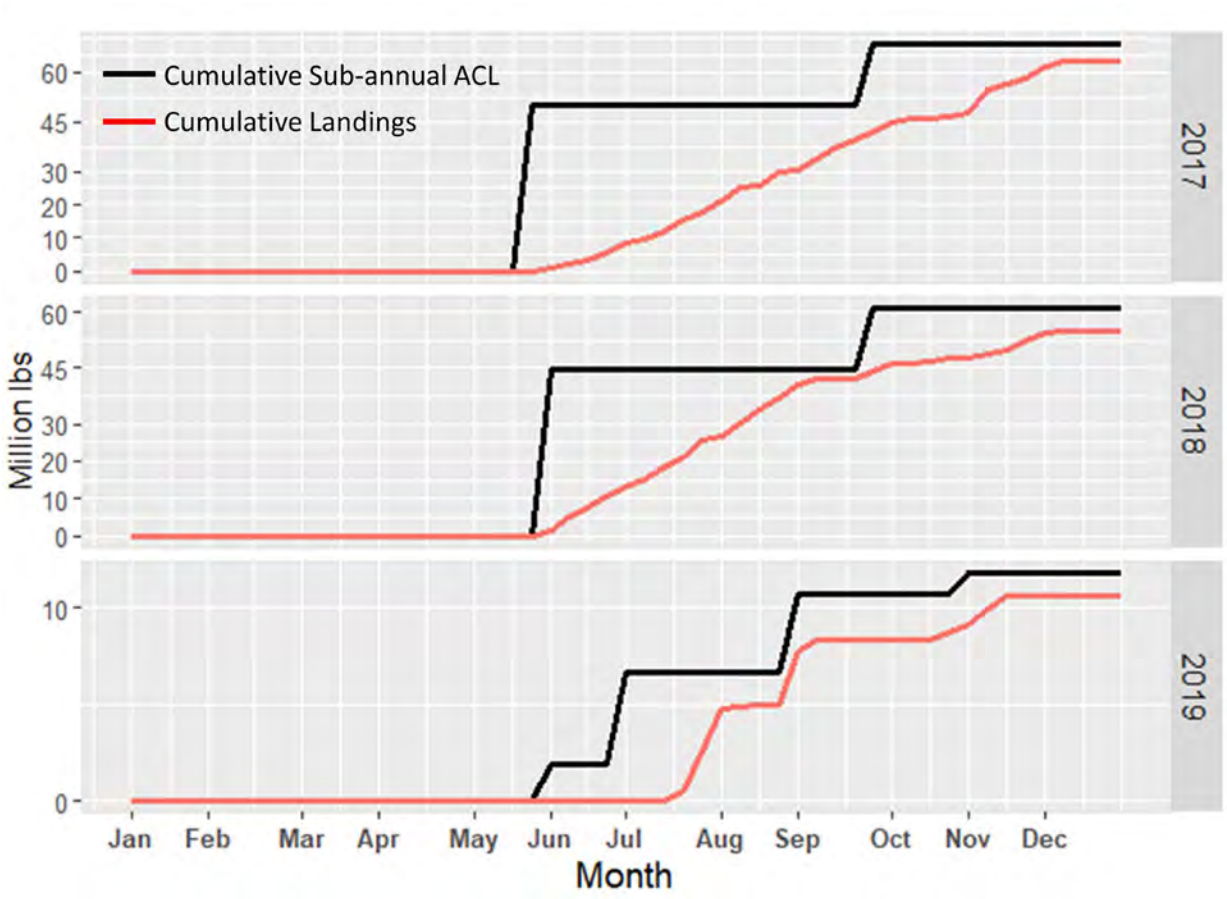


Figure 1. Atlantic herring landings relative to quota by month (2017-2019)

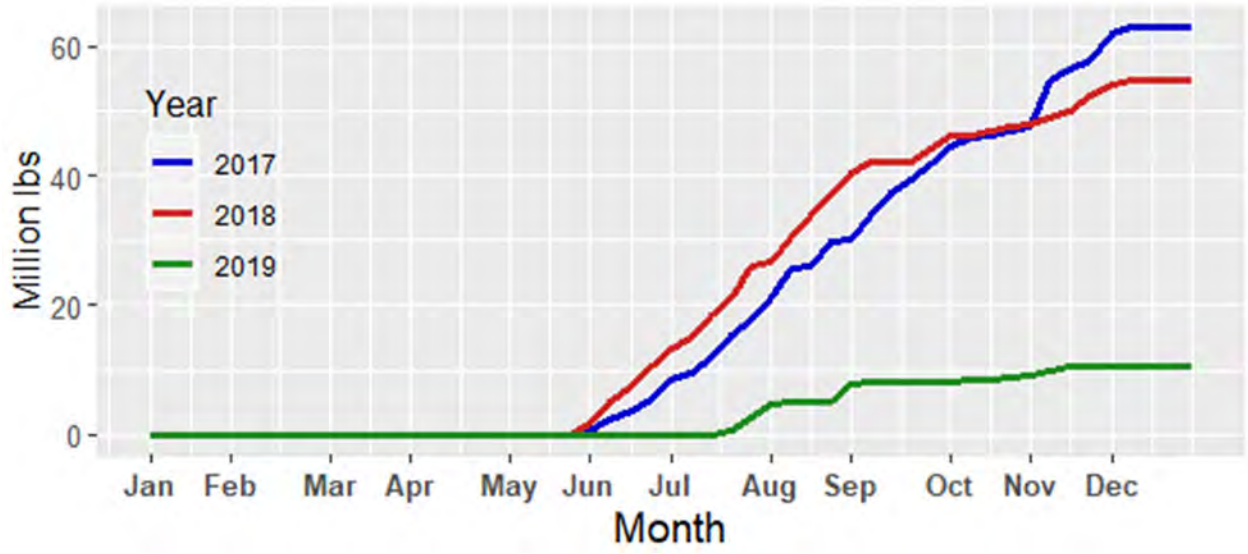


Figure 2. Atlantic herring landings by month (2017-2019)

2.2.2 Federal Permit Information

Limited entry was implemented via Amendment 1 to the Federal Atlantic Herring FMP for the directed Atlantic herring fishery. As mentioned previously, three permit categories (A, C, and D) make up the majority of landings in Area 1A. There is an additional limited access permit (Category B) and one open access permit (Category E) (Table 4). The vessels that have not been issued a limited access herring permit, but have been issued a limited access mackerel permit, are eligible for a Category E permit. Not all vessels with herring permits are active in the herring fishery. Table 5 summarizes the number of vessels in each permit category with the percentage of vessels active within that category is presented in parentheses. For example, there were 50-60 vessels with Category A permits from 2014-2018, but only 50-60% of those were active (landed at least one pound of Atlantic herring). Although there have been far fewer active limited access versus open access vessels, the limited access vessels (Category A, B, and C permits) account for over 98% of annual Atlantic herring landings for 2014-2018 (Table 6).

Table 4. Atlantic herring federal permit categories

	Category	Description
Limited Access	A	Limited access in all management areas.
	B	Limited access in Areas 2 and 3 only.
	C	Limited access in all management areas, with a 25 mt (55,000 lb) Atlantic herring catch limit per trip and one landing per calendar day.
Open Access	D	Open access in all management areas, with a 3 mt (6,600 lb) Atlantic herring catch limit per trip and one landing per calendar day.
	E	Open access in Areas 2 and 3 only, with a 9 mt (20,000 lb) Atlantic herring catch limit per trip and landing per calendar day.

Table 5. Fishing vessels with Atlantic herring federal permits

		Permit Year (May-April)				
Permit Category		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Limited Access	A	40 (62.5%)	42 (50%)	39 (56.4%)	39 (56.4%)	38 (57.9%)
	BC	4*	4*	4*	4 (75%)	3*
	C	42 (23.8%)	41 (26.8%)	41 (24.4%)	41 (34.1%)	41 (26.8%)
Open Access	D	1838 (3.6%)	1762 (3.4%)	1776 (2.9%)	1759 (3.2%)	1747 (2.7%)
	DE	52 (9.6%)	54 (5.6%)	53 (5.7%)	54 (7.4%)	49*
	E	1*	1*	1*	1*	1*
Total		***1977 (5.5%)***	***1904 (5.1%)***	***1914 (4.6%)***	***1898 (5.3%)***	***1879 (4.5%)***

Source: GARFO Permit database and DMIS as of December 2019. () = Percent of vessels in the category that are active.

*Confidential vessel activity data

Table 6. Atlantic herring landings by federal permit category, permit year 2014-2018

Permit Group	Landings (mt)	% of total landings
A and BC	54,918.9	98.69%
C	681.5	1.22%
D, DE, and E	49.0	0.09%
No Federal Herring Permit	0.2	0.00%

*Source: GARFO DMIS and Permits database as of 2019-12-09.*Includes RSA trips*

2.2.3 Menhaden Fishery & Bait Demand

Recent quota reductions for Atlantic herring have increased the importance of other sources of bait for the American lobster fishery in the Gulf of Maine (GOM). Concurrently, harvest of menhaden in the GOM has increased (Figure 3). This increase has helped supplement the shortage left by the reduced Atlantic herring quota during summer months.

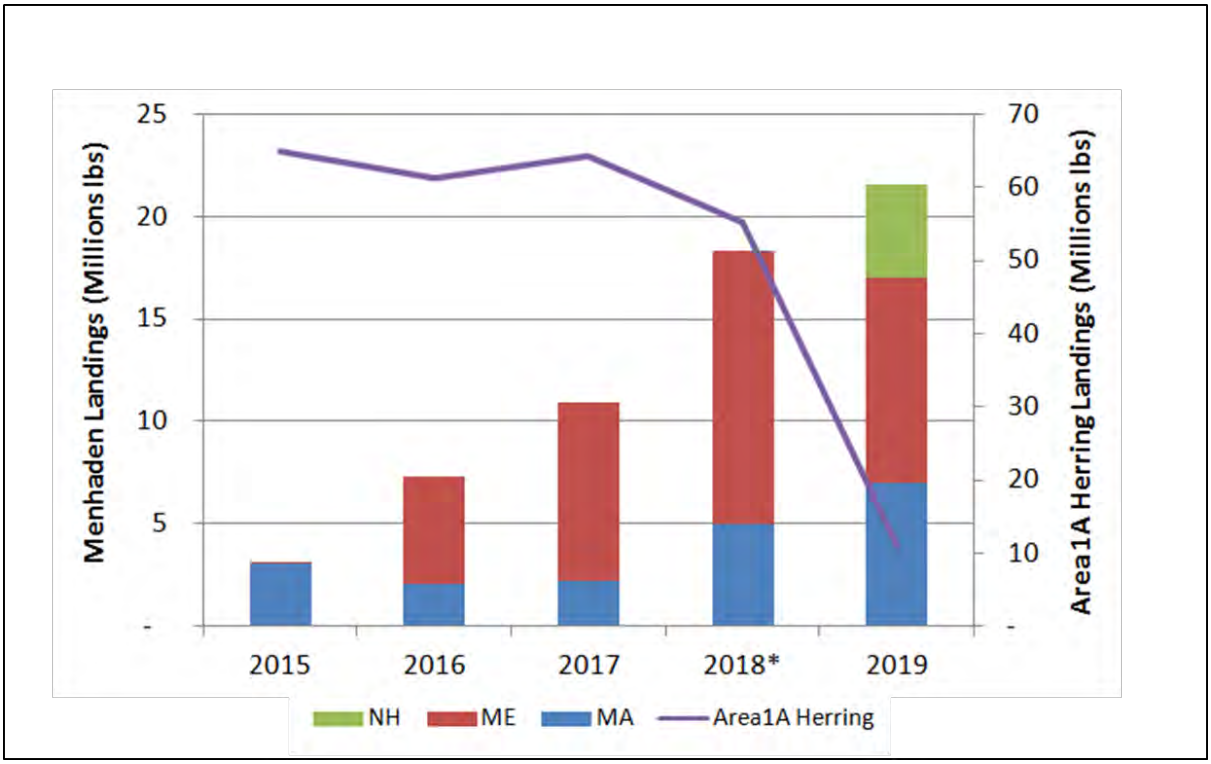


Figure 3. Annual menhaden landings by state and Area 1A herring landings

Source: ACCSP Data Warehouse and NOAA VTR Data

NOTE: 2019 data is preliminary and values are subject to change. Confidential data is omitted for some 2018 landings

The efficiency of harvesting, storing, and maintaining availability of lobster bait to GOM lobster harvesters has been discussed by managers in recent years. One such discussion for the 2019 fishing season included managing the timing of the Area 1A herring landings such that they did not directly overlap with large volumes of menhaden landings. Annual menhaden abundance in the GOM (the northern range of the species) is not guaranteed, and a prolonged season cannot

be presumed. However, if high catches of menhaden continue, utilizing the flexibility of the Atlantic herring FMP could ensure high volumes of herring and menhaden are not being landed simultaneously.

Since 2017, menhaden landings in the GOM primarily occur in summer months (June, July, and August) (Figure 4), with the majority of landings occurring in July.

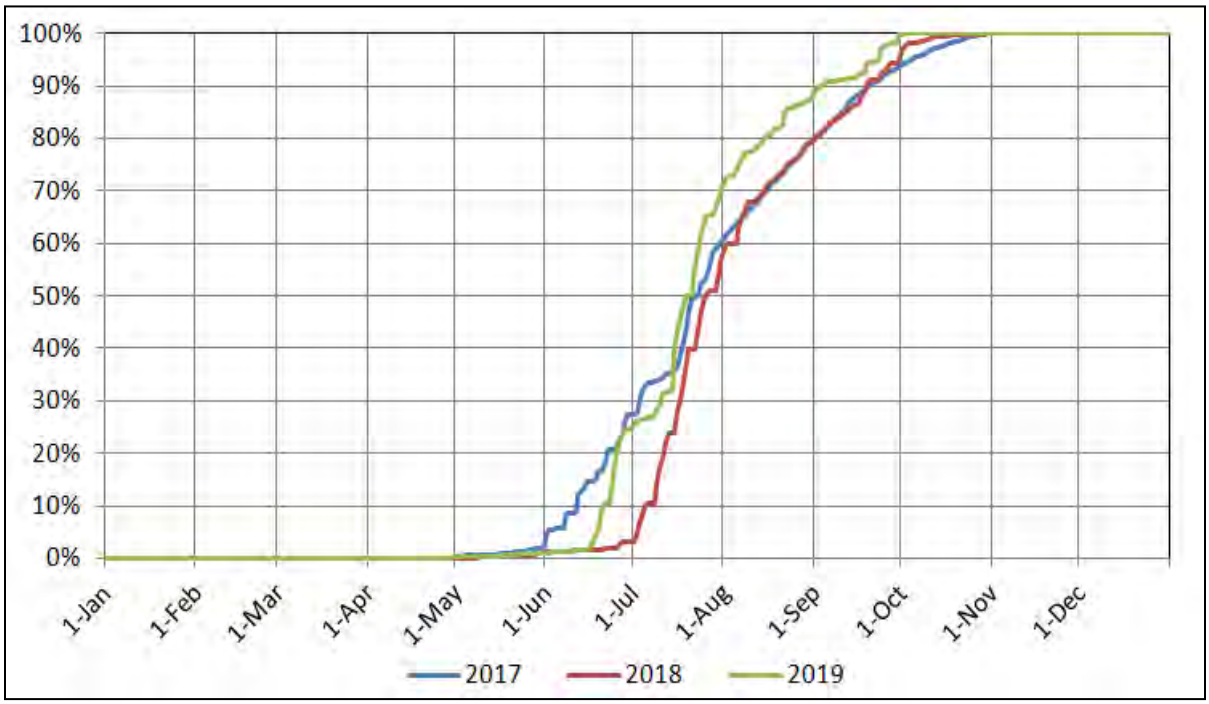


Figure 4.Cumulative Landings of Menhaden over fishing season 2017-2019
Source: ACCSP Data Warehouse, SAFIS and NOAA VTR

Aggregated landings during summer months, when herring are also available for harvest in Area 1A, show the third week of July as the most common week where landings greatly increase. If managers favor delaying the beginning of the Area 1A herring season, the in-season availability and catch rates of menhaden should be considered. If the GOM menhaden fishery continues to be productive and lucrative, maintaining an offset from the herring fishery could help mitigate a shortage in available lobster bait while providing increased fishing opportunity for vessels that target both species.

3. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

This draft addendum considers modifying the current quota allocations as outlined in *Section 4.2.3.2*: *Quota Periods* of Amendment 3 and quota management measures outlined in *Sections 3.1 and 3.2* of Addendum I to add additional tools to the suite of options the Board can adopt.

3.1 Quota Management Options

For all proposed quota allocation options, similar to current management, the fishery will close when 92% of the quota has been projected to be harvested. Additionally, under low quota scenarios, the 1,000 mt transfer from the management uncertainty buffer to the Area 1A sub-ACL[3] may not be accessed in some years depending on how quickly the quota is caught and the percent of the sub-ACL remaining. **Please note:** Options 2 and 3 can both be selected for approval with this addendum. If the Board selects either both or only one of these two options, the option(s) will be added to the suite of quota allocation options the Board may annually choose from in setting fishery specifications.

Option 1: Status Quo

Under this option, the quota allocation options as outlined in Section 4.2.3.2 of Amendment 3 would remain unchanged. The Board may annually chose from the quota allocation options outlined in Amendment 3 when setting fishery specifications for the upcoming fishing season including the following:

- Bi-monthly periods
- Trimesters
- Season

In addition to having flexibility to choose between bi-monthly, trimester, or seasonal quotas, quota from the January 1 – May 31 period may be allocated to later in the fishing season in response to conditions in the fishery. The January 1 – May 31 period quota may be distributed to each remaining period proportional to the quota share of the remaining periods. If the bi-monthly periods with no landings before June 1 option is selected, the Board has the option to count June or December as their own periods. See Tables 1 and 2 for specific allocations. Allocations in Tables 1 and 2 were derived from Vessel Trip Reports from 2000-2007 and represent historical fishing effort that was driven by market demand for herring. These allocation percentages are fixed and can only be changed through a subsequent addendum or amendment.

Option 2: Alternate Seasonal Quota Allocation: 0% allocated from January-May, 100% allocated from June 1-December 31

Under this option, if the Board moves to allocate 0% of the quota prior to June 1, the Board may chose to allocate 100% of the Area 1A sub-ACL starting June 1 through December 31. This option is intended to give managers the ability to allocate all of Area 1A quota at once. If the desire is to harvest herring as quickly as possible to maximize efficiency and reduce costs associated with extending the fishing season, this alternative would provide the most flexibility to do that. **Please note**: Under this allocation in low quota years, certain gear types may not have access to the resource later on in the fishing season. For example mid-water trawl vessels

[3] If the Canada New Brunswick weir fishery catch through October 1 is less than 4,000 mt, then a 1,000 mt will be subtracted from the management uncertainty buffer and added to the ACL and Area 1A sub-ACL. This determination is made by NOAA annually in late October or November.

are prohibited from fishing prior to October 1, depending on the days out measures implemented, these vessels may not have access to the resource if the quota is caught before October 1.

Seasons are established as follows:
Season 1: January 1-May 31, 0%
Season 2: June 1-December 31, 100%

Option 3: Alternate Trimester Split
This option puts forward an alternate timeframe for trimester management that considers the need for access by various gear types throughout the year. Under this option, harvest of Atlantic herring can be concentrated during the peak availability of the resource during the fishing season, matching well with bait demand prior to the onset of spawning closures. Unused quota can be rolled into a subsequent trimester in the same year.

Trimesters are established as follows:
Trimester 1: January 1 – May 31; 0%
Trimester 2: June 1 – August 31; 80%
Trimester 3: September 1 – December 31; 20%

3.2 Days Out of the Fishery Permit Provisions
Option 1: Status Quo
Under this option, the permit provisions outlined in *Sections 3.1 and 3.2* of Addendum 1 would remain unchanged. Category A permits can be subject to both landing day restrictions and weekly landing limits during June 1-September 30. Category C and D permits can only be subject to landing day restrictions from June 1-September 30 through the Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Program. Board members from Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts will agree upon the days out provisions by permit category based on the number of participants in the fishery and the quota prior to the start of the fishing season.

Option 2: Days Out of the Fishery for Vessels with a Category A or C Limited Access Herring Permit
Under this option, all vessels with a Category C permit can be subject to the same days out measures (landing days and weekly landing limits) that currently apply to Category A permits. A Category C permitted vessel would not be required to declare into the small mesh bottom trawl program for these landings restrictions to apply. This option is intended to implement the same days out measures for 99.9% of vessels responsible for herring landings in recent years (Table 6). If approved, Board members from Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts would specify the same landing restrictions for Category A and C permitted vessels during the days out specification process. **Please note**: Category D permitted vessels could still be subject to landing day restrictions under the small mesh bottom trawl program.

If approved, *Section 4.2.4.2, Days Out,* in the Atlantic Herring FMP will be replaced with the following:

Days Out of the Fishery for Vessels with a Category A or C Limited Access Herring Permit
Vessels with a Category A or C Limited Access Permit are prohibited from landing or possessing herring caught from Area 1A during a day out of the fishery. Vessels with a Category A or C Limited Access Permit may land once per calendar day on any day that is open to landing (i.e., not a 'day out').

Landing of herring taken from management areas outside of Area 1A will be allowed during days out. During a day out, vessels with a Category A or C Limited Access Permit participating in other fisheries or fishing in an area closed to the directed herring fishery, may land an incidental catch of herring that does not exceed 2,000 pounds per trip. Category A or C vessels transiting a closed area with more than 2,000 pounds of legally caught herring on board must have all seine and trawl gear stowed.

Vessels with a Category D Open Access Herring Permit may land on a day designated as a day out of the fishery, unless restricted by the measures in the *'Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Fleet Days Out'* section. Vessels with a Category C Limited Access Herring Permit who meet the eligibility defined under *the 'Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Fleet Days Out'* section are exempt from the measures of this revised Section 4.2.4.2 and restricted to the measures of the '*Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Days Out'* section. In addition, fixed gear fishermen may remove and land herring from the gear (weirs and stop seines) on the days designated as a day out of the fishery.

3.3 Weekly Landing Limit Per Vessel

Option 1: Status Quo
Under this option, weekly landing limits (which currently apply to only Category A permits for June 1-September 30) outlined in *Section 3.5* of Addendum 1 would remain unchanged. Board members from Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts will agree upon the weekly landing limit for Category A permitted vessels based on the number of participants in the fishery and the quota prior to the start of the fishing season.

Option 2: Status Quo with No Category A Permit Declaration
Under this option, weekly landing limits (which currently apply to only Category A permits for June 1-September 30) outlined in *Section 3.5* of Addendum 1 would remain unchanged with the exception of the removal of the notification 45 days prior to the start of the fishing season. This option is intended to eliminate an administrative process that has not aided in developing estimates of fishing effort for the upcoming fishing season. Moving forward, estimates of potential participants in the Area 1A fishery will be based on participation and landings from the most recent fishing seasons. During the fishing season, states will continue to agree on changes to the weekly landing limit, as necessary. ASMFC will publish the initial weekly landing limit and adjustments thereafter**.**

Option 3: Weekly Harvester Landing Limit for all Vessels throughout all quota periods
Under this option, all vessel permit categories that land herring caught in Area 1A can be subject to a weekly harvester landing limit (pounds). The weekly landing limits may be specified through the entirety of all quota allocation periods (i.e. bimonthly, trimester, seasonal). Vessels landing in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts are subject to the same weekly landing limit, regardless of port state. Similar to option 2 under Section 3.2, this option is intended to implement the same days out measures for 99.9% of vessels responsible for herring landings in recent years (table 5) and not be restricted to certain times of the year. Additionally, under this option there would be no notification requirement, including the notification 45 days prior to the start of the fishing season for Category A permits, with the exception of requirements outlined under the *Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Fleet Days Out* provision.

4. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

If the existing Atlantic herring management plan is revised by approval of this draft addendum, the measures would be effective immediately.

5. LITERATURE CITED

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC). Revised 2018. Amendment 3 to the Interstate Fishery Management Plan for Atlantic Herring. 105p.

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC). 2017. Addendum 1 to Amendment 3 to the Interstate Fishery Management Plan for Atlantic Herring. 19p.

Northeast Fisheries Science Center. 2018. 65th Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop (65th SAW) Assessment Summary Report. Northeast Fisheries Science Center Reference Document 18-08.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of ''covered regulatory action'' in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because this proposed SIP conditional approval, if finalized, will not in-and-of itself create any new regulations, but will simply conditionally approve certain State requirements for inclusion in the SIP.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

Section 12(d) of the NTTAA directs the EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The EPA believes that this action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the NTTAA because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

K. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Population

The EPA lacks the discretionary authority to address environmental justice in this rulemaking.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: January 13, 2020.

Deborah Jordan,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[FR Doc. 2020–01466 Filed 1–27–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 73 and 76

[MB Docket No. 19–363; DA 19–1292]

Order Granting Extension of Time To File Reply Comments

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Adoption of order.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Media Bureau adopted an Order, granting a Motion for Extension of Time filed by the Campaign Legal Center, Sunlight Foundation, Common Cause, the Benton Institute for Broadband and Society and Issue One in MB Docket No. 19–363 (DA 19–1292).

DATES: Reply comments are due January 28, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gary Schonman, *gary.schonman@fcc.gov,* of the Media Bureau, (202) 418–1795.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's document, DA 19–1292, which was released December 18, 2019. The full text of this document is available for viewing and copying at the FCC Reference Information Center, 445 12th Street SW, Room CY–A257, Washington, DC 20554. It also may be accessed online via the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System at: *http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/.* The Commission will not send a Congressional Review Act (CRA) submission to Congress or the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the CRA, 5.U.S.C. because no rules are being adopted by the Commission. The Order adopted in this document extends the deadline for reply comments on the Petition for Reconsideration and Clarification filed by the National Association of Broadcasters, Hearst Television, Inc., Graham Media Group, Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc., Fox Corporation, Tegna, Inc. and The E.W. Scripps Company (Petition) by 15 days from January 13, 2020 to January 28, 2020. The deadline for comments on the Petition, which is December 30, 2019, is not changed by the Order.

Federal Communications Commission.

Thomas Horan,

Chief of Staff, Media Bureau.

[FR Doc. 2020–00466 Filed 1–27–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 200115–0019]

RIN 0648–BJ13

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Framework Adjustment 6 and the 2019–2021 Atlantic Herring Fishery Specifications

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Proposed rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We are proposing regulations to implement Framework Adjustment 6 to the Atlantic Herring Fishery Management Plan, including the 2019–2021 fishery specifications and management measures, as recommended by the New England Fishery Management Council. In addition, Framework 6 would update the overfished and overfishing definitions for the herring fishery and suspend the carryover of unharvested catch for 2020–2021. The specifications and management measures are intended to meet conservation objectives while providing sustainable levels of access to the fishery. We are also proposing updating and clarifying specific herring regulations.

DATES: Public comments must be received by February 12, 2020.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this document, identified by NOAA–NMFS–2019–0144, by either of the following methods:

- *Electronic Submission:* Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to *www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=NOAA-NMFS-2019-0144,* click the ''Comment Now!'' icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.
- *Mail:* Submit written comments to Michael Pentony, Regional Administrator, 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930. Mark the outside of the envelope, ''Comments on Atlantic Herring Framework 6.''

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by us. All comments received are a part of the public record

and will generally be posted for public viewing on *www.regulations.gov* without change. All personal identifying information (*e.g.,* name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. We will accept anonymous comments (enter ''N/A'' in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous).

Copies of this action, including the Environmental Assessment and the Regulatory Impact Review/Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (EA/RIR/IRFA) prepared in support of this action, are available at: *https://s3.amazonaws.com/nefmc.org/Herring-FW6-DRAFT-final-submission.pdf,* or from Thomas A. Nies, Executive Director, New England Fishery Management Council, 50 Water Street, Mill 2, Newburyport, MA 01950. The supporting documents are also accessible via the internet at: *https://www.regulations.gov/.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Hansen, Fishery Management Specialist, 978–281–9225.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Regulations implementing the Atlantic Herring Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for herring are located at 50 CFR part 648, subpart K. Regulations at § 648.200 require the Council to recommend herring specifications for NMFS' review and proposal in the **Federal Register**, including: The overfishing limit (OFL); acceptable biological catch (ABC); annual catch limit (ACL); optimum yield (OY); domestic annual harvest; domestic annual processing; U.S. at-sea processing; border transfer; the sub-ACL for each management area, including seasonal periods as specified at § 648.201(d) and modifications to sub-ACLs as specified at § 648.201(f); and research set-aside (RSA) (up to 3 percent of the sub-ACL from any management area) for up to 3 years. These regulations also allow the Council to recommend river herring and shad catch caps as part of the specifications.

Under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), NMFS is required to publish proposed rules for comment after preliminarily determining whether they are consistent with applicable law. The MSA permits NMFS to approve, partially approve, or disapprove framework adjustment measures proposed by the Council based only on whether the measures are consistent with the fishery management plan, plan amendment, the MSA and its National Standards, and other applicable law. Otherwise, NMFS must defer to the Council's policy choices. Under the regulations guiding the herring specifications process, NMFS must review the Council's recommended specifications and publish notice proposing specifications, clearly noting the reasons for any differences from the Council's recommendations. NMFS is proposing and seeking comment on measures to implement Framework 6 as well as specifications and river herring/shad catch caps for the herring fishery, consistent with the Council's recommendations.

The Northeast Fisheries Science Center has updated its schedule for stock assessments, and will now hold herring assessments every 2 years, with the next scheduled for June 2020. Accordingly, the Council and NMFS now plan to develop specifications every two years for the upcoming three-year cycle. For example, the Council and NMFS will develop herring specifications in the summer/fall of 2020 for the 2021–2023 fishing years.

In June 2018, a new stock assessment for herring was completed. The assessment concluded that although herring were not overfished and overfishing was not occurring in 2017, poor recruitment would likely result in a substantial decline in herring biomass over the next several years. The stock assessment estimated that recruitment was at historic lows during the most recent five years (2013–2017), but projected that biomass could increase after reaching a low in 2019 if recruitment returns to average levels. The final stock assessment summary report is available on the Center's website (*www.nefsc.noaa.gov/publications/*).

Based on the stock assessment and at the request of the Council, we reduced the 2018 ACL in August 2018 (83 FR 42450) (from 104,800 mt to 49,900 mt) and the 2019 ACL in February 2019 (84 FR 2760) (from 49,900 mt to 15,065 mt) through inseason adjustments to prevent overfishing and lower the risk of the stock becoming overfished. The ACL reduction for 2018 ensured at least a 50-percent probability of preventing overfishing, while the ACL reduction for 2019 reflected the Council's risk policy for herring and was consistent with the new ABC control rule developed in Amendment 8 to the Herring FMP. The MSA requires NMFS to notify the Council if the status of fishery has become overfished or is approaching the condition of being overfished. According to the Act, ''a fishery shall be classified as approaching a condition of being overfished if, based on trends in fishing effort, fishery resource size, and other appropriate factors, the Secretary estimates that the fishery will become overfished within two years.'' Within 2 years of such notifications, the Council shall prepare an action to prevent overfishing from occurring. In February 2019, we notified the Council that herring was approaching an overfished condition.

Proposed Specifications

At its June 2019 meeting, the Council recommended maintaining status quo catch limits for 2019 and reducing catch limits for 2020 and 2021 (see Table 1). This rule proposes herring specifications for 2019–2021 consistent with the Council's recommendations. These specifications are intended to provide for a sustainable herring fishery and to be consistent with the Council's harvest policy for herring. Although the 2019 fishing year has ended, the Herring FMP requires NMFS to set the specifications for the herring fishery for 3 years after consideration of the Council's recommendations. The Council's Framework 6 document fully analyzes maintaining status quo 2019 specifications for the remainder of that fishing year. Although this action would reaffirm the 2019 specifications implemented in the inseason action that published in February 2019, this rule focuses on the 2020–2021 specifications.

TABLE 1—COMPARISON OF THE PROPOSED ATLANTIC HERRING 2020–2021 SPECIFICATIONS (mt) TO 2019

	2019	2020–2021
Overfishing Limit	30,668	41,830—2020 69,064—2021
Acceptable Biological Catch	21,266	16,131
Management Uncertainty	6,200	4,560
Optimum Yield/Annual Catch Limit	*15,065	*11,571

TABLE 1—COMPARISON OF THE PROPOSED ATLANTIC HERRING 2020–2021 SPECIFICATIONS (mt) TO 2019—Continued

	2019	2020–2021
Domestic Annual Harvest	15,065	11,571
Border Transfer	0	100
Domestic Annual Processing	15,065	11,471
U.S. At-Sea Processing	0	0
Area 1A Sub-ACL (28.9%)	*4,354	*3,344
Area 1B Sub-ACL (4.3%)	647	498
Area 2 Sub-ACL (27.8%)	4,188	3,217
Area 3 Sub-ACL (39%)	5,876	4,513
Fixed Gear Set-Aside	39	30
Research Set-Aside	+	+

* If New Brunswick weir landings are less than 2,942 mt through October 1, then 1,000 mt will be subtracted from the management uncertainty buffer and reallocated to the Area 1A sub-ACL and ACL. Thus, the Area 1A sub-ACL would increase to 4,344 mt, and the ACL would increase to 12,571 mt.

+ 3 percent of each sub-ACL.

Several factors contributed to the Council's ABC recommendations for 2020–2021. The ABC is reduced from the OFL to account for scientific uncertainty. The Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and the Council determined that a conservative method of management, specifically one that accounts for scientific uncertainty, was essential due to the current status of the herring stock and the uncertainty surrounding estimates of biomass and recruitment. In September 2018, the Council adopted Amendment 8, which included a new ABC control rule intended to reduce the available harvest to explicitly account for herring's role as forage in the ecosystem. As with the 2019 ABC, the 2020 ABC was developed consistent with the Council's harvest policy for herring in the new control rule. For 2021, the SSC was uncomfortable with increasing the ABC based on the recent assessment's projection that recruitment would increase from historical lows to average levels. Therefore, the SSC and Council recommended maintaining the 2020 ABC for 2021. The 2020 stock assessment is expected to update recruitment information and allow the Council to reconsider the 2021 ABC for the next specifications.

The ACL is reduced from ABC to account for management uncertainty. Currently, although the FMP allows for consideration of other aspects of management uncertainty (*e.g.,* uncertainty around discard estimates of herring caught in Federal and state waters), the only source for management uncertainty that is applied to the 2020–2021 ABCs are landings in the New Brunswick weir fishery. Because weir fishery landings can be highly variable, fluctuating with effort and herring availability, the Council recommended a management uncertainty buffer of 4,560 mt, consistent with average landings in the New Brunswick weir fishery over the last 10 years (2009–2018). The resulting ACL for both 2020 and 2021 would be 11,571 mt. The Council also recommended a provision that if weir fishery landings are less than 2,942 mt through October 1, NMFS would subtract 1,000 mt from the management uncertainty buffer and reallocate that 1,000 mt to the Area 1A sub-ACL and ACL. Currently, this provision is allowed if New Brunswick weir landings are less than 4,000 mt through October 1.

Border transfer is a processing allocation available to Canadian dealers that is included in, and does not reduce, the domestic catch limits. The MSA provides for the issuance of permits to Canadian vessels transporting U.S. harvested herring to Canada for sardine processing. The Council recommended 100 mt for border transfer for 2020 and 2021. The amount specified for border has equaled 4,000 mt since 2000, but we reduced it to 0 mt as part of the 2019 inseason adjustment. The Council recommended 100 mt for border transfer in case there continues to be Canadian interest in transporting herring for sardine processing.

The Council recommended maintaining status quo river herring/shad catch caps for 2020–2021 (see Table 2). These catch caps were originally set for the fishery in the 2016–2018 specifications, and we maintained them in the inseason adjustment for 2019. Catch is tracked against river herring/shad catch caps on trips landing more than 6,600 lb (3,000 kg) of herring. Once a catch cap is reached, the possession limit for herring vessels using that gear type and fishing in that area (or the corresponding catch cap closure area) is reduced to 2,000 lb (907 kg) of herring for the remainder of the fishing year. These caps are intended to meet the original catch cap goals to provide a strong incentive for the herring fleet to continue to reduce river herring and shad catch, while allowing the fleet to fully harvest the herring ACL.

TABLE 2—PROPOSED RIVER HERRING/SHAD CATCH CAPS (mt) FOR 2020–2021

	Gulf of Maine	Cape Cod	Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic	Total
Midwater Trawl	76.7	32.4	129.6	238.7
Bottom Trawl	n/a	n/a	122.3	122.3

The Council recommended status quo methods to set all other herring specifications, including the management area sub-ACLs, fixed gear set-aside, and research set-aside.

Other Proposed Measures

Framework 6 would update the ''overfished'' and ''overfishing'' definitions to make them more

consistent with the 2018 herring stock assessment and definitions used for other stocks in the region. The updated definitions are:

The stock is considered overfished if stock biomass is less than ½ the stock biomass associated with the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) level or its proxy (e.g., Spawning Stock Biomass at MSY (SSB_{MSY}) or proxy). The stock is considered subject to overfishing if the estimated fishing mortality rate (F) exceeds the fishing mortality rate associated with the MSY level or its proxy (e.g., F_{MSY} or proxy).

Over time, the parameters used to assess the herring stock have changed, and so have the corresponding projections used to evaluate stock status and set catch levels. The updated definition is more flexible because it could incorporate any estimate of biomass that is warranted (total biomass, SSB, or relevant proxy), dependent on what is used in the stock assessment and considered the best available science. The new definitions are consistent with many overfishing and overfished definitions used in the region, as well as parameters in the new ABC control rule developed in Amendment 8.

Currently, regulations at § 648.201 require that up to 10 percent of the unharvested catch in a herring management area shall be carried over and added to that area's sub-ACL for the fishing year following when total catch is determined. For example, total catch for 2018 would be determined in 2019. If there was unharvested catch in 2018, the unharvested catch in a management area (up to 10 percent of the initial sub-ACL for that area) would be added to the area's sub-ACL for 2020. This carryover increases the sub-ACL for that management area, but it does not increase the total ACL.

Under Framework 6, carryover of unharvested catch would be suspended for the 2020 and 2021, such that unharvested catch in 2018 and 2019 would not be added to sub-ACLs for 2020 and 2021, respectively. Suspending carryover is proposed because the amount of carryover from 2018 (just under 5,000 mt) is substantial relative to the ACL for 2020 and 2021 (11,571 mt), and could have unintended consequences on the stock or fishery. For example, if carryover is harvested in specific management areas early in the year, other areas that are typically fished later in the year may be constrained by the ACL such that the sub-ACLs in those areas cannot be fully harvested. To date, catch in 2019 is less than 85 percent of the ACL for 2019 (15,065 mt), so there may also be a substantial amount of unharvested catch that would have otherwise been carried over relative to the reduced ACL for 2021 (11,571 mt). Furthermore, given the low estimate of herring biomass, concentrating fishing effort and catch in certain management areas may have negative impacts on the herring stock. Continuation of the suspension of carryover into 2021 is consistent with the Council's conservative management due to the current status of the herring stock and the uncertainty surrounding estimates of biomass and recruitment.

Proposed Clarifications

We are proposing the following clarifications to regulations for fisheries of the Northeastern United States under the authority of section 305(d) to the MSA, which provides that the Secretary of Commerce may promulgate regulations necessary to carry out an FMP or the MSA.

First, in §§ 648.4, 648.7, 648.10, 648.11, 648.14, 648.15, 648.80, 648.201, 648.202, 648.204, and 648.205, this rule proposes simplifying the names of herring vessel permits. Currently, each herring vessel permit has two names used in regulations, the first name specifies the permit type (*i.e.,* limited or open access) and herring management area and the second name assigns a category letter to each permit type. For example, the All Areas Limited Access Herring Permit is also known as a Category A Herring Permit. This rule proposes simplifying references to herring vessel permits by only using the category name in regulation. This clarification is intended to aid in the understandability of herring regulations as most stakeholders refer to herring vessel permits by category name.

Second, this rule proposes clarifying the transiting and pre-landing prohibitions for the herring fishery in § 648.14. This rule would clarify that vessels are prohibited from transiting Area 1A during June through September with midwater gear onboard, unless gear is properly stowed and not available for immediate use, consistent with § 648.2. This rule would also clarify that herring vessels are required to notify NMFS of offloading through the vessel monitoring system of the time and place of offloading at least 6 hours prior to landing or, if fishing ends less than 6 hours before landing, as soon as the vessel stops catching fish. Both of these clarifications currently exist elsewhere in the regulations and this rule would update regulations in § 648.14 accordingly.

Third, this rule proposes updating terminology in § 648.200. This rule would update the definition of OY consistent with new National Standard guidance for OY. This rule would also update terminology to reflect that the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's (Commission's) Herring Section is now a Herring Board and that the Commission's Atlantic Herring Plan Review Team is now a Technical Committee.

Classification

The NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that this proposed rule is consistent with the Herring FMP, national standards and other provisions of the MSA, and other applicable law.

This proposed rule has been preliminarily determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order (E.O.) 12866.

This proposed rule is not an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because this rule is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

NMFS prepared an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) for this proposed rule, as required by section 603 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 603. The IRFA describes the economic impact that this proposed rule would have on small entities, including small businesses, and also determines ways to minimize these impacts. The IRFA includes this section of the preamble to this rule and analyses contained in the EA/RIR/IRFA for this action. A copy of the full analysis is available from the Council (see **ADDRESSES**). A summary of the EA and IRFA follows.

Description of the Reasons Why Action by the Agency Is Being Considered and Statement of the Objectives of, and Legal Basis for, the Proposed Rule

A complete description of the reasons why this action is being considered, and the objectives of and legal basis for this action, are contained in the preamble to this proposed rule and are not repeated here.

Description and Estimate of Number of Small Entities to Which This Proposed Rule Would Apply

For RFA purposes only, NMFS has established a small business size standard for businesses, including their affiliates, whose primary industry is commercial fishing (see 50 CFR 200.2). A business primarily engaged in commercial fishing (NAICS code 11411) is classified as a small business if it is independently owned and operated, is not dominant in its field of operation (including its affiliates), and has combined annual receipts not in excess of $11 million for all its affiliated operations worldwide.

For the purposes of this analysis, ownership entities are defined by those entities with common ownership personnel as listed on permit application documentation. Permits with identical ownership personnel are categorized as a single entity. For example, if five permits have the same seven personnel listed as co-owners on their application paperwork, those seven personnel form one ownership entity, covering those five permits. If one or several of the seven owners also own additional vessels, with sub-sets of the original seven personnel or with new co-owners, those ownership arrangements are deemed to be separate ownership entities for the purpose of this analysis.

This rule would affect all permitted herring vessels; therefore, a directly regulated entity is a firm that owns at least one herring permit. There are many businesses that hold an open-access (Category D) permit. These businesses catch a small fraction of herring; furthermore, they are minimally affected by the regulations. Firms are defined as active in the herring fishery if they landed any herring in 2018. This section describes the directly regulated small entities in four classes: All permitted firms; all active firms; limited access permitted firms; and active limited access permitted firms.

In 2018, there were 1,205 firms (1,193 small) that held at least one herring permit. There were 62 (60 small) active firms that held at least one herring permit. There were 68 (62 small) firms that held at least one limited access permit, 31 (29 small) of which were active. Small entity limited access permit holders as a whole derived approximately 38 percent of total entity revenue from the herring fishery. All small entity herring permit holders as a whole derived approximately 29 percent of total entity revenue from the herring fishery.

Alternative 1 (no action) serves as a baseline as it would maintain the ACL from fishing year 2019 in 2020 and 2021 and would make no changes to the management uncertainty buffers. This analysis focuses on the ACL alternatives as the other specification alternatives would have minimal impacts on firms participating in the fishery. The proposed action would decrease the ACL in 2020 and 2021 from the baseline, as presented in Table 3.

TABLE 3—HERRING ACL FOR THE BASELINE (2019) COMPARED TO PROPOSED 2020 AND 2021 SPECIFICATIONS

Year	Baseline (mt)	2020 and 2021 specifications (mt)
ACL	15,066	11,571
Area 1A Sub-ACL (28.9%)	4,354	3,344
Area 1B Sub-ACL (4.3%)	647	498
Area 2 Sub-ACL (27.8%)	4,188	3,217
Area 3 Sub-ACL (39%)	5,876	4,513

To examine effects of the preferred alternative this analysis assumes catch is equal to ACL. Recent catch from the four herring management areas has frequently been below the ACL and sub-ACLs. However, recent ACLs have been much higher than the Council's preferred ACL and portions of the fishery have been restricted due to catch of non-target species (*i.e.,* river herring and shad). With decreasing ACLs but status quo non-target species catch caps, excessive catch of non-target species becomes less likely. The sub-ACL percentages remain constant between the baseline period (2019) through 2020 and 2021; therefore, there is an approximate 23-percent decrease in available catch in each management area from 2019 to 2021. Using this information we can evaluate the effects of the proposed action on small entity revenues. The average percentage of total small entity revenue derived from each management area is listed in Table 4.

TABLE 4—AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF SMALL ENTITY REVENUE FROM EACH HERRING MANAGEMENT AREA

Management area	Overall average percent entity revenue
1A	44
1B	40
2	10
3	43

Seventeen small entities, mainly purse seine vessels, fished for herring in Area 1A in 2018. Ten of these small entities derived 30 percent or less of total entity revenue from Area 1A. Seven small entities derived more than 80 percent of total entity revenue from Area 1A. Area 1A generate revenue for more small entities than any other area; all other areas only have 3 entities deriving more than 80 percent of revenue from herring. Nine small entities fished for herring in Area 1B in 2018, with 5 entities deriving 30 percent or less from the area and 4 entities deriving between 70 and 100 percent from 1B. Thirty-nine small entities fished for herring in Area 2 in 2018. Twenty-seven of them derived between 0 and 1 percent of total entity revenue from Area 2, and another 6 entities derived less than 30 percent of entity revenue from Area 2. Four entities derived between 70 and 100 percent of total entity revenue from herring in Area 2. Finally, 8 small entities fished for herring in Area 3 in 2018. Four of those entities derived less than 30 percent of total entity revenue from Areas 3 and 4 entities derived between 70 and 100 percent of total entity revenue from Area 3.

While the overall fishery ACL will decline by 23 percent, NMFS does not expect that each of these small entities will have a 23-percent reduction in herring revenue. Rather, because of the low catch limits, some companies may decide not to fish for herring in 2020 and 2021 and would lose 100 percent of revenue from herring. If this happens, the remaining small entities who fish for herring in 2020 and 2021 may realize less than 23-percent reduction in revenue from herring, as there may be fewer vessels herring fishing. Because entities that catch herring are also active in other fisheries, the reduction in total revenue for small entities would likely be less than the reduction in herring revenue. Without being able to predict these specific shifts, Table 5 estimates the percent change for small entities in total revenue resulting from a 23-percent reduction in the herring ACL.

TABLE 5—ESTIMATES OF PERCENT REDUCTION IN TOTAL SMALL ENTITY REVENUE FROM THIS ACTION

Percent change in total small entity revenue	Count of small entities
0 to 1	17
1 to 7	4
18 to 23	8

Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements

This proposed rule does not introduce any new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements.

Federal Rules Which May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Proposed Rule

This action does not duplicate, overlap, or conflict with any other Federal rules.

Description of Significant Alternatives to the Proposed Action Which Accomplish the Stated Objectives of Applicable Statues and Which Minimize Any Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities

This rule proposes herring specifications for 2019–2021, consistent with the Herring FMP's objectives of preventing overfishing while maximizing social and economic benefits. Non-preferred alternatives would likely not accomplish these objectives for this action as well as the proposed action.

Alternative 1 (no action) exceeds the catch limit recommendations of the SSC and the Council. Alternative 1 is not expected to result in overfishing, but it has a higher likelihood of resulting in overfishing than either the proposed action (Alternative 2a) or Alternative 2b (non-preferred). Given the uncertainty around the stock assessment's estimates of herring biomass and recruitment, the Council and NMFS did not select Alternative 1 as the proposed action because of its higher risk of overfishing. The Council and NMFS determined that implementing lower catch limits in the short-term is important to reduce the serious adverse long-term biological and socioeconomic impacts that could occur if higher limits are implemented.

Alternative 2b used the same process to develop the OFL and ABC as Alternative 2a, but it incorporated an updated estimate of 2018 catch. The updated estimate of 2018 catch used to develop Alternative 2b was about 5,000 mt higher than the 2018 catch estimate used to develop the Alternative 2a (proposed action). The Council decided to include the updated catch estimate in a separate alternative (Alternative 2b), so that the most recent estimate of 2018 catch could be considered, even though the updated catch estimate was not available when the SSC met to make ABC recommendations for the 2019–2021. When the 2018 estimate of catch is increased by about 5,000 mt, it results in lowered OFL and ABC for 2020 and 2021 compared to Alternative 2a. The Council did not recommend Alternative 2b for several reasons. First, the SSC did not have the opportunity to weigh in on this alternative, as the final 2018 numbers were not available when the SSC met and made their recommendations in October 2018. In addition, Alternative 2b included a lower ABC and ACL than the proposed action. Given the negative economic impacts to the herring industry and other stakeholders are already expected to be substantial with Alternative 2a, the Council and NMFS determined that the additional small reduction in the risk of overfishing (1-percent risk with Alternative 2b instead of a 2-percent risk with Alternative 2a) did not warrant a further reduction in available catch and associated revenue.

This rule is also proposing changes to the overfished and overfishing definitions, suspending carryover of unharvested catch, and clarifying existing regulations. The changes to overfished and overfishing definitions and clarifications to existing regulations are not expected to have direct economic impacts on small entities. Suspending carryover of unharvested catch would reduce available herring catch and the associated revenue in the short-term, but is expected to have a low positive impact on small entities in the long-term. The amount of carryover from 2018 (just under 5,000 mt) is substantial relative to the ACL for 2020 and 2021 (11,571 mt), and could have unintended consequences on the stock or fishery. For example, if carryover is harvested in specific management areas early in the year, other areas that are typically fished later in the year may be constrained by the ACL such that the sub-ACLs in those areas cannot be fully harvested. To date, catch in 2019 is less than 85 percent of the ACL for 2019 (15,065 mt), so there may also be a substantial amount of unharvested catch that would have otherwise been carried over relative to the reduced ACL for 2021 (11,571 mt). Additionally, given the low estimate of herring biomass, concentrating fishing effort and catch in certain management areas could have negative impacts on the herring stock. Continuation of the suspension of carryover into 2021 is consistent the Council's conservative management due to the current status of the herring stock and the uncertainty surrounding estimates of biomass and recruitment. For these reasons, Alternative 1 (no action) would not meet the stated objective of this action, lowering the risk of overfishing and providing for a sustainable herring fishery, compared to suspending carryover for 2020 and 2021 under the proposed action.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 648

Fisheries, Fishing, Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

Dated: January 16, 2019.

Samuel D. Rauch, III,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR part 648 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 648—FISHERIES OF THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 648 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

■ 2. In § 648.4, revise paragraphs (a)(10)(ii), (iv), and (v) and remove paragraph (a)(10)(vi) to read as follows:

§ 648.4 Vessel permits.

(a) * * *

(10) * * *

(ii) *Atlantic herring carrier.* An Atlantic herring carrier must have been issued and have on board a herring permit and a letter of authorization to receive and transport Atlantic herring caught by another permitted fishing vessel or it must have been issued and have on board a herring permit and have declared an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS consistent with the requirements at § 648.10(m)(1). Once a vessel declares an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS, it is bound to the VMS operating requirements, specified at § 648.10, for the remainder of the fishing year. On Atlantic herring carrier trips under either the letter of authorization or an Atlantic herring carrier VMS trip declaration, an Atlantic herring carrier is exempt from the VMS, IVR, and VTR vessel reporting requirements, as specified in § 648.7 and subpart K of this part, except as otherwise required by this part. If not declaring an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS, an Atlantic herring carrier vessel must request and obtain a letter of authorization from the Regional Administrator, and there is a minimum enrollment period of 7 calendar days for a letter of authorization. Atlantic herring carrier vessels operating under a letter of authorization or an Atlantic herring carrier VMS trip declaration may not conduct fishing activities, except for purposes of transport, or possess any fishing gear on board the vessel capable of catching or processing herring, and they must be used exclusively as an Atlantic herring carrier vessel, and they must carry observers if required by NMFS. While operating under a valid letter of authorization or Atlantic herring carrier VMS trip declaration, such vessels are exempt from any herring possession limits associated with the herring vessel permit categories. Atlantic herring carrier vessels operating under a letter of authorization or an Atlantic herring carrier VMS trip declaration may not possess, transfer, or land any species other than Atlantic herring, except that they may possess Northeast multispecies transferred by vessels

issued either a Category A or B Herring Permit, consistent with the applicable possession limits for such vessels specified at § 648.86(a)(3) and (k).

* * * * *

(iv) *Limited access herring permits.* (A) A vessel of the United States that fishes for, possesses, or lands more than 6,600 lb (3 mt) of herring, except vessels that fish exclusively in state waters for herring, must have been issued and carry on board either one of the limited access herring permits described in paragraphs (a)(10)(iv)(A)(*1*) through (*3*) of this section or an open access Category E Herring Permit (as described in § 648.4(a)(10)(v)(B)), including both vessels engaged in pair trawl operations.

(*1*) *Category A Herring Permit (All Areas Limited Access Herring Permit).* A vessel may fish for, possess, and land unlimited amounts of herring from all herring areas, provided the vessel qualifies for and has been issued this permit, subject to all other regulations of this part.

(*2*) *Category B Herring Permit (Areas 2 and 3 Limited Access Herring Permit).* A vessel may fish for, possess, and land unlimited amounts of herring from herring Areas 2 and 3, provided the vessel qualifies for and has been issued this permit, subject to all other regulations of this part.

(*3*) *Category C Herring Permit (Limited Access Incidental Catch Herring Permit).* (*i*) A vessel that does not qualify for either of the permits specified in paragraphs (a)(10)(iv)(A)(*1*) and (*2*) of this section may fish for, possess, and land up to 55,000 lb (25 mt) of herring from any herring area, provided the vessel qualifies for and has been issued this permit, subject to all other regulations of this part.

(*ii*) A vessel that does not qualify for a Category A Herring Permit specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(A)(*1*) of this section, but qualifies for the Category B Herring Permit specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(A)(*2*) of this section, may fish for, possess, and land up to 55,000 lb (25 mt) of herring from Area 1, provided the vessel qualifies for and has been issued this permit, subject to all other regulations of this part.

(B) *Eligibility for Category A and B Herring Permits, and Confirmation of Permit History (CPH).* A vessel is eligible for and may be issued either a Category A or B Herring Permit if it meets the permit history criteria in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(*1*) of this section and the relevant landing requirements in paragraphs (a)(10)(iv)(B)(*2*) and (*3*) of this section.

(*1*) *Permit history criteria for Category A and B Herring Permits.* (*i*) The vessel must have been issued a Federal herring permit (Category 1 or 2) that was valid as of November 10, 2005; or

(*ii*) The vessel is replacing a vessel that was issued a Federal herring permit (Category 1 or 2) between November 10, 2003, and November 9, 2005. To qualify as a replacement vessel, the replacement vessel and the vessel being replaced must both be owned by the same vessel owner; or, if the vessel being replaced was sunk or destroyed, the vessel owner must have owned the vessel being replaced at the time it sunk or was destroyed; or, if the vessel being replaced was sold to another person, the vessel owner must provide a copy of a written agreement between the buyer of the vessel being replaced and the owner/seller of the vessel, documenting that the vessel owner/seller retained the herring permit and all herring landings history.

(*2*) *Landings criteria for the Category A Herring Permit*—(*i*) The vessel must have landed at least 500 mt of herring in any one calendar year between January 1, 1993, and December 31, 2003, as verified by dealer reports submitted to NMFS or documented through valid dealer receipts, if dealer reports were not required by NMFS. In those cases where a vessel has sold herring but there are no required dealer receipts, *e.g.,* transfers of bait at sea and border transfers, the vessel owner can submit other documentation that documents such transactions and proves that the herring thus transferred should be added to their landings history. The owners of vessels that fished in pair trawl operations may provide landings information as specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(*2*)(*iii*) of this section. Landings made by a vessel that is being replaced may be used to qualify a replacement vessel consistent with the requirements specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(*1*)(*ii*) of this section and the permit splitting prohibitions in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(N) of this section.

(*ii*) *Extension of eligibility period for landings criteria for vessels under construction, reconstruction, or purchase contract.* An applicant who submits written evidence that a vessel was under construction, reconstruction, or was under written contract for purchase as of December 31, 2003, may extend the period for determining landings specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(*2*)(*i*) of this section through December 31, 2004.

(*iii*) Landings criteria for vessels using landings from pair trawl operations. To qualify for a limited access permit using landings from pair trawl operations, the owners of the vessels engaged in that operation must agree on how to divide such landings between the two vessels and apply for the permit jointly, as verified by dealer reports submitted to NMFS or valid dealer receipts, if dealer reports were not required by NMFS.

(*3*) *Landings criteria for the Category B Herring Permit.* (*i*) The vessel must have landed at least 250 mt of herring in any one calendar year between January 1, 1993, and December 31, 2003, as verified by dealer reports submitted to NMFS or documented through valid dealer receipts, if dealer reports were not required by NMFS. In those cases where a vessel has sold herring but there are no required dealer receipts, *e.g.,* transfers of bait at sea and border transfers, the vessel owner can submit other documentation that documents such transactions and proves that the herring thus transferred should be added to their landings history. The owners of vessels that fished in pair trawl operations may provide landings information as specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(*2*)(*iii*) of this section. Landings made by a vessel that is being replaced may be used to qualify a replacement vessel consistent with the requirements specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(*1*)(*ii*) of this section and the permit splitting prohibitions in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(N) of this section.

(*ii*) *Extension of eligibility period for landings criteria for vessels under construction, reconstruction or purchase contract.* An applicant who submits written evidence that a vessel was under construction, reconstruction, or was under written contract for purchase as of December 31, 2003, may extend the period for determining landings specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(*3*)(*i*) of this section through December 31, 2004.

(*iii*) *Landings criteria for vessels using landings from pair trawl operations.* See paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(*2*)(*iii*) of this section.

(*4*) *CPH.* A person who does not currently own a fishing vessel, but owned a vessel that satisfies the permit eligibility requirements in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B) of this section that has sunk, been destroyed, or transferred to another person, but that has not been replaced, may apply for and receive a CPH that allows for a replacement vessel to obtain the relevant limited access herring permit if the fishing and permit history of such vessel has been retained lawfully by the applicant as specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(*1*)(*ii*) of this section and consistent with (a)(10)(iv)(N) of this section.

(C) *Eligibility for Category C Herring Permit, and CPH.* A vessel is eligible for and may be issued a Category C Herring

Permit if it meets the permit history criteria specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(C)(*1*) of this section and the landings criteria in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(C)(*2*) of this section.

(*1*) *Permit history criteria.* (*i*) The vessel must have been issued a Federal permit for Northeast multispecies, Atlantic mackerel, Atlantic herring, longfin or *Illex* squid, or butterfish that was valid as of November 10, 2005; or

(*ii*) The vessel is replacing a vessel that was issued a Federal permit for Northeast multispecies, Atlantic mackerel, Atlantic herring, longfin or *Illex* squid, or butterfish that was issued between November 10, 2003, and November 9, 2005. To qualify as a replacement vessel, the replacement vessel and the vessel being replaced must both be owned by the same vessel owner; or, if the vessel being replaced was sunk or destroyed, the vessel owner must have owned the vessel being replaced at the time it sunk or was destroyed; or, if the vessel being replaced was sold to another person, the vessel owner must provide a copy of a written agreement between the buyer of the vessel being replaced and the owner/seller of the vessel, documenting that the vessel owner/seller retained the herring permit and all herring landings history.

(*2*) *Landings criteria for Category C Herring Permit.* (*i*) The vessel must have landed at least 15 mt of herring in any calendar year between January 1, 1988, and December 31, 2003, as verified by dealer reports submitted to NMFS or documented through valid dealer receipts, if dealer reports were not required by NMFS. In those cases where a vessel has sold herring but there are no required dealer receipts, *e.g.,* transfers of bait at sea and border transfers, the vessel owner can submit other documentation that documents such transactions and proves that the herring thus transferred should be added to the vessel's landings history. The owners of vessels that fished in pair trawl operations may provide landings information as specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(*2*)(*iii*) of this section. Landings made by a vessel that is being replaced may be used to qualify a replacement vessel consistent with the requirements specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(B)(*1*)(*ii*) of this section and the permit splitting prohibitions in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(N) of this section.

(*ii*) *Extension of eligibility period for landings criteria for vessels under construction, reconstruction or purchase contract.* An applicant who submits written evidence that a vessel was under construction, reconstruction, or was under written contract for purchase as of December 31, 2003, may extend the period for determining landings specified in paragraph (a)(10)(iv)(C)(*2*)(*i*) of this section through December 31, 2004.

(v) *Open access herring permits.* A vessel that has not been issued a limited access herring permit may obtain:

(A) A Category D Herring Permit (*All Areas Open Access Herring Permit*) to possess up to 6,600 lb (3 mt) of herring per trip from all herring management areas, limited to one landing per calendar day; and/or

(B) A Category E Herring Permit (*Areas 2/3 Open Access Herring Permit*) to possess up to 20,000 lb (9 mt) of herring per trip from Herring Management Areas 2 and 3, limited to one landing per calendar day, provided the vessel has also been issued a Limited Access Atlantic Mackerel permit, as defined at § 648.4(a)(5)(iii).

* * * * *

■ 3. In § 648.7, paragraph (b)(2) is revised to read as follows:

§ 648.7 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) *IVR system reports*—(i) *Atlantic herring vessel owners or operators issued a Category D Herring Permit.* The owner or operator of a vessel issued a Category D Herring Permit to fish for herring must report catch (retained and discarded) of herring via an IVR system for each week herring was caught, unless exempted by the Regional Administrator. IVR reports are not required for weeks when no herring was caught. The report shall include at least the following information, and any other information required by the Regional Administrator: Vessel identification; week in which herring are caught; management areas fished; and pounds retained and pounds discarded of herring caught in each management area. The IVR reporting week begins on Sunday at 0001 hr (12:01 a.m.) local time and ends Saturday at 2400 hr (12 midnight). Weekly Atlantic herring catch reports must be submitted via the IVR system by midnight each Tuesday, Eastern Time, for the previous week. Reports are required even if herring caught during the week has not yet been landed. This report does not exempt the owner or operator from other applicable reporting requirements of this section.

(ii) [Reserved]

* * * * *

■ 4. In § 648.10, paragraphs (b)(8) and (m) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.10 VMS and DAS requirements for vessel owners/operators.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(8) A vessel issued a limited access herring permit (*i.e.,* Category A, B, or C), or a vessel issued a Category E Herring Permit, or a vessel declaring an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS.

* * * * *

(m) *Atlantic herring VMS notification requirements.* (1) A vessel issued a limited access herring permit (*i.e.,* Category A, B, or C) or a Category E Herring Permit intending to declare into the herring fishery or a vessel issued a herring permit and intending to declare an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS must notify NMFS by declaring a herring trip with the appropriate gear code prior to leaving port at the start of each trip in order to harvest, possess, or land herring on that trip.

(2) A vessel issued a limited access herring permit (*i.e.,* Category A, B, or C) or a Category E Herring Permit or a vessel that declared an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS must notify NMFS Office of Law Enforcement through VMS of the time and place of offloading at least 6 hours prior to landing or, if fishing ends less than 6 hours before landing, as soon as the vessel stops catching fish. The Regional Administrator may adjust the prior notification minimum time through publication of a document in the **Federal Register** consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act.

* * * * *

■ 5. In § 648.11, paragraphs (m)(1)(i), (iv), and (v) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.11 Monitoring Coverage.

* * * * *

(m) *Atlantic herring monitoring coverage*—(1) *Monitoring requirements.* (i) At least 48 hours prior to the beginning of any trip on which a vessel may harvest, possess, or land Atlantic herring, a vessel issued a limited access herring permit or a vessel issued a Category E Herring Permit on a declared herring trip or a vessel issued a Category D Herring Permit fishing with midwater trawl gear in Management Areas 1A, 1B, and/or 3, as defined in § 648.200(f)(1) and (3), and herring carriers must provide notice of the following information to NMFS: Vessel name, permit category, and permit number; contact name for coordination of observer deployment; telephone number for contact; the date, time, and port of departure; gear type; target species; and intended area of fishing, including whether the vessel intends to engage in

fishing in the Northeast Multispecies Closed Areas (Closed Area I North (§ 648.81(c)(3)), Closed Area II (§ 648.81(a)(5)), Cashes Ledge Closure Area (§ 648.81(a)(3)), and Western GOM Closure Area (§ 648.81(a)(4))) at any point in the trip. Trip notification calls must be made no more than 10 days in advance of each fishing trip. The vessel owner, operator, or manager must notify NMFS of any trip plan changes at least 12 hours prior to vessel departure from port.

* * * * *

(iv) If a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit slips catch for any of the reasons described in paragraph (m)(4)(i) of this section, the vessel operator must move at least 15 nm (27.78 km) from the location of the slippage event before deploying any gear again, and must stay at least 15 nm (27.78 km) away from the slippage event location for the remainder of the fishing trip.

(v) If catch is slipped by a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit for any reason not described in paragraph (m)(4)(i) of this section, the vessel operator must immediately terminate the trip and return to port. No fishing activity may occur during the return to port.

* * * * *

■ 6. In § 648.14, revise paragraphs (k)(1)(i)(D); (r)(1)(vi)(A), (r)(1)(vii)(D) and (E), (r)(1)(viii)(B) and (C), (r)(2), and remove paragraph (r)(1)(viii)(D) to read as follows:

§ 648.14 Prohibitions.

* * * * *

(k) * * *

(1) * * *

(i) * * *

(D) Any haddock, and up to 100 lb (45 kg) of other regulated NE multispecies other than haddock, were harvested by a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit on a declared herring trip, regardless of gear or area fished, or a vessel issued a Category C and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit that fished with midwater trawl gear, pursuant to the requirements in § 648.80(d) and (e), and such fish are not sold for human consumption.

* * * * *

(r) * * *

(1) * * *

(vi) *Area requirements.* (A) For the purposes of observer deployment, fail to notify NMFS at least 72 hours prior to departing on a declared herring trip with a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl or purse seine gear, or on a trip with a vessel issued a Category C and/or Category D or E Herring Permit that is fishing with midwater trawl gear in Management Areas 1A, 1B, and/or 3, as defined in § 648.200(f)(1) and (3), pursuant to the requirements in § 648.80(d) and (e).

* * * * *

(vii) * * *

(D) Transit Area 1A from June 1 through September 30 with more than 2,000 lb (907.2 kg) of herring while having on board midwater trawl gear that is not properly stowed or available for immediate use as defined in § 648.2.

(E) Discard haddock at sea that has been brought on deck, or pumped into the hold, of a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of gear or area fished, or on a trip with a vessel issued a Category C and/or Category D or E Herring Permit fishing with midwater trawl gear, pursuant to the requirements in § 648.80(d) and (e).

* * * * *

(viii) * * *

(B) Fail to notify NMFS Office of Law Enforcement through VMS of the time and place of offloading at least 6 hours prior to landing or, if fishing ends less than 6 hours before landing, as soon as the vessel stops catching fish, if a vessel has been issued a limited access herring permit or a Category E Herring Permit or has declared an Atlantic herring carrier trip via VMS.

(C) Fail to declare via VMS into the herring fishery by entering the appropriate herring fishery code and appropriate gear code prior to leaving port at the start of each trip to harvest, possess, or land herring, if a vessel has been issued a Limited Access Herring Permit or issued a Category E Herring Permit or is intending to act as an Atlantic herring carrier.

* * * * *

(2) *Vessel and operator permit holders.* It is unlawful for any person owning or operating a vessel holding a valid Federal Atlantic herring permit, or issued an operator's permit, to do any of the following:

(i) Sell, purchase, receive, trade, barter, or transfer haddock or other regulated NE multispecies (cod, witch flounder, plaice, yellowtail flounder, pollock, winter flounder, windowpane flounder, redfish, white hake, and Atlantic wolffish); or attempt to sell, purchase, receive, trade, barter, or transfer haddock or other regulated NE multispecies for human consumption; if the regulated NE multispecies are landed by a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of gear or area fished, or by a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit fishing with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d).

(ii) Fail to comply with requirements for herring processors/dealers that handle individual fish to separate out, and retain, for at least 12 hours, all haddock offloaded from a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit that fished on a declared herring trip regardless of gear or area fished, or by a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit that fished with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d).

(iii) Sell, purchase, receive, trade, barter, or transfer; or attempt to sell, purchase, receive, trade, barter, or transfer; to another person, any haddock or other regulated NE multispecies (cod, witch flounder, plaice, yellowtail flounder, pollock, winter flounder, windowpane flounder, redfish, white hake, and Atlantic wolffish) separated out from a herring catch offloaded from a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit that fished on a declared herring trip regardless of gear or area fished, or by a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit that fished with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d).

(iv) While operating as an at-sea herring processor, fail to comply with requirements to separate out and retain all haddock offloaded from a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit that fished on a declared herring trip regardless of gear or area fished, or by a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit that fished with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d).

(v) Fish with midwater trawl gear in any Northeast Multispecies Closed Area, as defined in § 648.81(a)(3) through (5) and (c)(3) and (4), without a NMFS-approved observer on board, if the vessel has been issued an Atlantic herring permit.

(vi) Slip or operationally discard catch, as defined at § 648.2, unless for one of the reasons specified at § 648.202(b)(2), if fishing any part of a tow inside the Northeast Multispecies Closed Areas, as defined at § 648.81(a)(3) through (5) and (c)(3) and (4).

(vii) Fail to immediately leave the Northeast Multispecies Closed Areas or comply with reporting requirements after slipping catch or operationally discarding catch, as required by § 648.202(b)(4).

(viii) Slip catch, as defined at § 648.2, unless for one the reasons specified at § 648.11(m)(4)(i).

(ix) For vessels with Category A or B Herring Permits, fail to move 15 nm (27.78 km), as required by § 648.11(m)(4)(iv) and § 648.202(b)(4)(iv).

(x) For vessels with Category A or B Herring Permits, fail to immediately return to port, as required by § 648.11(m)(4)(v) and § 648.202(b)(4)(iv).

(xi) Fail to complete, sign, and submit a Released Catch Affidavit as required by § 648.11(m)(8)(iii) and § 648.202(b)(4)(ii).

(xii) Fail to report or fail to accurately report a slippage event on the Atlantic herring daily VMS catch report, as required by § 648.11(m)(4)(iii) and § 648.202(b)(4)(iii). (xiii) For vessels with Category A or B Herring Permits, fail to comply with industry-funded monitoring requirements at § 648.11(m).

(xiv) For a vessel with a Category A or B Herring Permit, fail to comply with its NMFS-approved vessel monitoring plan requirements, as described at § 648.11(m).

* * * * *

■ 7. In § 648.15, paragraphs (d) and (e) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.15 Facilitation of enforcement.

* * * * *

(d) *Retention of haddock by herring dealers and processors.* (1) Federally permitted herring dealers and processors, including at-sea processors, that cull or separate out from the herring catch all fish other than herring in the course of normal operations, must separate out and retain all haddock offloaded from a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit that fished on a declared herring trip regardless of gear or area fished, or by a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit that fished with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d). Such haddock may not be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred, and must be retained, after they have been separated, for at least 12 hours for dealers and processors on land, and for 12 hours after landing by at-sea processors. The dealer or processor, including at-sea processors, must clearly indicate the vessel that landed the retained haddock or transferred the retained haddock to an at-sea processor. Authorized officers must be given access to inspect the haddock.

(2) All haddock separated out and retained is subject to reporting requirements specified at § 648.7.

(e) *Retention of haddock by herring vessels using midwater trawl gear.* A vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip regardless of gear or area fished, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d), may not discard any haddock that has been brought on the deck or pumped into the hold.

■ 8. In § 648.80, paragraphs (d)(4) through (6), and (e)(4) through (6) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.80 NE Multispecies regulated mesh areas and restrictions on gear and methods of fishing.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(4) The vessel does not fish for, possess or land NE multispecies, except that a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit and fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of gear or area fished, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, may possess and land haddock and other regulated multispecies consistent with the catch caps and possession restrictions in § 648.86(a)(3) and (k). Such haddock or other regulated NE multispecies may not be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred, or attempted to be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred for, or intended for, human consumption. Haddock or other regulated NE multispecies that are separated out from the herring catch pursuant to § 648.15(d) may not be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred, or attempted to be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred for any purpose. A vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of gear or area fished, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, may not discard haddock that has been brought on the deck or pumped into the hold;

(5) To fish for herring under this exemption, a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit fishing with midwater trawl gear in Management Areas 1A, 1B, and/or 3, as defined in § 648.200(f)(1) and (3), must provide notice of the following information to NMFS at least 72 hours prior to beginning any trip into these areas for the purposes of observer deployment: Vessel name; contact name for coordination of observer deployment; telephone number for contact; the date, time, and port of departure; and whether the vessel intends to engage in fishing in Closed Area I, as defined in § 648.81(c)(3), at any point in the trip; and

(6) A vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip with midwater trawl gear, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear in Management Areas 1A, 1B, and/or 3, as defined at § 648.200(f)(1) and (3), must notify NMFS Office of Law Enforcement through VMS of the time and place of offloading at least 6 hours prior to landing or, if fishing ends less than 6 hours before landing, as soon as the vessel stops catching fish. The Regional Administrator may adjust the prior notification minimum time through publication of a notice in the **Federal Register** consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(4) The vessel does not fish for, possess, or land NE multispecies, except that vessels that have a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip may possess and land haddock or other regulated species consistent with possession restrictions in § 648.86(a)(3) and (k), respectively. Such haddock or other regulated multispecies may not be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred, or attempted to be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred for, or intended for, human consumption. Haddock or other regulated species that are separated out from the herring catch pursuant to § 648.15(d) may not be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred, or attempted to be sold, purchased, received, traded, bartered, or transferred for any purpose. A vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit may not discard haddock that has been brought on the deck or pumped into the hold;

(5) To fish for herring under this exemption, vessels that have a Category A or B Herring Permit must provide notice to NMFS of the vessel name; contact name for coordination of observer deployment; telephone number for contact; and the date, time, and port of departure, at least 72 hours prior to beginning any trip into these areas for the purposes of observer deployment; and

(6) All vessels that have a Category A or B Herring Permit must notify NMFS Office of Law Enforcement through VMS of the time and place of offloading

at least 6 hours prior to landing or, if fishing ends less than 6 hours before landing, as soon as the vessel stops catching fish. The Regional Administrator may adjust the prior notification minimum time through publication of a notice in the **Federal Register** consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act.

* * * * *

■ 9. In § 648.83, paragraph (b)(4) is revised to read as follows:

§ 648.83 Multispecies minimum fish sizes.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) Vessels that have a Category A or B Herring Permit may possess and land haddock and other regulated species that are smaller than the minimum size specified under § 648.83, consistent with the bycatch caps specified in §§ 648.86(a)(3) and 648.86(k). Such fish may not be sold for human consumption.

* * * * *

■ 10. In § 648.86, paragraphs (a)(3)(i), (a)(3)(ii)(A)(*1*), and paragraph (k) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.86 NE Multispecies possession restrictions.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(3)(i) *Incidental catch allowance for some Atlantic herring vessels.* A vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of gear or area fished, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d), may only possess and land haddock, in accordance with requirements specified in § 648.80(d) and (e).

(ii) *Haddock incidental catch cap.* (A)(*1*) When the Regional Administrator has determined that the incidental catch allowance for a given haddock stock, as specified in § 648.90(a)(4)(iii)(D), has been caught, no vessel issued an Atlantic herring permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear in the applicable stock area, *i.e.,* the Herring GOM Haddock Accountability Measure (AM) Area or Herring GB Haddock AM Area, as defined in paragraphs (a)(3)(ii)(A)(*2*) and (*3*) of this section, may fish for, possess, or land herring in excess of 2,000 lb (907.2 kg) per trip in or from that area, unless all herring possessed and landed by the vessel were caught outside the applicable AM Area and the vessel's gear is stowed and not available for immediate use as defined in § 648.2 while transiting the AM Area. Upon this determination, the haddock possession limit is reduced to 0 lb (0 kg) for a vessel issued a Federal Atlantic herring permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear or for a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of area fished or gear used, in the applicable AM area, unless the vessel also possesses a NE multispecies permit and is operating on a declared (consistent with § 648.10(g)) NE multispecies trip. In making this determination, the Regional Administrator shall use haddock catches observed by NMFS-approved observers by herring vessel trips using midwater trawl gear in Management Areas 1A, 1B, and/or 3, as defined in § 648.200(f)(1) and (3), expanded to an estimate of total haddock catch for all such trips in a given haddock stock area.

* * * * *

(k) *Other regulated NE multispecies possession restrictions for some Atlantic herring vessels.* A vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit on a declared herring trip, regardless of area fished or gear used, or a vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit and/or a Category D or E Herring Permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear pursuant to § 648.80(d), may possess and land haddock, and up to 100 lb (45 kg), combined, of other regulated NE multispecies, other than haddock, in accordance with the requirements in § 648.80(d) and (e). Such fish may not be sold for human consumption.

* * * * *

■ 11. In § 648.200, paragraphs (a), (b)(1), and (c) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.200 Specifications.

(a) The Atlantic Herring Plan Development Team (PDT) shall meet at least every 3 years, but no later than July of the year before new specifications are implemented, with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission's (Commission) Atlantic Herring Technical Committee (TC) to develop and recommend the following specifications for a period of 3 years for consideration by the New England Fishery Management Council's Atlantic Herring Oversight Committee: Overfishing Limit (OFL), Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC), Annual Catch Limit (ACL), Optimum yield (OY), domestic annual harvest (DAH), domestic annual processing (DAP), U.S. at-sea processing (USAP), border transfer (BT), the sub-ACL for each management area, including seasonal periods as specified at § 648.201(d) and modifications to sub-ACLs as specified at § 648.201(f), the amount to be set aside for the RSA (from 0 to 3 percent of the sub-ACL from any management area), and river herring and shad catch caps, as specified in § 648.201(a)(4). Recommended specifications shall be presented to the New England Fishery Management Council.

(1) The PDT shall meet with the Commission's TC to review the status of the stock and the fishery and prepare a Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) report at least every 3 years. The Herring PDT will meet at least once during interim years to review the status of the stock relative to the overfishing definition if information is available to do so. When conducting a 3-year review and preparing a SAFE Report, the PDT/TC will recommend to the Council/Commission any necessary adjustments to the specifications for the upcoming 3 years.

(2) If the Council determines, based on information provided by the PDT/TC or other stock-related information, that the specifications should be adjusted during the 3-year time period, it can do so through the same process outlined in this section during one or both of the interim years.

(b) * * *

(1) OFL must be equal to catch resulting from applying the maximum fishing mortality threshold to a current or projected estimate of stock size. When the stock is not overfished and overfishing is not occurring, this is the fishing rate supporting maximum sustainable yield (F_{MSY} or proxy). Catch that exceeds this amount would result in overfishing. The stock is considered overfished if stock biomass is less than ½ the stock biomass associated with the MSY level or its proxy (*e.g.,* SSB_{MSY} or proxy). The stock is considered subject to overfishing if the fishing mortality rate exceeds the fishing mortality rate associated with the MSY level or its proxy (*e.g.,* F_{MSY} or proxy).

* * * * *

(c) The Atlantic Herring Oversight Committee shall review the recommendations of the PDT and shall consult with the Commission's Herring Board. Based on these recommendations and any public comment received, the Herring Oversight Committee shall recommend to the Council appropriate specifications for a 3-year period. The Council shall review these recommendations and, after considering public comment, shall recommend appropriate 3-year specifications to NMFS. NMFS shall review the recommendations, consider any comments received from the Commission, and publish notification in the **Federal Register** proposing 3-year specifications. If the proposed specifications differ from those recommended by the Council, the

reasons for any differences shall be clearly stated and the revised specifications must satisfy the criteria set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

* * * * *

■ 12. In § 648.201, paragraphs (a)(2), (g), and (h) are revised to read as follows:

§ 648.201 AMs and harvest controls.

(a) * * *

(2) When the Regional Administrator has determined that the GOM and/or GB incidental catch cap for haddock in § 648.90(a)(4)(iii)(D) has been caught, no vessel issued a Federal Atlantic herring permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear in the applicable Accountability Measure (AM) Area, *i.e.,* the Herring GOM Haddock AM Area or Herring GB Haddock AM Area, as defined in § 648.86(a)(3)(ii)(A)(*2*) and (*3*) of this part, may fish for, possess, or land herring in excess of 2,000 lb (907.2 kg) per trip in or from the applicable AM Area, and from landing herring more than once per calendar day, unless all herring possessed and landed by a vessel were caught outside the applicable AM Area and the vessel's gear is not available for immediate use as defined in § 648.2 while transiting the applicable AM Area. Upon this determination, the haddock possession limit is reduced to 0 lb (0 kg) in the applicable AM area for a vessel issued a Federal Atlantic herring permit and fishing with midwater trawl gear or for a vessel issued a Category A or B Herring Permit fishing on a declared herring trip, regardless of area fished or gear used, in the applicable AM area, unless the vessel also possesses a Northeast multispecies permit and is operating on a declared (consistent with § 648.10(g)) Northeast multispecies trip.

* * * * *

(g) *Carryover.* (1) Subject to the conditions described in this paragraph (g), unharvested catch in a herring management area in a fishing year (up to 10 percent of that area's sub-ACL) shall be carried over and added to the sub-ACL for that herring management area for the fishing year following the year when total catch is determined. For example, NMFS will determine total catch from Year 1 during Year 2, and will add carryover to the applicable sub-ACL(s) in Year 3. All such carryover shall be based on the herring management area's initial sub-ACL allocation for the fishing year, not the sub-ACL as increased by carryover or decreased by an overage deduction, as specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. All herring caught from a herring management area shall count against that area's sub-ACL, as increased by carryover. For example, if 500 mt of herring is added as carryover to a 5,000 mt sub-ACL, catch in that management area would be tracked against a total sub-ACL of 5,500 mt. NMFS shall add sub-ACL carryover only if the ACL, specified consistent with § 648.200(b)(3), for the fishing year in which there is unharvested herring, is not exceeded. The ACL, consistent with § 648.200(b)(3), shall not be increased by carryover specified in this paragraph (g).

(2) Carryover of unharvested catch as described in § 648.201(g) shall not be added to any herring management area's sub-ACL in the 2020 and 2021 herring fishing years.

(h) If NMFS determines that the New Brunswick weir fishery landed less than 2,942 mt of herring through October 1, NMFS will subtract 1,000 mt from management uncertainty and reallocate that 1,000 mt to the ACL and Area 1A sub-ACL. NMFS will notify the Council of this adjustment and publish the adjustment in the **Federal Register**.

■ 13. In § 648.202, paragraph (b)(4)(iv) is revised to read as follows:

§ 648.202 Season and area restrictions.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) * * *

(iv) Comply with the measures to address slippage specified in § 648.11(m)(4)(iv) and (v) if the vessel was issued a Category A or B Herring Permit.

* * * * *

■ 14. In § 648.204, paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 648.204 Possession restrictions.

(a) A vessel must be issued and possess a valid Category A, B, C, or E Herring Permit (as defined in § 648.4(a)(10)(iv) and (v)) to fish for, possess, or land more than 6,600 lb (3 mt) of Atlantic herring from any herring management area in the EEZ. A vessel must abide by any harvest restriction specified in § 648.201 that has been implemented.

(1) A vessel issued a Category A Herring Permit may fish for, possess, or land Atlantic herring with no possession restriction from any of the herring management areas defined in § 648.200(f), provided none of the accountability measures or harvest restrictions specified in § 648.201 have been implemented.

(2) A vessel issued only a Category B Herring Permit may fish for, possess, or land Atlantic herring with no possession restriction only from Area 2 or Area 3, as defined in § 648.200(f), provided none of the accountability measures or harvest restrictions specified in § 648.201 have been implemented. Such a vessel may fish in Area 1 only if issued a Category C or D Herring Permit, and only as authorized by the respective permit.

(3) A vessel issued a Category C Herring Permit may fish for, possess, or land up to, but no more than, 55,000 lb (25 mt) of Atlantic herring in any calendar day, and is limited to one landing of herring per calendar day, from any management area defined in § 648.200(f), provided none of the accountability measures or harvest restrictions specified in § 648.201 have been implemented.

(4) A vessel issued a Category D Herring Permit may fish for, possess, or land up to, but no more than, 6,600 lb (3 mt) of Atlantic herring from any herring management area per trip, and is limited to one landing of herring per calendar day, provided none of the accountability measures or harvest restrictions specified in § 648.201 have been implemented.

(5) A vessel issued a Category E Herring Permit may fish for, possess, or land up to, but no more than, 20,000 lb (9 mt) of Atlantic herring from only Area 2 or Area 3, as defined in § 648.200(f), per trip, and is limited to one landing of herring per calendar day, provided none of the accountability measures or harvest restrictions specified in § 648.201 have been implemented.

(6) A vessel issued a herring permit may possess herring roe provided that the carcasses of the herring from which it came are not discarded at sea.

* * * * *

■ 15. § 648.205 is revised to read as follows:

§ 648.205 VMS requirements.

The owner or operator any vessel issued a Category A, B, C, or E Herring Permit, with the exception of fixed gear fishermen, must install and operate a VMS unit consistent with the requirements of § 648.9. The VMS unit must be installed on board, and must be operable before the vessel may begin fishing. Atlantic herring carrier vessels are not required to have VMS. (See § 648.10(m) for VMS notification requirements.)

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Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

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MEMORANDUM

January 28, 2019

To: **Atlantic Striped Bass Management Board**

From: **Atlantic Striped Bass Technical Committee**

RE: **Technical Review of Addendum VI State Implementation Plans and Conservation Equivalency Proposals**

States implementation plans and conservation equivalency (CE) proposals for Addendum VI were due November 30, 2019 for technical review. The Atlantic Striped Bass Technical Committee (TC) met December 17-18, 2019 to review technical merit of state implementation plans and CE proposals, and to ensure the accepted criteria outlined in M19-084 were followed. The following TC members and proxies were in attendance:

Nicole Lengyel Costa, RI, Chair
Kevin Sullivan, NH, Vice-Chair
Alex Aspinwall, VA
Jessica Best, NY-Hudson
Jason Boucher, DE
Mike Celestino, NJ
Bryan Chikotas, PA
Ellen Cosby, PRFC
Sean Darsee, NC
Angela Giuliano, MD
Kurt Gottschall, CT
Brendan Harrison, NJ
Carol Hoffman, NY
Luke Lyon, DC
Steve Minkkinen, U.S. FWS
Gary Nelson, MA
Alexei Sharov, MD

Some additional analysis was requested and reviewed via conference call on January 15, 2020. Below is a list of analytical uncertainties and caveats pertaining to all state implementation plans that should be considered when reviewing state-specific management options for 2020. This is followed by a summary of the proposed management options and technical reviews by state. Finally, summary tables of TC accepted measures are provided (these tables replace those provided in Briefing Materials). Please see respective state implementation plans for more information, which are provided in Briefing Materials.

Uncertainties, Caveats, General Comments, and Recommendations

- The TC maintains that there is a high level of uncertainty in the percent reductions calculated due to the effect of changes in angler behavior (effort) and the size structure and distribution of the population (availability of legal and sub-legal fish). These changes are difficult to account for and cannot be accurately quantified.

- There is greater certainty in the percent reductions calculated for simple management measures (changes in bag limits or minimum size limits) relative to more complex measures (slot limits, trophy fish options, and sector-specific regulations).

- The predicted coastwide reduction in total removals may be different than 18% after accounting for conservation equivalency measures. The TC has not evaluated the expected impact of the combined management scenarios.

- The TC notes, based on state proposals, there is some potential for consistent recreational regulations along the coast (with certain caveats) or almost no consistency. There is little potential for regulatory consistency in the Chesapeake Bay recreational fishery.

- The TC stresses that predicted savings from a "no targeting" provision are highly uncertain due to current data limitations. While the TC supports the use of closed seasons to reduce effort and discard mortality, determining a reasonable assumption to predict the level of savings that could be expected under a "no targeting" provision remains a challenge. Furthermore, the TC recommends the Board consider providing guidance for similar decisions in the future.

- Enforcement of proposed regulations needs to be considered including, but not limited to, slot limits and how they may be interpreted by states and enforcement officers and the potential to have differing regulations in neighboring states.

- The TC was unable to review proposed circle hook requirements at this time. Most states are using 2020 for scoping and to develop angler education programs and outreach materials and, therefore, have not drafted regulatory language yet. The TC recommends states resubmit implementation plans for circle hook provisions, including draft regulatory language, later in 2020 for review by the Plan Review Team. Implementation plans should justify any proposed exemptions to the provision through quantitative analysis (e.g., how many anglers are estimated to be exempt, and how does that translate to striped bass interactions in terms of numbers of fish caught and released?).

Summary of Proposed Measures for 2020 and Technical Reviews by State

All proposed measures were accepted unless stated otherwise

Maine

Recreational

- Addendum VI measure (1 fish at 28" to < 35"); no TC Comment

Commercial

- No commercial fishery; no TC comment.

New Hampshire

Recreational

- Addendum VI measure; no TC Comment

Commercial

- No commercial fishery; no TC comment.

Massachusetts

Recreational

- Addendum VI measure; no TC comment.

Commercial

- Proposed suite of quota options based on:
    - Different size limits
    - Methods (SPR vs. Target F)
    - Baseline quota assumptions (see proposal for details).
- TC accepted options using the SPR method and a baseline quota under current minimum size limit
- TC does not support getting credit for implementing more conservative measures under previous management programs.

Rhode Island

Recreational

- 3 options that follow the TC criteria including:
    - Addendum VI measure
    - Higher slot size option, and
    - An option with separate measures for the private/shore and for-hire sector.
- The TC expressed concern regarding enforcement of different sector measures.
- Also considering regional management with NY and CT (see below)

Commercial

- 18% reduction in quota; no TC comment

Connecticut

Recreational

- Proposed suite of options to provide potential for consistent regulations, including the Addendum VI measure
- All options achieve less than an 18% reduction.
- TC empathized with CT but could not endorse the other options per Board direction (i.e., CE proposals must demonstrate an 18% reduction in total removals relative to 2017 levels)
- Considering regional management with RI and NY (see below)

Commercial

- No commercial fishery, and discontinued recreational bonus fish program
- 18% reduction in quota; no TC comment

New York

Recreational

- Proposes a suite of measures for the ocean fishery including:
    - Minimum size limit or slot size limit
    - 4 ocean options have an Apr 15 – Dec 15 season. There are also options with a May 1 – Nov 30 season including the same 4 options, and several others
    - All May 1 season options include the option to add a 31" minimum size for the for-hire sector
    - 3 options for the Hudson River and 1 option for the Delaware River; achieves 18% reduction when combined with any ocean fishery option
    - Some ocean options were not accepted because they do not meet an 18% reduction after accounting for both Hudson River and Delaware River removals, and are not included in NY's final implementation plan
    - Also considering regional management with RI and CT (see below).
- The TC expressed similar concerns regarding enforcement challenges with sector-specific regulations.

Commercial

- Proposed suite of quota options based on:
    - Different size limits
    - Methods (SPR vs. Target F)
- TC accepted the SPR-based options which is consistent with prior decisions (e.g., MA).

Region Proposal (Rhode Island – Connecticut – New York)

Recreational

- Proposes consistent regulations across within Long Island Sound and around Block Island.
- 3 options that follow the TC criteria including:
    - Addendum VI measure
    - Higher slot size option, and
    - An option with separate measures for the private/shore and for-hire sector.
    - Performed analysis to address concerns with MRIP live releases (B2) estimates in CT
- The TC determined the methods are appropriate and accepted the proposed measures.

Commercial

- 18% reduction in all active commercial fisheries; no TC comment
    - RI and NY to implement an 18% reduction in quota (see above)
    - CT does not have a commercial fishery (see above)

New Jersey

- Combines recreational and "bonus program" measures, and time/area closures to achieve the required reductions (most notably for Raritan Bay).

Recreational

- Proposes 5 options including:
    - The Addendum VI measure
    - Another slot size option developed following the TC criteria
    - 1 minimum size limit
    - 2 smaller slot sizes following an SPR approach and using state logbook data
    - Catch rates are assumed to remain constant during the closed season
    - Predicted reductions account for proposed changes in "bonus program" quota (see below)
- The TC accepted the proposal, but noted the high contribution of NJ removals to total coastwide removals and that the CE measures would achieve less reduction than the Addendum VI measure would.

Commercial

- No reduction in quota; 18% reduction achieved entirely through the recreational sector
    - No commercial fishery; quota allocated to a recreational "bonus program"
    - Commercial quota heavily underutilized
    - Managed via permit system to ensure the quota is not exceeded
- Proposes 7 options developed following the recreational methods described above
    - Options 4-7 are a slot size limit and a limited number of trophy fish permits

Pennsylvania

Recreational

- Addendum VI measure and reducing the spring slot limit by 1"; no TC Comment

Commercial

- No commercial fisheries; no TC comment.

Delaware

Recreational

- Option 1 is 18% reduction; 1 fish at 28" to < 38"
- Option 2 is 20% reduction; Addendum VI measure
- No TC comment

Commercial

- Option 1 is an 18% reduction in quota
- Option 2 is a 1.8% reduction in quota and recreational sector takes a 20% reduction
- No TC comment

Maryland

- Proposes a 1.8% reduction in commercial quota and a 20.6% reduction to the recreational sector to make up the difference

Recreational

- Addendum VI measure for ocean fishery; no TC comment
- Proposes 5 options for Chesapeake Bay which include:
    - Spring trophy fishery: 1 fish at 35" from May 1 – 15.
    - Summer/fall fishery: 2 fish at 19" minimum size (only one fish can be > 28")
        - Bag limit drops to 1 fish during August (and September for some options)
    - Charter captains and crew cannot keep fish for personal consumption
    - Closed season from Jan 1 – Apr 30
    - Additional closed season during summer fishery (e.g., July and/or Aug)
    - Targeting prohibited during part of the spring and/or summer closures
    - For "no targeting," the analysis assumes that some trips that previously targeted striped bass will still occur and continue to encounter striped bass at a lower non-target release rate
- The TC supports the use of closed seasons to reduce effort and dead discards, but stresses that the predicted savings, particularly from a "no targeting" provision, are highly uncertain due to current data limitations and predicting changes in angler behavior.

Commercial

- 1.8% reduction in quota for the ocean and Chesapeake Bay; no TC comment

Potomac River Fisheries Commission

- Proposes a 1.8% reduction in commercial quota and a 20.5% reduction to the recreational sector to make up the difference

Recreational

- Proposes 4 options that include:
    - Spring trophy fishery: 1 fish at 35" from May 1 – 15.
    - Summer/fall fishery: 2 fish at 20" minimum size
    - No targeting during July and August closure (option 1 only)
- The TC accepted the proposal but reiterates the same concerns regarding uncertainty in the calculations from predicting changes in angler behavior.

Commercial

- 1.8% reduction in quota for the ocean and Chesapeake Bay; no TC comment

District of Columbia

Recreational

- Addendum VI measure (1 fish at 18" minimum size); no TC Comment

Commercial

- No commercial fisheries; no TC comment.

Virginia

Recreational

- Proposes status quo measures:
    - 1 fish at 20"- 36" slot (inclusive) for Chesapeake Bay
    - 1 fish at 28"- 36" slot (inclusive for the ocean.
    - Achieves a 23.4% reduction to achieve an 18% reduction overall.
    - Discontinued its spring trophy fisheries.
    - The option to include a 1 fish >36" per person per year to provide anglers opportunity to harvest a trophy fish.
    - The TC accepted the proposal; proposal demonstrates reductions through a reduction in bag limit, not via changes in size limit.

Commercial

- Proposes a 9.8% and a 7.7% reduction to the ocean and Chesapeake Bay quota, respectively

North Carolina

Recreational

- Addendum VI measure; no TC Comment

Commercial

- 18% reduction in quota; no TC comment.

Circle Hooks

The Board set a January 2021 implementation schedule for circle hook provisions to provide time to explore appropriate regulations. Therefore, most states were unable to provide draft regulatory language at this time, although regulatory development and outreach processes were described. Accordingly, the TC recommends states resubmit implementation plans for circle hook provisions by August 1 for review and approval at Annual Meeting 2020.

The TC notes that if a state is considering exemptions to the circle hook requirement (e.g., any sector or group of anglers that would not be required to use circle hooks) it should include quantitative analysis to justify the exemption. For example, how many anglers are estimated to be exempt, and how does that translate to striped bass interactions in terms of numbers of fish caught and released?

Implementation Timelines

States are required to implement commercial and recreational fishery regulations by April 1, 2020 (circle hook requirements by January 1, 2021). All states indicated that regulations would be implemented by that date, or earlier. MD indicated that due to the "no targeting provisions, regulations for the Chesapeake Bay summer/fall season including closed days and bag limits will have to be scoped but should be in place by July 1, 2020. The TC noted that the summer/fall season is to start May 16th under all options. MD said they would look into whether the state could pursue emergency action (or a similar action) to alleviate that concern.

Table 1. Proposed 2020 recreational fishery regulations for Atlantic striped bass by state. No predicted reduction calculated if implementing the Addendum VI measure. Numbering of options matches the convention used in state implementation plans for cross referencing, when possible.

Option	Predicted Reduction	Mode/Region	Size Limit	Bag Limit	Open Season	Other
Maine						
ME-1	Add VI	All	28" to < 35"	1	All Year	
New Hampshire						
NH-1	Add VI	All	28" to < 35"	1	All Year	
Massachusetts						
MA-1	Add VI	All	28" to < 35"	1	All Year	
Regional Proposal (Rhode Island/Connecticut/New York)						
REG-A	-20.9%	All	28" to < 35"	1	All Year	Predicted reductions account for Hudson/ Delaware River removals from New York.
REG-B	-20.1%	All	30" to < 40"	1	All Year	
REG-C	-20.0%	Private/Shore	30" to < 40"	1	All Year	
		For Hire	28" to < 37"	1	All Year	
Rhode Island						
RI-A	Add VI	All	28" to < 35"	1	All Year	
RI-B	-25.7%	All	32" to < 40"	1	All Year	
RI-C	-19.0%	Private/Shore	32" to < 40"	1	All Year	
		For Hire	30" to < 40"	1	All Year	
Connecticut						
CT-A	Add VI	All	28" to < 35"	1	All Year	

Table 1, continued. Proposed 2020 recreational fishery regulations for Atlantic striped bass by state.

* NY-10 is any NY option plus a 31" min size for the for-hire sector where captain and crew may no longer keep a fish.

^ NJ-R1 and NJ-R2 achieve at least a 35.9% and 34.9% reduction depending on which bonus program measure is selected. Additional closure days added for Raritan Bay to achieve required reduction in some cases (see New Jersey proposal for details).

Option	Predicted Reduction	Mode/Region	Size Limit	Bag Limit	Open Season	Other
***New York Ocean**						
NY-1	Add VI	All	28" to < 35"	1	5.1 - 11.30	Predicted reductions account for Hudson and Delaware River removals. Also considering NY-1 and NY-3 with no season change (4.15 – 12.15). This results in a 22.2% reduction for NY-3.
NY-2	-21.0%	All	28" to < 38"	1	5.1 - 11.30	
NY-3	-25.5%	All	30" to < 40"	1	5.1 - 11.30	
NY-4	-20.0%	All	30" to < 42"	1	5.1 - 11.30	
NY-5	-27.0%	All	32” to < 40"	1	4.15 - 12.15	
NY-6	-21.7%	All	32" to < 44"	1	5.1 - 11.30	
NY-7	-20.3%	All	28" to < 35" or > 44"	1	5.1 - 11.30	
NY-8	-19.9%	All	34" min	1	5.1 - 11.30	
NY-9	-19.7%	All	35" min		4.15 - 12.15	
NY-10	-18.7%	For Hire	31" min	1	5.1 - 11.30	
New York Hudson River - North of George Washington Bridge (River Mile 12)						
NYH-1	-5.2%	Hudson River	18" to < 28"	1	4.1 - 11.30	Achieves at least 18% reduction when combined with any ocean measure
NYH-2	-6.6%	Hudson River	18" to < 28" or > 44"	1	4.1 - 9.30	
NYH-3	-6.7%	Hudson River	18" to < 28"	1	4.1 - 9.30	
New York Delaware River						
NYD-1	-	Delaware River	28" to < 35"	1	All Year	See note above
^ New Jersey						
NJ-R1	-35.9%	All	24" to < 28"	1	All Year^	Closed 1.1 - 2.28 in all waters except Atlantic Ocean and 4.1 - 5.31 in the lower DE River and tributaries
NJ-R2	-34.9%	All	24" to < 29"	1	All Year^	
NJ-R3	Add VI	All	28" to < 35"	1	All Year	
NJ-R4	-46.0%	All	28" to < 34"	1	All Year	
NJ-R5	-27.0%	All	35" min	1	All Year	

Table 1, continued. Proposed 2020 recreational fishery regulations for Atlantic striped bass by state.
† Charter captains cannot keep a fish for personal consumption under all of Maryland's proposed measures.

Option	Predicted Reduction	Mode/Region	Size Limit	Bag Limit	Open Season	Other
Pennsylvania - Delaware Estuary and River						
PA-1	Add VI	DE Estuary	28" to < 35"	1	1.1 - 3.31, 6.1 - 12.31	
	-19.0%	DE Estuary	21" to < 24"	2	4.1 - 5.31	
	Add VI	DE River (NonTidal)	28" to < 35"	1	All Year	
Delaware						
DE-1	-18.0%	Ocean	28" to < 38"	1	All Year	Catch and release only on spawning grounds 4.1 -5.31
DE-2	-20.0%	Ocean	28" to < 35"	1	All Year	
DBAY-1	-	Bay, River, Tribs	20" to < 25"	1	7.1 - 8.31	
Maryland Ocean						
MD-1	Add VI	Ocean, All	28" to < 35"	1	All Year	Achieves reduction when combined with any Bay option
† Maryland Chesapeake Bay						
MD-2a	-20.8%	All	35" min	1	5.1 - 5.15	No targeting March - April and during July closure
		All	19" min; only 1 fish > 28"	2	5.16 - 7.4, 9.1 - 12.6	
		All	19" min	1	8.1 - 8.31	
MD-2b	-20.6%	All	35" min	1	5.1 - 5.15	No targeting during July closure
		All	19" min; only 1 fish > 28"	2	5.16 - 7.4, 9.1 – 11.30	
		All	19" min	1	8.1 - 8.31	
MD-2c	-20.7%	All	35" min	1	5.1 - 5.15	No targeting April and during July closure
		All	19" min; only 1 fish > 28"	2	5.16 - 7.9, 10.1 - 12.6	
		All	19" min	1	8.1 - 9.30	
MD-2d	-20.7%	All	35" min	1	5.1 - 5.15	No targeting April and during August closure
		Private/Shore	19" min	1	5.16 - 8.16, 9.1 - 12.10	
		For-hire	19" min; only 1 fish > 28"	2		

Table 1, continued. Proposed 2020 recreational fishery regulations for Atlantic striped bass by state.

Option	Predicted Reduction	Mode/Region	Size Limit	Bag Limit	Open Season	Other
District of Columbia						
DC-1	Add VI	All	18" min	1	5.16 - 12.31	
Potomac River Fisheries Commission						
TROPHY-1	20.5%	Spring	35" min	1	5.1 - 5.15	Downstream of Rt. 301 bridge
PRFC-1	20.5%	Fall	20" min	2	5.16 - 7.6, 8.21 - 12.31	No direct targeting during closed July and August closure
PRFC-2	20.5%	Fall	20" min	2	5.16 - 6.30, 9.1 - 12.31	
PRFC-3	20.5%	Fall	20" min	2	8.8 - 12.31	
PRFC-4	20.5%	Fall	20" min	2	5.16 - 6.6, 11.18 - 12.31	
Virginia						
VA-1	-23.4%	Ocean	28" to <= 36"	1	1.1 - 3.31, 5.16 - 12.31	Also considering allowing 1 fish/ person/year @ >36" in all areas (does not affect calculations).
		Bay	20" to <= 36"	1	5.16 - 6.15, 10.4 - 12.31	
North Carolina						
NC-1	Add VI	Ocean	28" to < 35"	1	All Year	

Table 2. Proposed 2020 commercial ocean fishery regulations for Atlantic striped bass by state. Numbering of options matches the convention used in state implementation plans for cross referencing, when possible. H&L = hook and line; GC = general category; FFT = floating fish trap.

Option	Proposed Change in Quota	Gear/Region	Size Limit	Quota (pounds)	Open Season	Other
Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia						
No commercial fishery, no reallocation of commercial quota						
Massachusetts						
MA-2a	Add VI	H&L	34" min	713,246	6.23 - 12.31 or until quota reached. Mon and Thurs only. 2-fish or 15-fish limit depending on permit.	
MA-2c-1(a)	-18%	H&L	28" min	658,260		
MA-2c-2(a)	-18%	H&L	35" min	735,240		
MA-2c-3(a)	-18%	H&L	28" to < 35"	454,027		
Rhode Island						
A	-18%	GC	34" min	90,822	5.20 - 6.30, 7.1 - 12.31	61% of state quota
		FFT	26" min	58,067	4.1 - 12.31	39% of state quota
New York						
NY-A	Add VI	All	28" to < 38"	652,552	6.1 - 12.15 or until quota reached. Limited entry permit only. 6-8" stretched mesh for GN	
NY-D1	-18%	All	24" to < 36"	622,122		
NY-D2	-18%	All	26" to < 38"	640,718		
New Jersey (no commercial fishery, reallocate quota to recreational sector)						
NJ-C1	0%	H&L	24" to < 28"	215,912	1 fish/permit. Opening 5.15 or 9.1. Limited number of permits issued to ensure quota not exceeded	
NJ-C2	0%	H&L	24" to < 29"	218,464		
NJ-C3	0%	H&L	35" min size	459,898		
NJ-C4	0%	H&L	24" to < 28" OR >= 43"	215,912		500 trophy permits
NJ-C5	0%	H&L	24" to < 28" OR >= 43"	215,912		1000 trophy permits
NJ-C6	0%	H&L	24" to < 29" OR >= 43"	218,464		500 trophy permits
NJ-C7	0%	H&L	24" to < 29" OR >= 43"	218,464		1000 trophy permits

Table 2, continued. Proposed 2020 commercial ocean fishery regulations for Atlantic striped bass by state. H&L = hook and line; GN = gill net; TRL = trawl.

Option	Proposed Change in Quota	Gear/Region	Size Limit	Quota (pounds)	Open Season	Other
Delaware						
DE-1	-18%	GN	28" min	113,021	2.15 - 5.31 (Nanticoke River closes 3.30), 11.15 - 12.31	Drift nets only 2.15 - 2.28, 5.1 - 5.31; no fixed nets in DE River. No trip limit.
		GN (Spring)	20" min			
		H&L	28" min	5,948	4.1 - 12.31	200 lbs/day trip limit
DE-2	-1.8%	GN	28" min	135,350	2.15 - 5.31 (Nanticoke River closes 3.30), 11.15 - 12.31	Drift nets only 2.15 - 2.28, 5.1 - 5.31; no fixed nets in DE River. No trip limit.
		GN (Spring)	20" min			
		H&L	28" min	7,124	4.1 - 12.31	200 lbs/day trip limit
Maryland						
MD-3a	-1.8%	TRL, GN	24" min	89,094	1.1 - 5.31, 10.1 - 12.31	
Virginia						
VA-1	-9.8%	Ocean	28" min	125,034	1.16 - 12.31	9" max mesh size for GN
North Carolina						
NC-1	-18%	Ocean	28" min	295,495	12.1 - 11.30	

Table 3. Proposed 2020 commercial Chesapeake Bay fishery regulations for Atlantic striped bass by state. When possible, numbering of options matches the convention used in state implementation plans for cross referencing. H&L = hook and line; GN = gill net; HS = haul seine; PN = pound net.

Option	Proposed Change in Quota	Gear/Region	Size Limit	Quota (pounds)	Open Season	Other
Maryland Chesapeake Bay						
MD-4a	-1.8%	GN	18" to < 36"	1,445,394	1.1 - 2.29, 12.1 - 12.31	
		H&L, HS			6.1 - 11.30	
		PN			6.1 - 12.31	
Potomac River Fisheries Commission						
PRFC-1	-1.8%	GN	18" min	349,405	1.1 - 3.25, 9.9 - 12.31	36" max, 2.15 - 3.25
		PN		127,748	2.15 -3.25, 6.1 - 12.15	
		H&L		81,959	1.1 - 3.25. 6.1 - 12.31	
		Misc.		13,749	2.15 -3.25, 6.1 - 12.15	
Virginia Chesapeake Bay						
VA-1	-7.7%		18" min	983,393	1.16 - 12.31 (28" max 3.15 - 6.15)	7" max mesh size for GN

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

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Law Enforcement Committee Recommendations on the Enforceability of Measures in the Bluefish and Striped Bass Conservation Equivalency Proposals

January 23, 2020

Participants: Doug Messeck (Chair, DE), Jason Snellbaker (Vice Chair, NJ), Tim Donavon (NOAA OLE), Keith Williams (CT), Pat Moran (MA), Tom Gomanski (NY), Jason Walker (NC), John Riley (NY), Katie Moore (CG),
ASMFC Staff: Toni Kerns, Max Appelman, Dustin Colson Leaning, Caitlin Starks

The Law Enforcement Committee (LEC) met via conference call to review conservation equivalency proposals in the striped bass and bluefish fisheries, specifically to discuss the enforceability of proposed management measures. The LEC addressed several concerns regarding specific types of management programs. In general, voluntary compliance for the casual or infrequent angler (the most common type) is tied to regulatory simplicity; more complex regulations become more difficult to enforce and increases the likelihood of violations. The following bullets present consensus recommendations and comments from the call.

Slot Limits

- Slot limits are enforceable, but may increase unintentional violations particularly in states or regions where slot limits have not been used previously. This is because anglers are not used to having this type of regulation, and education becomes an integral component to garner compliance.
- A slot limit creates additional compliance challenges because now there is potential for illegal harvest both under and over the slot limit, as opposed to just sublegal harvest.
- The narrower the slot the likelihood of violations increases because it is more difficult to find a legal-sized fish.

No Targeting Provisions

- Absent of a definition of "targeting" (including provisions for gear type, tackle and bait) it is impossible to enforce this measure. This may be particularly difficult to define when anglers use the same (or similar) fishing methods to target species other than striped bass (e.g., bluefish)
- Officers may not prioritize enforcement of certain FMP regulations if they know it is not enforceable and will not stand in court.

Differing Regulations by Mode

- The more divided recreational fishing modes are (for-hire vs private), the more difficult it is to adequately enforce any restrictions.
- A single size and bag limit for all recreational anglers is preferred to ensure the greatest enforceability on the water, dockside or on land.

- Creating separate size or bag limits for the for-hire and private mode presents significant additional enforcement challenges at marinas or dockside where the two types of anglers are likely to co-mingle.
- For a field officer on land, having sector-specific regulations is difficult to enforce because officers often don't know if a boat offshore is private or for-hire.
- Anglers may "switch modes" mid trip depending on regulations and the size of the catch and (i.e., if a charter trip catches a fish that is legal size for private anglers only, it may claim to be fishing privately to keep the fish).
- References to "private" and "shore" angler modes are a concern if these distinctions point to a possibility of separate regulations for private boat anglers vs. private shore anglers. The onus is on the officer to do his due diligence to figure out what type of fishing was occurring (private, shore, charter). One size limit across modes keeps enforcement simple. Introduction of size limits that differ across modes pose enforcement challenges

Season Closures (specific to multiple season closures)

- When there are multiple closures within a fishing year, fishermen are often caught off guard which can lead to unintentional violations.
- When establishing season closures, have them in place for several years. If closures change year-to-year, the likelihood of unintentional violations increases. Education takes time to set in.

Enforcement of Shared Water Bodies or Neighboring States

- Enforcement is not an issue, but compliance in closely adjoining states would be greatly enhanced if the regulations are consistent. Different regulations between two neighboring states (e.g., NY and CT) presents special enforcement challenges, and are often confusing to anglers.
- Officers tend to enforce strict possession, i.e., anglers are held to the regulations in force at the location where they are stopped by an officer.
- Inconsistent seasons poses a problem between neighboring states (e.g. NY and NJ), especially when fishermen unintentionally pass into another states waters.
- Catching a fish in one state's waters and traveling through another poses problems in possession enforcement.
- Consistency of regulations for shared water bodies is important for enforcement, e.g. consistency within the Chesapeake Bay among the jurisdictions of MD, VA, PRFC and DC would greatly enhance enforceability and compliance.

General Comments on Regulation Changes

- Adds education/outreach effort to enforcement.
- Frequent regulatory changes lowers compliance.
- Officers issue more warnings than citations following a change in regulation.

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

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MEMORANDUM

January 23, 2020

To: **Atlantic Striped Bass Management Board**

From: **Tina Berger, Director of Communications**

RE: **Advisory Panel Nominations**

Please find attached two nominations to the Atlantic Striped Bass Advisory Panel – Bob Humphrey, a commercial rod and reel fisherman and for-hire Captain from Maine, and Bill Gorham, a recreational angler from North Carolina. Please review these nominations for action at the next Board meeting.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (703) 842-0749 or tberger@asmfc.org.

Enc.

cc: Max Appelman

ATLANTIC STRIPED BASS ADVISORY PANEL

Bolded names await approval by the Atlantic Striped Bass Management Board January 23, 2020

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Appt Reconfirmed 5/10

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Appt. Reconfirmed 8/18

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Appt Reconfirmed 5/10

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Kelly Place (comm; reappted chair 10/2010)
213 Waller Mill Road
Williamsburg, VA 23185
Phone (h): (757) 220-8801
Phone (c): (757) 897-1009
FAX: (757) 259-9669
kelltron@aol.com
Appt. Confirmed 5/23/02
Appt Reconfirmed 5/06 and 5/10

William Edward Hall Jr. (rec)
PO Box 235
26367 Shoremain Drive
Bloxom, VA 23308
Phone (day): (757)854-1519
Phone (eve): (757)894-0416
FAX: (757)854-0698
esangler@verizon.net
Appt. Confirmed 5/13/14

North Carolina
Riley W. Williams (com)
336 Selwin Road
Belvidere, NC 27919
Phone: (252) 312-8457
Appt. Confirmed 11/10/04
Appt Reconfirmed 11/08; 8/18

Bill Gorham (rec)
25 12th Avenue
Southern Shores, NC 27949
Phone: 703.919.0886
Getbowedup40@gmail.com

District of Columbia
Joe Fletcher (rec)
1445 Pathfinder Lane
McLean, VA 22101
Phone: (703) 356-9106
Email: jmfletcher@verizon.net
Appt. Confirmed 10/30/95
Appt. Reconfirmed 9/15/99; 9/03 and 9/07

Potomac Fisheries River Comm.
Kyle J. Schick (marina owner, seafood restaurateur, rec/com)
901 Irving Avenue
PO Box 400
Colonial Beach, VA 22443
Phone (o): (804) 224-7230
Phone (c): (804) 761-1729
FAX: (804) 224-7232
Email: kyle@cbycmarina.com
Appt. Confirmed 8/15/07

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

Advisory Panel Nomination Form

This form is designed to help nominate Advisors to the Commission's Species Advisory Panels. The information on the returned form will be provided to the Commission's relevant species management board or section. Please answer the questions in the categories (All Nominees, Commercial Fisherman, Charter/Headboat Captain, Recreational Fisherman, Dealer/Processor, or Other Interested Parties) that pertain to the nominee's experience. If the nominee fits into more than one category, answer the questions for all categories that fit the situation. **Also, please fill in the sections which pertain to All Nominees (pages 1 and 2). In addition, nominee signatures are required to verify the provided information (page 4), and Commissioner signatures are requested to verify Commissioner consensus (page 4). Please print and use a black pen.**

Form submitted by: Pat Keliher, Commissioner (your name) State: Maine

Name of Nominee: Bob Humphrey

Address: 727 Poland Range Road

City, State, Zip: Pownal, ME 04069

Please provide the appropriate numbers where the nominee can be reached:

Phone (day): (207) 688-4966 Phone (evening): (207) 688-4854

FAX: _____ Email: bob@bobhumphrey.com

. . . . . .

FOR ALL NOMINEES:

1. Please list, in order of preference, the Advisory Panel for which you are nominating the above person.
   1. Striped Bass
   2. _____
   3. _____
   4. _____

2. Has the nominee been found in violation of criminal or civil federal fishery law or regulation or convicted of any felony or crime over the last three years?

   yes _____ no X

3. Is the nominee a member of any fishermen's organizations or clubs?

   yes _____ no X

   If "yes," please list them below by name.

4. What kinds (species) of fish and/or shellfish has the nominee fished for during the past year?

striped bass | tuna
groundfish | mackerel
sharks |

5. What kinds (species) of fish and/or shellfish has the nominee fished for in the past?

striped bass | sharks
bluefish | tuna
groundfish | sailfish

FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN:

1. How many years has the nominee been the commercial fishing business? 2 years
2. Is the nominee employed only in commercial fishing? yes_____ no X
3. What is the predominant gear type used by the nominee? rod and reel
4. What is the predominant geographic area fished by the nominee (i.e., inshore, offshore)? offshore

FOR CHARTER/HEADBOAT CAPTAINS:

1. How long has the nominee been employed in the charter/headboat business? 22 years
2. Is the nominee employed only in the charter/headboat industry? yes _____ no_____

   If "no," please list other type(s)of business(es) and/occupation(s):
   Outdoor Writer, consulting biologist
3. How many years has the nominee lived in the home port community? 30 years

   If less than five years, please indicate the nominee's previous home port community.

FOR RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN:

1. How long has the nominee engaged in recreational fishing? 55 years

2. Is the nominee working, or has the nominee ever worked in any area related to the fishing industry? yes x no _____

   If "yes," please explain.

I was a commercial salmon fisherman in Alaska in 1983 and a commercial tuna fisherman in Maine in 2018 and 2019

FOR SEAFOOD PROCESSORS & DEALERS:

1. How long has the nominee been employed in the business of seafood processing/dealing? _____ years

2. Is the nominee employed only in the business of seafood processing/dealing?

   yes _____ no x If "no," please list other type(s) of business(es) and/or occupation(s):

3. How many years has the nominee lived in the home port community? 30 years

   If less than five years, please indicate the nominee's previous home port community.

FOR OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES:

1. How long has the nominee been interested in fishing and/or fisheries management? 55 years

2. Is the nominee employed in the fishing business or the field of fisheries management? yes x no _____

   If "no," please list other type(s) of business(es) and/or occupation(s):

FOR ALL NOMINEES:

In the space provided below, please provide the Commission with any additional information which you feel would assist us in making choosing new Advisors. You may use as many pages as needed.

Nominee Signature: _____ Date: 12/23/19

Name: Bob Humphrey
(please print)

COMMISSIONERS SIGN-OFF (not required for non-traditional stakeholders)

_____ _____
State Director State Legislator

_____
Governor's Appointee

APPENDIX B: ADVISORY PANEL NOMINATION FORM

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

Advisory Panel Nomination Form

This form is designed to help nominate Advisors to the Commission's Species Advisory Panels. The information on the returned form will be provided to the Commission's relevant species management board or section. Please answer the questions in the categories (All Nominees, Commercial Fisherman, Charter/Headboat Captain, Recreational Fisherman, Dealer/Processor, or Other Interested Parties) that pertain to the nominee's experience. If the nominee fits into more than one category, answer the questions for all categories that fit the situation. **Also, please fill in the sections which pertain to All Nominees (pages 1 and 2). In addition, nominee signatures are required to verify the provided information (page 4), and Commissioner signatures are requested to verify Commissioner consensus (page 4). Please print and use a black pen.**

Form submitted by: Bill Gorham (your name) State: NC

Name of Nominee: Bill Gorham

Address: 25 12th Ave

City, State, Zip: Gotham Shores NC 27949

Please provide the appropriate numbers where the nominee can be reached:

Phone (day): 703 919-0884

Phone (evening): 703 919-0884

FAX: _____

Email: Getbowed up40@gmail.com

FOR ALL NOMINEES:

1. Please list, in order of preference, the Advisory Panel for which you are nominating the above person.
   1. Rock Fish
   2. Cobia
   3. _____
   4. _____
2. Has the nominee been found in violation of criminal or civil federal fishery law or regulation or convicted of any felony or crime over the last three years?

   yes_____ no X
3. Is the nominee a member of any fishermen's organizations or clubs? No

yes _____ no X

If "yes," please list them below by name.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

4. What kinds (species) of fish and/or shellfish has the nominee fished for during the past year?

Cobia _____ Rock _____

Spanish _____ Trout _____

Tuna _____ Megalodon _____

5. What kinds (species) of fish and/or shellfish has the nominee fished for in the past?

Rock fish _____ Sea mullet _____

Cobia _____ Red Drum _____

Tuna _____ _____

FOR COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN:

1. How many years has the nominee been the commercial fishing business? _____ years

2. Is the nominee employed only in commercial fishing? yes_____ no_____

3. What is the predominant gear type used by the nominee?_____

FOR CHARTER/HEADBOAT CAPTAINS:

1. How long has the nominee been employed in the charter/headboat business? _____ years

2. Is the nominee employed only in the charter/headboat industry? yes _____ no_____

If "no," please list other type(s)of business(es) and/occupation(s):_____

_____

3. How many years has the nominee lived in the home port community? _____ years

If less than five years, please indicate the nominee's previous home port community.

_____

FOR RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN:

1. How long has the nominee engaged in recreational fishing? 25 years

2. Is the nominee working, or has the nominee ever worked in any area related to the fishing industry? yes Y no _____

If "yes," please explain.

Lure manufacturer Bowed Up Lures

FOR SEAFOOD PROCESSORS & DEALERS:

1. How long has the nominee been employed in the business of seafood processing/dealing? _____ years

2. Is the nominee employed only in the business of seafood processing/dealing?

yes _____ no _____ If "no," please list other type(s) of business(es) and/or occupation(s):

3. How many years has the nominee lived in the home port community? _____ years

If less than five years, please indicate the nominee's previous home port community.

FOR OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES:

1. How long has the nominee been interested in fishing and/or fisheries management? _____ years

2. Is the nominee employed in the fishing business or the field of fisheries management?
yes _____ no _____

If "no," please list other type(s) of business(es) and/or occupation(s):

FOR ALL NOMINEES:

In the space provided below, please provide the Commission with any additional information which you feel would assist us in making choosing new Advisors. You may use as many pages as needed.

Nominee Signature: _____ Date: 8-1-19

Name: Bill Gorham
(please print)

COMMISSIONERS SIGN-OFF (not required for non-traditional stakeholders)

_____
State Director

_____
State Legislator

_____
Governor's Appointee

December 19, 2019

Robert E. Beal,
Executive Director
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

Dear Bob,

Earlier this year, I decided against accepting reappointment as the Fisheries Representative of the Town of East Hampton, feeling that after 40 years of trying to give a voice to the commercial fishermen here at home, it was time to focus entirely on my own interests.

However, the decision at our annual meeting this year regarding the striped bass fishery prompts me to register with you my disgust with the members who voted to impose on commercial fishermen an 18 per cent reduction in landings.

Consider, Bob, these points:

1. The overfishing of striped bass has been caused entirely by the recreational sector, in particular by the extremely high mortality of catch-and-release fishing.
2. Reducing the commercial landings by 18 per cent does almost nothing to reduce the overfishing problem, since the commercial sector lands only 10 per cent of the total landings.
3. The 18 per cent reduction, however, is a significant hardship for the commercial fishermen—in New York, that reduction takes away 40 of the landings tags issued to striped bass permit holders (in 2019, each person was issued 219 tags). This curtailment equals $2,400 or more in lost income for each fisherman, and that is about the cost of monthly truck payments. That is a significant hardship.
4. At the recent joint MAFMC/ASMFC meeting in Annapolis (December 9 – 12), the for-hire industry was assisted by decisions to maintain *status quo* management measures instead of imposing extremely large reductions in landings that were actually required because of overfishing by the recreational sector in both the scup and black sea bass fisheries. How is it that such concern is shown for the economic welfare of the for-hire industry but not for the commercial striped bass fishermen?
5. It seems apparent to me that there is, among Commissioners who favor the recreational sector, a motive to eliminate the commercial sector altogether so that the commercial allocation of striped bass may be transferred to the recreational sector. Why else would such unreasonable measures be imposed on the commercial fishermen?

We first met when you were the staff person for the Striped Bass Advisory Panel, and I have always had only the highest regard for your intelligence and integrity, so it pains me to have to send you this letter as a farewell statement.

Cordially yours,
Arnold Leo
agleo@sover.net

CHESAPEAKE BAY FOUNDATION
Saving a National Treasure

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M. Lee Marston
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Marie W. Ridder
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Simon Sidamon-Eristoff
Jennifer Stanley
Thomas H. Stoner
Bishop Eugene Taylor Sutton
Alan L. Wurtzel

January 22, 2020

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
c/o Max Appelman
1050 N. Highland Street, Suite 200
Arlington, Virginia 22201

Submitted electronically via email to mappelman@asmfc.org

Dear Atlantic Striped Bass Management Board Members:

Please find enclosed the comments of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation on the Maryland conservation equivalency proposal for the management of the striped bass recreational fishery.

We hope you will find these comments constructive as you consider the approval of conservation equivalency proposals for the 2020 striped bass fishing season at the Winter ASMFC meeting.

Should you require any further information, please to not hesitate to contact me (acolden@cbf.org; 410.268.8816).

Sincerely,

Allison M. Colden

Allison M. Colden, Ph.D.
Maryland Fisheries Scientist

CHESAPEAKE BAY FOUNDATION
Saving a National Treasure

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Harry T. Lester
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M. Lee Marston
Wayne A. Mills
Marie W. Ridder
James E. Rogers
Truman T. Semans
Simon Sidamon-Eristoff
Jennifer Stanley
Thomas H. Stoner
Bishop Eugene Taylor Sutton
Alan L. Wurtzel

January 21, 2020

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Fishing and Boating Services
Regulatory Division Staff
580 Taylor Avenue, B-2
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Submitted electronically via email to fisheriespubliccomment.dnr@maryland.gov

Dear Sir or Madam:

On behalf of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation (CBF), I wish to provide the following comments on the proposed regulatory changes to the Atlantic striped bass spring recreational fishery. We appreciate the opportunity to provide input on this action.

CBF is the largest conservation organization dedicated solely to saving the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Our motto, ***Save the Bay***, defines the organization's mission and commitment to reducing pollution, improving fisheries, and protecting and restoring natural resources such as wetlands, oyster reefs, living shorelines, maritime forests, and underwater grasses. CBF has over 300,000 members, including more than 107,000 members in Maryland, who support the wise management of the region's living resources.

CBF has participated in the management process for striped bass for over 25 years because the population of striped bass and its fisheries are of great importance to both our members and staff. Despite their current decline in biomass, striped bass remain one of the most popular and valuable recreational fisheries in the Chesapeake Bay region.

Striped bass are an iconic species in the Chesapeake Bay region and the state fish of Maryland, a designation that reflects not only the cultural foundation it provides to Maryland fisheries, but its important biological connection to Maryland's waters. Chesapeake Bay striped bass spawning areas and nursery habitat account for the production of more than 70 percent of the coastal migratory striped bass population.

Unfortunately, the recently released benchmark stock assessment paints a concerning picture for the current status of the striped bass population, with the stock being both overfished and currently experiencing overfishing.[1] Although the stock is not yet considered collapsed, it is at a point that requires decisive action in order to restore this important resource along the Atlantic Coast and in the Chesapeake Bay.

[1] Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC). 2019. 66th Northeast Regional Stock Assessment Workshop (66th SAW) Assessment Report. US Dept Commerce, Northeast Fish Sci Cent Ref Doc. 19-08; 1170 p.

The Department of Natural Resources (Department) has proposed a suite of options to address these issues in response to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) Addendum VI to the Interstate Fishery Management Plan for Striped Bass. We understand that because of regulatory timelines, these regulations are being promulgated in parts although the necessary reductions required to achieve compliance will rely on the full suite of regulatory actions listed in the proposal. These regulations are also being moved forward before full consideration by ASMFC. Unfortunately, this introduces a great deal of uncertainty in the regulatory process as it must be assumed that ASMFC will approve Maryland's proposal and that subsequent regulations will reliably fill whatever gap is necessary following the implementation of regulations through this action.

Considering the poor status of the stock and the failure of previous conservation equivalency (CE) proposals implemented by Maryland to meet their intended objectives, CBF supports only those measures that are both quantifiable and verifiable. We do not support the use of conservation equivalency as a means to circumvent the consensus of the Board or the processes of ASMFC. Conservation equivalency should be reserved only for those instances in which the biology of the species, the statutory or procedural requirements of the state, or a desire to enact stricter conservation measures preclude the implementation of the ASMFC Interstate Fishery Management Plan.

Comments on Specific Regulatory Proposals:

Issue 1: Mandatory use of circle hooks

CBF supports the continuation of mandatory use of circle hooks when fishing with natural baits. Studies have indicated that the primary control of post-release survival in striped bass is hook location and associated hooking injury. The use of circle hooks has been shown to reduce deep hooking and reduce post-release mortality of fish to less than 1% in water temperatures less than 95 degrees.[2] Given the demonstrated improvement in post-release survival associated with the use of circle hooks, we support the continued requirement for their use.

We commend the Department's support of continuing the mandatory use of circle hooks and encourage continued angler education to help reduce post-release mortality of striped bass. We stand ready to work with the Department in implementing angler outreach and education initiatives, as we have done previously through our circle hook distribution and *Careful Catch* program.

Issue 2: May 1 start of trophy season

CBF supports delaying the start of the trophy fishing season. This action is directly linked to the issue of declining spawning stock biomass that has triggered this management action. Resiliency of striped bass recruitment has been linked to female age diversity.[3] Protecting larger, older females that are targeted in the trophy fishery will help preserve this diversity and hopefully improve the probability of successful recruitment in the coming years.

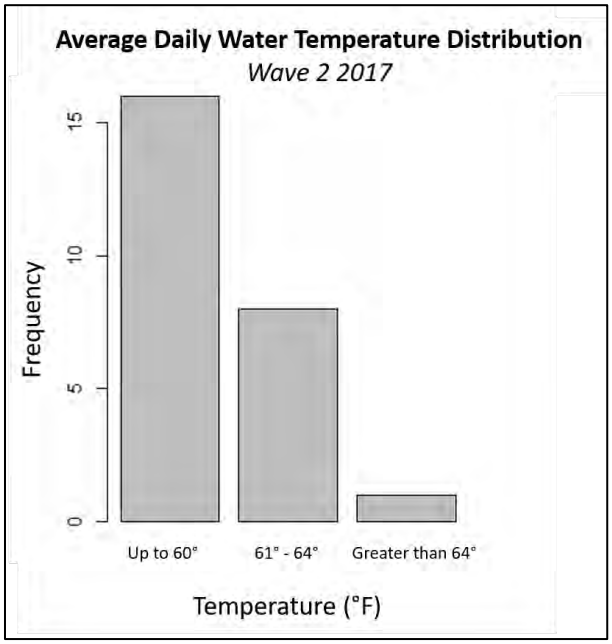
---

[2] Lukacovic, R. 1999 Striped bass catch and release results. MD DNR Fisheries Feature Story.
[3] Secor, D. H. 2000. Longevity and resilience of Chesapeake Bay striped bass. ICES Journal of Marine Science, 57: 808–815.

Issue 3: Closure of March-April catch and release fishery

CBF maintains concerns about the reduction in removals associated with this proposed closure. It is our understanding that the Department is utilizing an assumption of 9% post-release mortality for all fish released in Wave 2. This is despite data from the Department indicating that mortality rate scales with temperature and is as low as 1.6% at temperatures between 57 and 59 degrees.[4] When combined with the use of circle hooks, post-release mortality can be reduced to less than 1%.

The graph below shows average daily water temperature measured at the Susquehanna Chesapeake Bay Interpretive Buoy System data buoy for March 1-April 30, 2017. The maximum observed water temperature was 64 degrees observed on only one day. The average water temperature for the majority of days in Wave 2 ranged from 57 to 60 degrees. Similar data were observed in 2016.



The 9% post-release mortality estimate is applied to an estimate of the total number of fish released alive in Wave 2, as determined by the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP). For the years 2015 to 2018, the estimate of live releases had a percent standard error (PSE) of 29.9 to 57.1%. Percent standard error is a measure of the precision of the estimate. PSEs of 25% or less are considered a good estimate, PSEs of 40% are to be considered with caution, and estimates with PSEs greater than 50% are considered very imprecise.[5,6] MRIP estimates for live releases in 2016 and 2018 had PSEs greater than 50%.

[4] Lukacovic, R. Recreational catch-and-release mortality research in Maryland. MD DNR Fisheries Feature Story.
[5] Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Recreational Striped Bass Fishery Study on Harvest Data. Report to the Maryland Senate Committee on Education, Health and Environmental Affairs and House Committee on Environment and Transportation. December 1, 2014. 10 pp.
[6] Personal communication from the National Marine Fisheries Service, Fisheries Statistics Division, January 21, 2020.

Therefore, the mortality rate estimate used is likely higher than that realized in Wave 2 and is being applied to highly imprecise estimates of live releases. Functionally, this will likely result in an overestimation of the conservation benefit of this closure, resulting in less conservative management overall as this reduction is applied toward the total required reduction of 20%. While we are not opposed to the proposal to close the March and April catch-and-release fishery and restrict targeting of striped bass, we do not support crediting this action in the overall reduction due to assumptions and estimate uncertainty that prevent accurate quantification of this reduction. Additional quantifiable and verifiable conservation actions should be included in the proposal to cover the reduction currently attributed to this action.

Issue 4: Summer closure

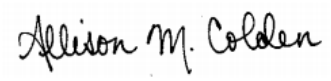
Beyond hooking injuries, the most important factors controlling post-release mortality are water temperature and salinity.[7] According to Maryland Eyes on the Bay water quality monitoring and comments by Department staff, July is the most challenging month for water quality conditions that cause physiological stress to striped bass. High water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen have been shown to stress striped bass, making them more susceptible to post-release mortality and disease.[8,9]

CBF supports regulatory options that include summer closures in July. July is the worst month for water quality and a time period of increased angler effort. The coincidence of poor water quality and high effort poses the greatest risk for post-release mortality of striped bass. Closures in July are the most likely to achieve the Department's stated goal of addressing post-release mortality.

Generally, the conservation benefit of season closures, both spring and summer, rely on managers' assumptions about shifts in angler behavior in response to regulatory action. Prior to the implementation of any season closure, the Department should devise a monitoring plan or strategy to validate their assumptions about angler behavior to improve future regulatory proposals.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. Should you require any further information, please to not hesitate to contact me (acolden@cbf.org; 410.268.8816).

Sincerely,



Allison M. Colden, Ph.D.
Maryland Fisheries Scientist

[7] Lukacovic, R. 1999 Striped bass catch and release results. MD DNR Fisheries Feature Story.
[8] Lukacovic, R. Recreational catch-and-release mortality research in Maryland. MD DNR Fisheries Feature Story.
[9] Lapointe D, Vogelbein WK, Fabrizio MC, Gauthier DT, Brill RW (2014) Temperature, hypoxia, and mycobacteriosis: effects on adult striped bass *Morone saxatilis* metabolic performance. Dis Aquat Org 108:113-127. https://doi.org/10.3354/dao02693

Virginia Saltwater Sportfishing Association, Inc (VSSA)
3419 Virginia Beach Blvd #5029
Virginia Beach, VA 23452
www.ifishva.org

RECEIVED
JAN 24 2020
ASMFC

Mike Avery
President

John Satterly
Vice President

Mike Ruggles
Treasurer

Lanie Avery
Secretary

January 13, 2020

Mr. Robert E. Beal
Executive Director
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
1050 N. Highland St.
Suite 200 A-N
Arlington, VA 22201

Re: Striped Bass

Dear Mr. Beal,

The Virginia Saltwater Sportfishing Association (VSSA) objects to the manner in which "Conservation Equivalency" is being and applied by Virginia and possibly other states.

Board of Directors

Curtis Tomlin, Chairman

Mike Avery

John Bello

Mike Ruggles

Jerry Hughes

Lanie Avery

Mark Roy

David Tobey

Stan Sutliff

Steve Atkinson

As stated on page 1 of Addendum VI to Amendment Six of the Atlantic Striped Bass Fishery Management Plan, an equal 18% reduction to both the recreational and commercial harvests is called for.

> "The Board approved Addendum VI in October 2019. The Addendum implements measures to reduce total striped bass removals by 18% relative to 2017 levels in order to achieve the fishing mortality target in 2020. The Addendum applies the needed reductions equally (proportionally) to both commercial and recreational sectors. Specifically, the Addendum reduces all commercial quotas by 18% and changes recreational bag and size limit requirements to achieve an 18% reduction in recreational removals relative to 2017 levels."

It is our understanding states are combining the reductions in recreational and commercial harvests to achieve a net overall reduction of 18% for the state. We object to allowing states to use the combined reduction in the recreational commercial harvest to achieve a "Conservation Equivalent" net overall reduction of 18% for the state. Virginia's plan to ASMFC is calling for a 24% cut for recreationals and a much lighter cut of 9% to commercials. There were 325 emails from Virginia anglers to VMRC objecting to this.

VSSA believes the intent of the addendum VI was clear and directed both the recreational and commercial harvests to be reduced individually by 18%. Accordingly, VSSA urges the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission to reject any state plans that do not achieve a minimum 18% reduction to the recreational and 18% reduction to the commercial harvests.

Respectfully,

John Bello
Chair – Government Relations Committee

Cc: Max Appelman – ASMFC Fishery Management Plan Coordinator

From: pfallon mainestripers.com
To: Comments
Subject: [External] Comment Submission for Feb. 4 2020 Striped Bass Board Meeting
Date: Tuesday, January 28, 2020 4:34:31 PM

Dear Chair David Borden,

I am submitting written comment in advance of the Jan. 28, 2020 5:00 pm deadline and hope you and the other Atlantic Striped Bass Management Board Members will consider this input as you take final action on Conservation Equivalency proposals to Addendum VI.

My name is Peter Fallon, owner/operator of Gillies & Fallon Guide Service, LLC, based in Phippsburg, ME. I operate two charter boats in Maine and Massachusetts with the vast majority of my trips focused on striped bass.

While I had advocated that ASMFC adopt the option of 1 fish greater than 35 inches, I am pleased to see Maine supporting the decision of the striped bass board to move to a coastwide slot limit of 1 fish between 28 and 35 inches and not submitting a Conservation Equivalency proposal. I urge the Board to approve only those CEs that would result in one consistent slot limit size coastwide and to only approve the most conservative CE proposals for all other waters.

Listening to the May 2019 striped bass board meeting, I came away with the clear understanding that the majority sentiment on the board was to implement one set of rules for the entire coast. The various sub-options presented by the council to the public as a part of the recent Addendum process were developed on a coastwide level, as stated by Max Appelman at the October ASMFC meeting. He went on to say that "…the intent is that all states would implement the selected sub-options in order to achieve the projected reduction." Striped Bass Board Chair Mike Armstrong followed by saying "one of the goals that we voted on in Amendment 6 is uniform rules along the coast and to have each state craft their own rules would be against what we voted for in the last Amendment."

How many people are talking about the need to see the 2015 year class spawn at least once? How effectively will we be able to evaluate the success or failure of a coastwide slot limit for striped bass if New Jersey, with one of the larger harvests, is targeting fish between 24 and 28 inches long? The state has incredible shore and boating access and draws large numbers of out-of-state anglers every season. Will we really reach the intended reduction in mortality if the board allows them to harvest fish smaller than the adopted slot limit?

This Addendum was built with the understanding that the new regulations would be effective coastwide. It was presented to the public in the same way. ASMFC has significant issues with credibility and trust among stakeholders and the general public. Multiple striped bass board members, including John Clark and Andrew Sheils, raised concerns about this failing at the October meeting. In the course of many conversations with other guides, clients of mine, recreational anglers, and tackle/fishing business owners since the last ASMFC meeting, most have the perception that this rule will be in effect coastwide. When I've encouraged them to become involved in the management process and contribute to decisions, I'm struck by how many people throw up their hands and exclaim "It's no use! ASMFC is a joke" and other sentiments in a similar vein.

At the last Board meeting Dr. Justin Davis stated “We’ve gotten a very strong signal from the public they want us to take strong action on striped bass conservation.” Speaking about the various options the board was considering at the time, Max Appelman reminded all to keep in mind that there is a fair amount of uncertainty with these types of analyses. It is clear to me from my days on the water and from reviewing your data that recruitment of the 2011 year class falls far below what CE calculations predicted in the recent Addendums.

The road to recovery for this fishery and repairing confidence in the Striped Bass Board and ASMFC begins with exercising the obligation to approve only those Conservation Equivalencies that meet the stated objectives of the board, the expectations of the vast majority of stakeholders, and the needs of the species.

Respectfully,

Capt. Peter Fallon

Gillies & Fallon Guide Service, LLC

Phippsburg, ME

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

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MEMORANDUM

TO: **Bluefish Board and Bluefish Technical Committee**

FROM: **Toni Kerns, ISFMP Director**

DATE: **December 19, 2019**

SUBJECT: **Bluefish Conservation Equivalency Criteria and Proposal Template**

The Bluefish Technical Committee (TC) met via conference call on December 16, 2019 to establish criteria for the development of conservation equivalency proposals for the coastwide 2020 bluefish recreational measures. The criteria developed are below. A template for proposals is on page 3 of this memo.

Conservation Equivalency Criteria

1. All reductions should be calculated in terms of pounds of fish.

2. Analysis should use recreational data from 2016-2018

- MRIP is the preferred dataset but if a state has concerns about the MRIP data (e.g., outliers, low sample size, etc), the state could present an analysis using an alternative dataset. The alternative dataset would be subject to review and approval by the TC. There would need to be strong justification for using data other than MRIP and it must be a robust data set. The data must be from recreational fishery dependent data and the proposal must give a full description of the data set.

3. When calculating the reduction: calculate the reduction for each individual year (2016, 2017, 2018) then take the average of those 3 reductions to determine the final reduction. If the PSE in your state is high (above 50) then the state could pool the data over the three years and then calculate the reduction. If pooling, then provide justification of why pooling is a better approach.

4. Proposals may split measures by mode. In the MRIP data, if the PSE for a proposed mode is higher than 50 the proposal should highlight the PSE value and use the pooling approach described above. The proposal analysis should show how these splits would produce the predicted total harvest reduction for the state.

5. If a state proposes a seasonal adjustment, closures would need to be for an entire wave.

6. Non-compliant harvest should be kept as part of the data in the analysis. I.e., all previous non-compliant harvest is assumed to still occur under the new regulations.

7. Interactions between combinations of regulatory changes (e.g., a higher size limit and a lower bag limit) should be accounted for using the same approach used in summer flounder:

the expected harvest reduction is the sum of the percent reductions for each measure minus the product of the 2 reductions.

For example, if the higher size limit is expected to reduce harvest by 20% and the lower bag limit is expected to reduce harvest by 15%, then the final expected reduction is:

$$Total\ Reduction = 20\% + 15\% - (20\% * 15\%)$$

All proposals are due on January 17th by COB.

Table 1. State Reductions

State	%Reduction (pounds)
MAINE	0.00%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.00%
MASSACHUSETTS	-20.08%
RHODE ISLAND	-43.81%
CONNECTICUT	-25.25%
NEW YORK	-26.26%
NEW JERSEY	-27.68%
DELAWARE	-20.01%
MARYLAND	-29.80%
VIRGINIA	-26.19%
NORTH CAROLINA	-32.80%
SOUTH CAROLINA	-36.69%
GEORGIA	-8.13%
FLORIDA	-18.65%

Bluefish Conservation Equivalency Proposal Template

CE Proposals are due January 17, 2020

Please use the following template when submitting proposals. Please be as concise as possible and use bullets to ensure inclusion of all important information. This template references data standards established by the Technical Committee above.

Summary of Proposed Measures

Recreational Fishery

State	Size Limits	Bag Limits	Other	Open Season

Coastwide Recreational Fishery

1a.) A 3 fish bag limit for the shore/private mode and a 5 fish bag limit for the for-hire modes. The same size and season as in 2019 is required.

OR

1b.) A conservation equivalency (CE) proposal that achieves the percent reduction in pounds for your state as listed in table 1 from 2016-2018 levels following the criteria established by the TC (see TC memo). If selecting this option, further analysis is required.

If submitting CE, please address the following questions,

- What is your state proposing for a conservation equivalency measure?
- Does your proposal meet the data standards established by the TC?
- What data sources are used in the analysis (include mode or season specific if applicable)?
- Sample size summary by mode, season, or state and/or data source as applicable.
- Describe in a few sentences how you did the analysis
- Provide a table of results with your analysis.
- Clearly identify how your states' reduction is achieved.

Note: Whether implementing 1a or 1b, please indicate the open and close dates of a season. Also specify if regulations are different by geographical area if applicable (e.g., ocean, bay, river) and the specific season dates of those areas. Also, more conservative regulations may be implemented without pursuing CE.

Timeline for Implementation

Briefly describe the timeline for implementation of management measures as well as the start of your state's fisheries relative to your proposed implementation date.

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

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MEMORANDUM

January 28, 2020

To: **Bluefish Management Board**

From: **Bluefish Technical Committee**

RE: **Review of Conservation Equivalency Proposals for the 2020 Recreational Bluefish Fishery**

Technical Committee Members: Michael Celestino (NJ DEP – Chair), Sam Truesdell (MA DMF – Vice-Chair) Amy Zimney (SC DNR), Sandra Dumais (NY DEC), Eric Durell (MD DNR), Jim Gartland (VA VIMS), Kurt Gottschall (CT DMF), BJ Hilton (GA DNR), Nicole Lengyel (RI DEM), Joseph Munyandorero (FL FWC) Lee Paramore (NC DENR), Melissa Smith (ME DMR), Kevin Sullivan (NH FGD), Richard Wong (DE DFW), Tony Wood (NEFSC), Matt Seeley (MAFMC), Dustin Colson Leaning (ASMFC)

The Bluefish Technical Committee (TC) met via conference call on Thursday, January 23, 2020 to review conservation equivalency (CE) proposals from Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Georgia proposing alternative measures for the 2020 recreational bluefish fishery. The Commission's CE Policy allows states to submit proposals for alternative measures in state waters that achieve the same reduction in recreational landings that would have been achieved under the coastwide regulations approved by the Board in December 2019. The coastwide regulations include a 5-fish bag limit for the for-hire sector and a 3-fish bag limit for shore-based anglers and private fishermen. Below is a summary of the three proposals, including TC feedback and recommendations.

Georgia Proposal for the 2020 Recreational Bluefish Fishery

The Georgia (GA) proposal intends to maintain 2019 measures with a bag limit of 15 fish and a minimum size of 12 inches with the exception of a seasonal adjustment to account for its required reduction percentage. GA proposes closing wave 2, which begins March 1st and ends on April 30, 2020. The closure is projected to achieve a 13.10% reduction in landings using 2016-2018 as base years. This meets the necessary reduction of 8.13% set by the TC in the guidance memo. Seasonal closures of up to 6 months can be put into place through an administrative order by the state commissioner. Pending approval, this expedited process provides ample time for Georgia to implement the closure following the Bluefish Board meeting on February 4th, 2020.

The TC agreed that the proposal relies upon sound methodology and recommends approval of Georgia's proposal for the 2020 recreational bluefish fishery. However, the TC did note that even when recreational data were pooled across three years, the percent standard error (PSE) value exceeded 50%. PSE is a measure of precision and the Marine Information Program (MRIP) indicates that large PSE's above 50 indicate a very imprecise estimate. Georgia represents a very small proportion of coastwide annual recreational harvest, registering well below 1% in each of the last three fishing years.

New Jersey Proposal for the 2020 Recreational Bluefish Fishery

The New Jersey (NJ) proposal included 8 options for the TC to consider (Table 1). The options utilize size limits, slot limits, bag limits, and seasonal closures to achieve NJ's required reduction of 27.68%. Three year (2016-2018) average reductions were used to estimate NJ's 2020 projected reductions except where the PSEs were greater than 50%. In these cases, a pooled data approach was used to bring the pooled PSEs below 50%. NJ plans to implement the Board approved option by the implementation date specified at the February 4th, 2020 meeting, but no later than April 1st 2020.

Table 1. Proposed 2020 recreational bluefish fishery regulations for New Jersey

Option	Size Limit	Bag Limit	Mode	Season
1	-	3	Private/shore	Open All Season
	-	5	For-hire	
2	-	3	All modes	Open All Season
3	-	8	All modes	Closure Sept 1 – Oct 31
4	15" min	4	All modes	Open All Season
5	≥ 9" and < 36"	10	All modes	Open All Season
6	-	5	All modes	Closure March 1 – April 30 & Sept 1 – Oct 31
7	15" min	6	All modes	Closure July 1 – Aug 31 & Nov 1 – Dec 31
8	-	8	Private/shore	Closure Sept 1 – Oct 31
	-	15	For-hire	

Overall, the TC agreed that the proposal's methodology met the CE criteria as specified in the guidance memo. A few TC members voiced concerns regarding options 5 and 8. While the CE options pass the litmus test of reductions in weight, there were concerns that these approaches may not achieve as great of a reduction in numbers of fish. The analysis indicated that a very large reduction occurs from the 36" maximum size limit under option 5, which could have been influenced by smaller sample sizes in these very large size categories. The TC suggested that the Board take into consideration the stock's overfished status when considering these two options from a risk analysis perspective. One TC member was concerned that non-sequential wave closures could lead to non-compliance issues. In response, other TC members remarked that discontinuous seasonal closures have been implemented successfully in other fisheries, such as Tautog. Overall, the TC recommends approval of New Jersey's proposal for the 2020 recreational bluefish fishery.

Rhode Island – Connecticut Regional Proposal for the 2020 Recreational Bluefish Fishery

Rhode Island (RI) and Connecticut (CT) jointly submitted a proposal for regional measures. RI-CT propose maintaining the Board approved coastwide measures of a 5-fish bag limit for the for-hire sector and a 3-fish bag limit for private/rental boats, with the exception of the shore mode by specifying an 8 fish bag limit, with only 2 of the 8 fish allowed to be greater than 12 inches.

The proposal justifies the higher bag limit for shore-based anglers by demonstrating that the average adult fish (>12 in.) caught from the shore is roughly equivalent in weight to 17 snappers (<12 in.) caught from the shore. Additionally, the analysis demonstrates that snappers comprise less than 9% of total

bluefish harvest by weight from 2016-2018 in CT and RI. If approved, the implementation timeline for both states relies upon each state's regulatory process, and new regulations for 2020 will be in place as soon as these processes allow.

The TC is not able to provide a formal recommendation to the Board until further analysis is conducted to support RI-CT's regional bluefish CE proposal. Some TC members expressed that conducting a more traditional size and bag limit reduction analysis for the proposal would be more appropriate to demonstrate the anticipated reduction as well as the implications the proposed measures might have on the fishery. One critique was that the proposal did not demonstrate that the measures would achieve the reduction specified by the criteria in the CE guidance memo. One TC member thought it important to consider the effect that the proposed regulations might have on the fish stock's ability to recover from its overfished status. RI and CT agreed to conduct additional analysis to demonstrate that the proposed measures achieve their region's pooled reduction specified in the guidance memo. Due to time constraints, this analysis will be presented at the Board meeting on February 4th, 2020.

General Comments on the Conservation Equivalency Process

The TC maintains that there is a high level of uncertainty in the percent reductions calculated due to the effect of changes in angler behavior (effort) and the size structure and distribution of the population (availability of legal and sub-legal fish). These changes are difficult to account for and cannot be accurately quantified. Additionally, there is greater certainty in the percent reductions calculated for simple management measures (changes in bag limits or minimum size limits) relative to more complex measures (slot limits, trophy fish options, and sector-specific regulations). Lastly, enforcement of proposed regulations needs to be considered including, but not limited to, slot limits and how they may be interpreted by states and enforcement officers and the potential to have differing regulations in neighboring states.

Through the course of evaluating proposals, the TC discovered that when analyses were conducted on disaggregated MRIP modes (e.g., splitting private/rental boats and shore mode into separate modes), the expected reduction in harvest from the coastwide measures (3 fish for private/rental boat and shore modes, and 5 fish for for-hire sector) was less than anticipated from analyses in which modes were aggregated. The discrepancy appears related to differences in the scale of snapper fisheries (and concomitant effect on average fish weight) among modes and states. Table X provides the range of anticipated predicted reductions for states resulting from various approaches. Harvest in 2020 needs to be reduced by 28.56% in order to not exceed the RHL. Table X also raised the question as to which state-specific required reduction states are held (i.e., reductions as estimated via calculations from separate vs aggregated modes). The difference is especially dramatic in some states (see for example reductions for RI in Table 2).

Table 2. a) Predicted state- and coastwide reductions in harvest by implementing coastwide measures of 3 fish for private/rental boats and shore mode, and 5 fish for for-hire mode. For conservation equivalency, states were required to reduce harvest by the amount under the aggregate modes column. The TC explored required reductions when modes were dis-aggregated (separate modes column). b) Predicted coastwide reductions in harvest by implementing the single coastwide measure from a variety of estimation methods: coastwide (state-specific avg wt) = uses state- and mode- specific avg fish wt; coastwide (avg wt by mode) = uses mode-specific avg fish wt (across all states grouped together); coastwide (all states combined) = methods as presented to MAFMC/ASMFC at December 2019 meeting.

a)

	Predicted/required reduction in harvest	
State	Separate modes mode_fx = 3,4,5,7	Aggregate modes mode_fx=(4,5) & (3,7)
CONNECTICUT	-16.5%	-23.8%
DELAWARE	-16.6%	-18.7%
FLORIDA	-20.0%	-18.6%
GEORGIA	-8.2%	-8.1%
MARYLAND	-16.2%	-16.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	-11.4%	-19.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.0%	0.0%
NEW JERSEY	-27.2%	-27.7%
NEW YORK	-23.4%	-26.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	-32.7%	-32.8%
RHODE ISLAND	-15.6%	-43.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	-34.8%	-36.5%
VIRGINIA	-27.4%	-26.2%

b)

Coastwide (state-specific avg wt)	-23.9%	-25.3%
Coastwide (avg wt by mode)	-27.1%	
Coastwide (all states combined)	-27.5%	-28.6%

Bluefish Conservation Equivalency Proposal
Regional – (Rhode Island, Connecticut)

Introduction

The states of Rhode Island and Connecticut are submitting a regional conservation equivalency (CE) proposal in the interest of maintaining 1) the shore based "snapper" fishery (bluefish less than 12") and 2) regional consistency for recreational bluefish regulations. This regional proposal is only relative to the recreational sector.

The 2020 recreational management measure for Bluefish as recommended by the council (Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council) and commission (Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission) specifies a 3 fish bag limit for private and shore anglers and a 5 fish bag limit for the for-hire sector. The shore based snapper fishery is very important for the northern states by affording a unique saltwater experience to children and also as a source of sustenance for many families. We feel that the reduced bag limit of 3 fish will have a great impact on this fishery and contribute to an overall increase in dead discards. We are proposing to increase the number of snappers and limit the number of adult bluefish shore based anglers are allowed to keep by showing that shore based snappers comprise less than 9% of total bluefish harvest by weight and that on average a single adult bluefish is equivalent to ~30 snappers overall (all modes combined).

Summary of Proposed Measures

Recreational Fishery

State	Size Limits	Bag Limits	Other	Open Season
Regional: RI/CT	**N/A**	**5 fish**	**For-Hire**	**1/1 – 12/31**
Regional: RI/CT	**N/A**	**3 fish**	**Private**	**1/1 – 12/31**
Regional: RI/CT	**6 @ <12", 2 @ >12"**	**8 fish**	**Shore**	**1/1 – 12/31**

Regional Recreational Fishery Options- Rhode Island and Connecticut

1a.) A 3 fish bag limit for the shore/private mode and a 5 fish bag limit for the for-hire modes. The same size and season as 2019.

OR

1b.) A conservation equivalency (CE) proposal regional approach including two states; Rhode Island and Connecticut, implementing a five fish bag limit for the for-hire mode, a three fish bag limit for private anglers, and an eight fish bag limit for shore anglers with only two of those fish being greater than 12".

- Our proposal uses 2016-2018 MRIP data as specified by the TC.
- State specific reductions could not be calculated due to PSE's being too high when drilling MRIP data down to the state, year, and mode. As a result, an alternative was presented that we feel demonstrates an increase harvest by weight will not occur compared to the council and commission recommended measure.

- Our analysis used raw MRIP .csv files for the states of RI and CT for 2016-2018. The analysis shows that for the two states, on average 1 adult bluefish is equivalent to 30 snappers by weight (Table 1). When looking at just the Private and shore modes, a single fish over 12" on average equates to about 17 snappers (Table 2). Our analysis also shows that snappers for the three states comprise less than 9% of total bluefish harvest by weight from 2016-2018 (Table 3). Therefore, we propose that allowing shore anglers to trade a single adult for 6 snappers is thought to have a minimal impact on overall total weight of harvest and the state specific reductions.

Table 1. Adult to snapper bluefish equivalency using average weight from MRIP.

State	Avg weight of Fish (kg) < 12"	Avg weight of Fish (kg) > 12"
CT	0.09	2.02
RI	0.13	4.34
TOTAL	0.10	3.04

1 ADULT = 3.04/0.10 = 30.79 SNAPPERS

Table 2. Adult to snapper bluefish equivalency using average weight from MRIP by mode.

Mode	Avg weight of Fish (kg) < 12"	Avg weight of Fish (kg) > 12"
For-Hire	0.09	3.80
Private/Shore	0.10	1.67
TOTAL	0.10	3.04

Private/Shore only: 1 ADULT = 1.67/0.10 = 16.90 SNAPPERS

Table 3. Percent Contribution of recreational bluefish harvest by weight of snappers and adults.

	Adults	Snappers	Total
Shore	6.76%	8.47%	15.24%
For-Hire	4.56%	0.00%	4.56%
Private	68.62%	0.34%	68.96%

Timeline for Implementation

Both Rhode Island and Connecticut will have to go through their regulatory process to implement changes to the recreational fishery for 2020. New 2020 regulations will be in place as soon as these processes allow.

Bluefish Conservation Equivalency Proposal Template

CE Proposals are due January 17, 2020

Please use the following template when submitting proposals. Please be as concise as possible and use bullets to ensure inclusion of all important information. This template references data standards established by the Technical Committee above.

Summary of Proposed Measures

Recreational Fishery

State	Option	Size Limits	Bag Limits	Other	Open Season
NJ	**NJ-1**	**-**	**3**	**Private/shore**	**1.1 – 12.31**
		-	**5**	**For hire**	**1.1 – 12.31**
NJ	**NJ-2**	**-**	**3**	**All modes**	**1.1 – 12.31**
NJ	**NJ-3**	**-**	**8**	**All modes**	**1.1-8.31 & 11.1-12.31**
NJ	**NJ-4**	**15" min**	**4**	**All modes**	**1.1 – 12.31**
NJ	**NJ-5**	**≥ 9" and < 36"**	**10**	**All modes**	**1.1 – 12.31**
NJ	**NJ-6**	**-**	**5**	**All modes**	**1.1-2.28/29, 5.1-8.31, & 11.1-12.31**
NJ	**NJ-7**	**15" min**	**6**	**All modes**	**1.1-6.30 & 9.1-10.31**
NJ	**NJ-8**	**-**	**8**	**Private/shore**	**1.1-8.31 & 11.1-12.31**
		-	**15**	**For hire**	**1.1-8.31 & 11.1-12.31**

Coastwide Recreational Fishery

1a.) A 3 fish bag limit for the shore/private mode and a 5 fish bag limit for the for-hire modes. The same size and season as in 2019 is required.

OR

1b.) A conservation equivalency (CE) proposal that achieves the percent reduction in pounds for your state as listed in table 1 from 2016-2018 levels following the criteria established by the TC (see TC memo). If selecting this option, further analysis is required.

If submitting CE, please address the following questions,

- What is your state proposing for a conservation equivalency measure?
  - NJ's CE measures are provided in the table above.
- Does your proposal meet the data standards established by the TC?
  - Yes.
- What data sources are used in the analysis (include mode or season specific if applicable)?
  - MRIP data only.
- Sample size summary by mode, season, or state and/or data source as applicable.
  - See spreadsheets: MRIP_2016_2018_NJ.xlsx and Bag Limit by Mode_NJ.xlsx, and seasons_NJ.xlsx.
- Describe in a few sentences how you did the analysis

    - We followed the same methods as used for the coastwide analysis (spreadsheets attached). Briefly, we used the same SAS code as was used for coastwide analyses to query and summarize NJ MRIP data for bag limit analyses. For size limit analyses, we used the same data (subset to NJ only) as was used for coastwide analyses. Three-year average reductions were used to estimate NJ's bag and season reductions except where PSEs > 50%. As specified in the guidance memo, where PSEs > 50% we pooled data across the three years (after which pooled PSEs < 50%).
- Provide a table of results with your analysis.
    - See table above, Table 1 (below), and Summary_NJ.xlsx.
- Clearly identify how your states' reduction is achieved.
    - NJ achieves the required 27.68% reduction through use of or combinations of bag limit reductions, implementation of minimum sizes, and/or implementation of seasons. See Table 1 (below) and supporting files (especially Summary_NJ.xlsx) for details.

Note: Whether implementing 1a or 1b, please indicate the open and close dates of a season. Also specify if regulations are different by geographical area if applicable (e.g., ocean, bay, river) and the specific season dates of those areas. Also, more conservative regulations may be implemented without pursuing CE.

- See Table 1 (below) for open and closed dates. All proposed measures apply to all geographical areas of NJ.

Timeline for Implementation

Briefly describe the timeline for implementation of management measures as well as the start of your state's fisheries relative to your proposed implementation date.

- NJ will attempt to implement a Board/Council approved option by the implementation date specified at their February 4th 2020 meeting, but no later than April 1st 2020.

Table 1. Summary of proposed management measures submitted for consideration. NJ's required reduction = 27.68%

Option	Mode	Bag Limit	Size (inches)	Open season	Closed season	Open season	Closed season	Reduction
1	Private/Shore	3	0	All year	0	All year	None	net =
	For hire	5	0	All year	0	All year	None	27.74%
2	All	3	0	All year	0	All year	None	27.85%
3	All	8	0	Waves 1-4 & 6	- wv 5	1.1-8.31 & 11.1-12.31	9.1-10.31	28.77%
4	All	4	15"	All year	0	All year	None	28.84%
5	All	10	>= 9" & < 36"	All year	0	All year	None	27.88%
6	All	5	0	Waves 1 & 3-5	- wvs 2 & 6	1.1-2.28/29, 5.1-8.31, & 11.1-12.31	3.1-4.30 & 11.1-12.31	30.65%
7	All	6	15"	Waves 1-3 & 4-5	- wvs 4 & 6	1.1-6.30 & 9.1-10.31	7.1-8.31 & 11.1-12.31	28.07%
8	Private/Shore	9	0	Waves 1-4 & 6	- wv 5	1.1-8.31 & 11.1-12.31	9.1-10.31	28.00%
	For hire	15	0	Waves 1-4 & 6	- wv 5	1.1-8.31 & 11.1-12.31	9.1-10.31	36.50%

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MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DOUG HAYMANS
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January 17, 2020

Chairman Chris Batsavage
Bluefish Management Board
FMP Coordinator
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
1050 N. Highland St., Suite 200 A-N
Arlington VA, 22201

Dear Chairman Batsavage,

This letter serves as Georgia's proposal for addressing the regulatory changes to the recreational Bluefish fishery approved by the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission at their joint December meeting. Georgia is submitting for conservation equivalency in lieu of the recommended bag limit changes.

Georgia's recreational Bluefish fishery is not a substantial component of Georgia's overall recreational fishery. Directed trips where Bluefish were identified as the primary target species account for less than 0.5% of the total recreational trips in each of the last three fishing years (2016 - 2018). Georgia's annual recreational harvest levels have been well below 1%, ranging from 0.01% to 0.53%, of the coastwide recreation harvest during each of the last ten years. Georgia implemented management measures in 1998 which included an additional level of conservation by including a size limit (12-inch fork length). Georgia would like to request a management exemption, however, without a *de minimis* definition for the recreational fishery, we do not have formal grounds to make such a request.

Georgia examined the effects of a change in bag limit, specifically a 3 fish limit for all sectors of the fishery, and an in-season closure. The results of the bag reduction analysis showed that reducing the limit from 15 to 3 fish resulted in a 5.5% reduction in harvest weight which did not meet the required 8.13%. An in-season closure was examined by year and wave initially. Because all resulting PSEs exceeded 50, the percent reductions were calculated by wave for pooled harvest data representing 2016-2018. Closing the recreational Bluefish harvest during Wave 2 (March/April) would result in an estimated 13.1% reduction in harvest weight.

Georgia respectfully requests that the Bluefish Management Board revisit the *de minimis* definition for the recreational fishery. Until the Management Board can review our request and determine whether defining *de minimis* for the recreational fishery will be considered, Georgia will implement the seasonal closure as an interim measure.

Summary of Proposed Measures:

Recreational Fishery

State	Size Limits	Bag Limits	Other	Open Season
Georgia	12-inch Fork Length	15		Closed: 3/1 – 4/30

Georgia's proposed measures meet the conservation equivalency criteria outlined in the memo submitted by Toni Kerns on behalf of the Bluefish Technical Committee. Below are Georgia's responses to the clarification questions provided in the Conservation Equivalency Proposal Template.

What is your state proposing for a conservation equivalency measure?

Georgia is proposing a two-month seasonal closure during Wave 2 (March/April).

Does your proposal meet the data standards established by the TC?

Yes. The current MRIP estimates (in pounds) for Georgia's 2016 – 2018 recreational fishing years were used for this analysis. Landings data were pooled across modes because many PSEs exceeded 50 and also because Georgia is not proposing separate management recommendations for differing fishing modes. No data were excluded from the analysis. Combinations of regulatory changes were not considered for Georgia.

What data sources are used in the analysis (include mode or season specific, if applicable).

Georgia does not have any additional recreational fishery data sources for Bluefish.

Sample size summary by mode, season, or state and/or data source as applicable.

N/A

Describe in a few sentences how the analysis was conducted.

The percentage of annual harvest attributed to individual wave was calculated for 2016, 2017, and 2018. Because of the high PSEs associated with waves and years, the data were pooled across years and the individual wave percentages were calculated from the pooled harvest. See attached table.

Clearly identify how your states reduction is achieved.

Georgia is suggesting a two-month season closure based on the harvest analysis described above. Georgia is recommending a seasonal closure during Wave 2 (March 1 through April 30) to meet the requested reduction of 8.13%. The calculated percent reduction associated with this closure is 13.10%

Timeline for implementation:

A Bluefish season closure would be implemented at the start of the 2021 fishing season.

If additional information is needed or if you have any questions, please contact me via email (carolyn.belcher@dnr.ga.gov) or by phone (912) 264-7218.

Sincerely,

Carolyn N Belcher, PhD

Carolyn N. Belcher, PhD
Marine Fisheries Section, Chief

Cc: Doug Haymans
Spud Woodward
Dustin Leaning
Toni Kearns

Georgia's analysis of Bluefish harvest reductions by wave and year for the 2016 -2018 harvest statistics (Source: MRIP data portal).

	2016			2017			2018			All Years Combined	
Wave	Harvest (lbs)	PSE	% of Total Harvest	Harvest (lbs)	PSE	% of Total Harvest	Harvest (lbs)	PSE	% of Total Harvest	Harvest (lbs)	% of Total Harvest
March/April (Wave 2)	810	77.6	16.89%	0	.	0.00%	9,603	68.2	13.66%	10,413	13.10%
May/June (Wave 3)	1,646	98.6	34.33%	4,018	57.9	91.59%	25,668	89.2	36.52%	31,332	39.43%
July/August (Wave 4)	118	91.0	2.46%	219	118.7	4.99%	228	108.9	0.32%	565	0.71%
September/October (Wave 5)	2,221	52.9	46.32%	123	103.8	2.80%	2,857	74.8	4.06%	5,201	6.54%
November/December (Wave 6)	0	.	0.00%	27	106.6	0.62%	31,929	83.2	45.43%	31,956	40.21%
Total Harvest	4,795	43.8		4,387	53.4		70,285	50.9		79,467	

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

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Law Enforcement Committee Recommendations on the Enforceability of Measures in the Bluefish and Striped Bass Conservation Equivalency Proposals

January 23, 2020

Participants: Doug Messeck (Chair, DE), Jason Snellbaker (Vice Chair, NJ), Tim Donavon (NOAA OLE), Keith Williams (CT), Pat Moran (MA), Tom Gomanski (NY), Jason Walker (NC), John Riley (NY), Katie Moore (CG),
ASMFC Staff: Toni Kerns, Max Appelman, Dustin Colson Leaning, Caitlin Starks

The Law Enforcement Committee (LEC) met via conference call to review conservation equivalency proposals in the striped bass and bluefish fisheries, specifically to discuss the enforceability of proposed management measures. The LEC addressed several concerns regarding specific types of management programs. In general, voluntary compliance for the casual or infrequent angler (the most common type) is tied to regulatory simplicity; more complex regulations become more difficult to enforce and increases the likelihood of violations. The following bullets present consensus recommendations and comments from the call.

Slot Limits

- Slot limits are enforceable, but may increase unintentional violations particularly in states or regions where slot limits have not been used previously. This is because anglers are not used to having this type of regulation, and education becomes an integral component to garner compliance.
- A slot limit creates additional compliance challenges because now there is potential for illegal harvest both under and over the slot limit, as opposed to just sublegal harvest.
- The narrower the slot the likelihood of violations increases because it is more difficult to find a legal-sized fish.

No Targeting Provisions

- Absent of a definition of "targeting" (including provisions for gear type, tackle and bait) it is impossible to enforce this measure. This may be particularly difficult to define when anglers use the same (or similar) fishing methods to target species other than striped bass (e.g., bluefish)
- Officers may not prioritize enforcement of certain FMP regulations if they know it is not enforceable and will not stand in court.

Differing Regulations by Mode

- The more divided recreational fishing modes are (for-hire vs private), the more difficult it is to adequately enforce any restrictions.
- A single size and bag limit for all recreational anglers is preferred to ensure the greatest enforceability on the water, dockside or on land.

- Creating separate size or bag limits for the for-hire and private mode presents significant additional enforcement challenges at marinas or dockside where the two types of anglers are likely to co-mingle.
- For a field officer on land, having sector-specific regulations is difficult to enforce because officers often don't know if a boat offshore is private or for-hire.
- Anglers may "switch modes" mid trip depending on regulations and the size of the catch and (i.e., if a charter trip catches a fish that is legal size for private anglers only, it may claim to be fishing privately to keep the fish).
- References to "private" and "shore" angler modes are a concern if these distinctions point to a possibility of separate regulations for private boat anglers vs. private shore anglers. The onus is on the officer to do his due diligence to figure out what type of fishing was occurring (private, shore, charter). One size limit across modes keeps enforcement simple. Introduction of size limits that differ across modes pose enforcement challenges

Season Closures (specific to multiple season closures)

- When there are multiple closures within a fishing year, fishermen are often caught off guard which can lead to unintentional violations.
- When establishing season closures, have them in place for several years. If closures change year-to-year, the likelihood of unintentional violations increases. Education takes time to set in.

Enforcement of Shared Water Bodies or Neighboring States

- Enforcement is not an issue, but compliance in closely adjoining states would be greatly enhanced if the regulations are consistent. Different regulations between two neighboring states (e.g., NY and CT) presents special enforcement challenges, and are often confusing to anglers.
- Officers tend to enforce strict possession, i.e., anglers are held to the regulations in force at the location where they are stopped by an officer.
- Inconsistent seasons poses a problem between neighboring states (e.g. NY and NJ), especially when fishermen unintentionally pass into another states waters.
- Catching a fish in one state's waters and traveling through another poses problems in possession enforcement.
- Consistency of regulations for shared water bodies is important for enforcement, e.g. consistency within the Chesapeake Bay among the jurisdictions of MD, VA, PRFC and DC would greatly enhance enforceability and compliance.

General Comments on Regulation Changes

- Adds education/outreach effort to enforcement.
- Frequent regulatory changes lowers compliance.
- Officers issue more warnings than citations following a change in regulation.

MENHADEN PROJECT

CHESAPEAKE BAY

January 24,2020

Nichola Meserve
MA DMF
251 Causeway St. STE 400
Boston, MA. 02114-2152

Dear Madam Chair,

I am sure you have received many letters about menhaden, some of them have been from our group. Our mission is the same; for Maryland to get its fair share of menhaden.

We believe have done our due diligence. We have given you the uncontradicted evidence how the bay's fish, wildlife and communities are hurting. How the bass spawning stock is hurting. We have done the aerial surveying over the Virginia and Maryland bays. Believe me while the eight Omega purse seiners are operating they are catching at least 90% of the menhaden schools headed toward Chesapeake bay. I have seen our bay die over the last ten years. See Tangier Requiem .

I spoke to the policy board almost two years ago about the pitifully small amount of juvenile menhaden coming into the bay. I asked for a meeting to discuss solutions and nothing happened. This is being ignored and the bay's yearling fish by the millions and our herons and other wildlife are paying the price. I spoke to the menhaden board in New Hampshire and I pointed out that in the spring relatively few schools of menhaden are headed toward the bay. The NOAA monthly catch records show that clearly. The spring is when all the migrating breeding stock, including the threatened striped bass are entering the bay. It is tragic that these schools are not protected. This is when 4,000 square mile of the bay needs the menhaden replenished. This is not happening. Years ago a consultant rightly recommended that time and area closures were an appropriate way to apportion the menhaden. See top page 3 Beal letter to Ross.

Amendment 3 requires the board to make conscious value judgments in allocating menhaden. One company comprises group one. One small but very arrogant foreign fish company owned by a billionaire. He is taking our fish to feed his fish. The second group benefits if the fish are left in the water. This is the people's wildlife and the issue is how this affects their social life and businesses. This group consists of millions of people that live on or near Chesapeake bay and treasure this unique resource. It consists of hundreds of thousands of recreational anglers. There are over 50,000 jobs affected and thousands of businesses including more that ten thousand individual watermen in Maryland and Virginia. It involves the very fabric of community and family life on our bay and beyond.

We have prepared the attached preliminary study for you to see incredible differences in the number of people. Jobs, communities, businesses and life styles that are being affected by whether you give the menhaden to Omega or leave it in the water for the benefit of the fish and wildlife, the people and their businesses. We would be glad to discuss this further with any of you

Thank you. Tom Lilly Menhaden Project

Phil Zalesak
240-538-3626

Tom Lilly
443-235-4465

flypax@metrocast.net

23489 Mezick Rd. • Tyaskin, Maryland 21865

foragematters@aol.com

RELEVANT FACTORS FOR THE DELEGATES DECISION ON AMENDMENT 3 " EQUITABLE" ALLOCATION BETWEEN THE USER GROPS. GROUP ONE IS OMEGA PROTEIN. GROUPS TWO-FOUR BENEFIT FROM LEAVING THE MENHADEN IN THE WATER, THEY ARE THE FISH AND WILDLIFE, THE WATERMEN AND ANGLERS THAT SEEK THE FISH FED BY THE MENHADEN AND THE RELATED BUSINESSES. THIS IS ECONOMIC DATA ONLY NOT ECOLOGICAL OR SOCIAL FACTORS

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA CHARTER BOAT CAPTAINS AFFECTED

MARYLAND

178. CAPTAINS OPERATING THEIR OWN CHARTER BUSINESS , PER OFFICERS OF MARYLAND CHARTER BOAT ASSOCIATION. ROCK FISH CHARTERS ON CHESAPEAKE BAY. TYPICALLY 6 CUSTOMERS. LOW ESTIMATE OF 90 CHARTER DAYS.....OVER 95,000 CUSTOMERS. A SEASON $ 52 million Dollar impact.

59. PROFESSIONAL CAPTAINS AND OWNER CAPTAINS OPERATING BAY, INSHORE AND OFFSHORE CHARTERS FROM SIX MARINAS IN OCEAN CITY MARYLAND. SERVICING 50,000 CUSTOMERS PER YEAR ACCORDING TO PRESIDENT OF OCEAN CITY MARLIN CLUB. $ 37 million dollar impact.

VIRGINIA

50. CAPTAINS OPERATING ATLANTIC CHARTER BUSINESSES OUT OF RUDEE INLET, VIRGINIA BEACH (estimate). OVER 40,000 CUSTOMERS $ 30 million dollar impact.

213 CAPTAINS OPERATING VIRGINIA BAY ROCKFISH CHARTERS PER VMRC FOR 2017 (last date available) LOW ESTIMATE 90 CHARTER DAYS. OVER 115,000 CUSTOMERS $ 63. million dollar impact

WE HAVE ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE CHARTER CUSTOMERS DAILY EXPENSES PER PERSON FOR OCEAN CHARTERS. MEALS/LODGING/ENTERTAINMENT $250.00, SUPPLIES, MISCELLANEOUS $100.00 , CHARTER FEE AND MATE TIP $ 400.00...Total about $750.00 about $ 550.00 for a bay charter.

500 CAPTAINS AND THEIR CHARTER BUSINESS AT A MINIMUM BOTH STATES 300,000 customers . Customer satisfaction and repeat booking are essential to success in the Charter business. 183 million dollar impact.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA WATERMEN STRIPED BASS FISHING

MARYLAND 683 (per MDNR licenses , see attached) SALES NOT KNOWN , IF $15,000 then $ 10.5 million impact

VIRGINIA 270 (per VMRC mail, see attached) if $15,000 sales then $ 4 million impact.

1,453 TOTAL OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA CHARTER CAPTAINS AND COMMERCIAL WATERMEN FISHING FOR ROCKFISH , THAT IS 1,453 INDEPENDENT TRADITIONAL BUSINESSES. $196 million dollars in receipts . Total multiplier effect would be in the $ 225 million range. Thousands of support jobs.

SALT WATER ANGLERS AFFECTED IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA

MARYLAND 228,191 fishermen (includes 29,191 seniors, does not include kids under 16...estimated 50,000 kids). 70,000 less licenses than 10 years ago

(economic impact : retail spending 225 million dollars, wages and salaries 334 million dollars, tax collections 45 million dollars... see attached ASA Southwick report page 12 (50% saltwater fishermen)

VIRGINIA 428,584 saltwater fishermen as of 2011 per ASA REPORT .atttached

(economic impact : retail spending $ 360 million, wages and salaries $ 185 million dollars, tax receipts $ 55 million dollars see attached ASA Southwick report page 23)

JOBS CREATED/SUPPORTED BY SALTWATER FISHING IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

MARYLAND : 1872 JOBS (50% of total of 3945 one half fishermen are salt water) ASA SOUTHWICK
VIRGINIA ; 2865 JOBS (50% of total of 5729)

JOBS CREATED/SUPPORTED BY OWNERSHIP/MAINTENANCE/ EXPENSES OF SALT WATER FISHING BOATS
MARYLAND: There are 142,000 power boats registered. 50,000 have a DNR issued fish boat decal. If we Only attribute 1/3 of the jobs listed in the NMMA report to salt water fishing boats that is 1/3 of 19,477 jobs. Is 6,427 jobs, economic impact 795 million dollars. . NMMA Report attached.
VIRGINIA : There are 209,000 power boats registered, again 1/3 are salt water fishing boats, 1/3 0f the NMMA total of 23,044 jobs is 7,604 jobs, economic impact 953 million dollars.

At an average cost of $25,000 50,000 Marylanders have one billion 250 million invested their fishing boats. VIRGINIANS have 68,000 salt water fishing boats with one billion seven hundred million dollars invested.

MARINAS AND PARKS AFFECTED BY THE QUALITY OF FISHING

500 MARYLAND PUBLIC FOR PROFIT MARINAS (source marinas.com) 38,000 slips. Probably as many private marinas at developments, estimate of 250,000 private docks. The use and economic activity at these marinas with the accompanying service facilities, restaurants, bars and shopping is largely dependent on the success of the fishing. This involves hundreds of millions of dollars of economic activity and, again thousands of jobs.

400 VIRGINIA PUBLIC FOR PROFIT MARINAS. Same comment.

CONCLUSION

The delegates have received many reports of the decline in all the Bay's species dependent on menhaden forage and the drastic decline in the female striped bass spawning stock. There is a new onset of mycobacteriosis that the charter Captains are seeing. That disease is scientifically proven to be due to inadequate menhaden. I hope you will read Requiem for Tangier Sound to get a snapshot of what has happened. There are a half million anglers affected and at least fifty thousand children. Those kids, which include my grandchildren, would be our most enthusiastic supporters of the bay if fishing became fun again. Those half million anglers would like to see healthy abundant fish again. If you increased the supply of menhaden to the Bay and protected it, you could benefit every person and businesses we have listed in this summary. The Bay could be changed completely for the better. That could be your legacy to our people.

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR INFORMATION REFERRED TO IN ECONOMIC IMPACTS SUMMARY

PAGE/SCAN

JANUARY 2019

Economic Contributions of Recreational Fishing

Within U.S. States and Congressional Districts

Produced for the:

American Sportfishing Association

SOUTHWICK ASSOCIATES

PO Box 6435 ■ Fernandina Beach, FL 32035 ■ Office (904) 277-9765

Table 2 (continued). Statewide Economic Contributions of Recreational Fishing by Residents of Each Congressional District, 2016

District	*Anglers*	*Retail Sales*	*Total Multiplier Effect*	*Salaries and Wages*	*Jobs*	*Federal Tax Revenues*	*State and Local Tax Revenues*
Maine							
2 Jared Golden	86,330	$82,293,945	$125,949,727	$36,973,665	1,048	$8,360,460	$8,410,768
Maryland							
1 Andy Harris	98,156	$69,204,633	$107,818,745	$33,132,603	695	$8,062,686	$6,413,231
2 C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger	83,418	$58,813,652	$ 91,629,908	$28,157,788	590	$6,852,085	$5,450,293
3 John P. Sarbanes	78,796	$55,554,956	$ 86,552,957	$26,597,645	558	$6,472,430	$5,148,308
4 Anthony Brown	71,089	$50,121,315	$ 78,087,508	$23,996,221	503	$5,839,384	$4,644,769
5 Steny H. Hoyer	81,586	$57,521,923	$ 89,617,433	$27,539,356	577	$6,701,592	$5,330,588
6 David Trone	87,533	$61,715,069	$ 96,150,229	$29,546,879	619	$7,190,115	$5,719,169
7 Elijah Cummings	68,863	$48,551,683	$ 75,642,067	$23,244,739	487	$5,656,514	$4,499,311
8 Jamie Raskin	71,998	$50,761,893	$ 79,085,509	$24,302,905	509	$5,914,015	$4,704,132
Massachusetts		452		452668	3945	52	41.6
1 Richard E. Neal	56,629	$46,713,010	$81,328,025	$31,395,288	632	$7,215,950	$4,123,325
2 James McGovern	58,375	$48,153,385	$83,835,739	$32,363,348	652	$7,438,450	$4,250,466
3 Lori Trahan	49,315	$40,679,880	$70,824,258	$27,340,489	551	$6,283,987	$3,590,785
4 Joseph P. Kennedy III	50,936	$42,016,434	$73,151,218	$28,238,772	569	$6,490,450	$3,708,762
5 Katherine Clark	44,538	$36,738,874	$63,962,910	$24,691,783	497	$5,675,204	$3,242,915
6 Seth Moulton	49,125	$40,523,203	$70,551,481	$27,235,188	548	$6,259,785	$3,576,955
7 Ayanna Pressley	44,792	$36,949,013	$64,328,765	$24,833,016	500	$5,707,665	$3,261,464
8 Stephen F. Lynch	46,555	$38,402,604	$66,859,488	$25,809,958	520	$5,932,207	$3,389,772
9 William Keating	60,621	$50,005,794	$87,060,810	$33,608,331	677	$7,724,599	$4,413,977
Michigan							
1 Jack Bergman	212,787	$192,549,553		341	2,207	$22,669,687	$19,841,370
2 Bill Huizenga	173,063	$156,603,026		366	1,795	$18,437,548	$16,137,241

98,156•+
83,418•+
78,796•+
71,089•+
81,586•+
87,533•+
68,863•+
71,998•+
641,439•

114⟌10,000

69,204,633•÷
98,156•=
705•047404132*

705•047404132+
55,554,956•÷
78,796•=
705•05686897*

695•+
590•+
558•+
503•+
577•+
619•+
487•+
509•+
4,538•

sales 452,000,000
JOBS. 3945
1 JOB | 114,575
spendy

Table 2 (continued). Statewide Economic Contributions of Recreational Fishing by Residents of Each Congressional District, 2016

District	*Anglers*	*Retail Sales*	*Total Multiplier Effect*	*Salaries and Wages*	*Jobs*	*Federal Tax Revenues*	*State and Local Tax Revenues*
Utah							
4 Ben McAdams	122,803	$131,156,134	$228,440,808	$71,297,365	1,556	$16,066,418	$10,357,729
Vermont							
0 Peter Welch	85,244	$61,060,342	$85,851,774	$24,811,851	654	$5,682,109	$5,710,469
Virginia							
1 Robert J. Wittman	76,077	$67,834,048	$80,517,109	$26,197,981	538	$6,154,814	$4,560,993
2 Elaine Luria	72,775	$64,890,444	$77,023,133	$25,061,140	515	$5,887,731	$4,363,072
3 Robert C. Scott	66,704	$59,477,033	$70,597,567	$22,970,444	472	$5,396,554	$3,999,088
4 A. Donald McEachin	73,773	$65,779,587	$78,078,522	$25,404,534	522	$5,968,406	$4,422,856
5 Denver Riggleman	86,417	$77,054,301	$91,461,290	$29,758,907	611	$6,991,399	$5,180,940
6 Ben Cline	81,351	$72,536,480	$86,098,764	$28,014,093	575	$6,581,482	$4,877,173
7 Abigail Spanberger	84,245	$75,116,789	$89,161,517	$29,010,626	596	$6,815,602	$5,050,666
8 Don Beyer	51,315	$45,755,396	$54,310,369	$17,671,052	363	$4,151,543	$3,076,479
9 Morgan Griffith	90,919	$81,068,484	$96,226,013	$31,309,212	643	$7,355,619	$5,450,843
10 Jennifer Wexton	69,670	$62,121,437	$73,736,400	$23,991,731	493	$5,636,489	$4,176,891
11 Gerald E. "Gerry" Connolly	56,667	$50,527,056	$59,974,196	$19,513,900	401	$4,584,492	$3,397,314
Washington	809,913	721 ±		278	5729	64	47
1 Suzan DelBene	86,765	$147,545,727	$233,999,536	$68,303,731	1,482	$18,456,708	$16,659,668
2 Rick Larsen	90,155	$153,309,674	$243,140,844	$70,972,050	1,540	$19,177,729	$17,310,486
3 Jaime Herrera Beutler	92,615	$157,492,020	$249,773,817	$72,908,195	1,582	$19,700,904	$17,782,723
4 Dan Newhouse	80,601	$137,063,286	$217,374,952	$63,451,067	1,377	$17,145,445	$15,476,076
5 Cathy McMorris Rodgers	92,824	$157,847,791	$250,338,052	$73,072,893	1,585	$19,745,408	$17,822,894
6 Derek Kilmer	93,119	$158,350,645	$251,135,550	$73,305,680	1,590	$19,808,311	$17,879,672
7 Pramila Jayapal	73,199	$124,476,714	$197,413,330	$57,624,332	1,250	$15,570,972	$14,054,902

National Marine Manufacturers Association

nmma.org

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF RECREATIONAL BOATING IN VIRGINIA

TOTAL ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RECREATIONAL BOATING:

$2.89 BILLION

Number of Recreational Boats*	264,379
Recreational Boating Industry Businesses	756
Total Jobs	23,044
Annual Recreational Boating-Related Spending	$1.2 BILLION

RECREATIONAL BOATS IN VIRGINIA

TOTAL BOATS*	**264,379**
REGISTERED BOATS	264,379
Power boats	209,380
PWCs	34,149
Sailboats	9,096
Other Boats	11,754
HOUSEHOLDS PER BOAT	11.7

POWER BOATS 79%

PWCs 13%

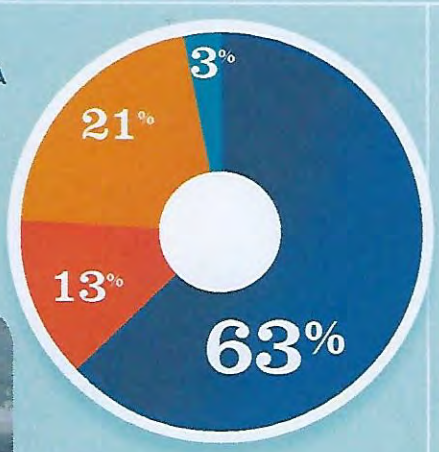
SAILBOATS 3%

OTHER BOATS 5%

*Total boats are registered boats as reported by states to the USCG.

RECREATIONAL BOATING CREATES JOBS IN VIRGINIA

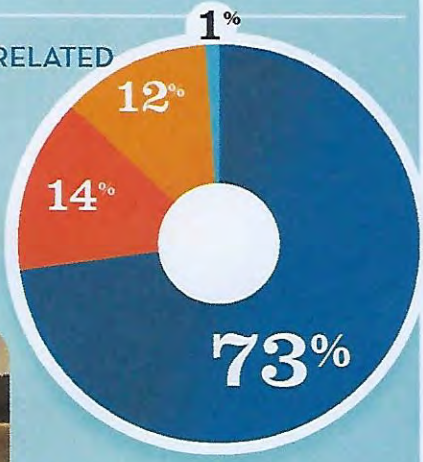
TOTAL BOATING JOBS	**6,028**
Boat Building	12
Motor / Engine Mfgr.	201
Accessory / Supplies Mfgr.	1,284
Dealers / Wholesalers	754
Boat Services	3,777



BOAT BUILDING† DLRS/WHOLESALERS
MOTOR/ENG. MFGR. BOAT SERVICES
ACC./SUPPLIES MFGR.
† 0%

RECREATIONAL BOATING-RELATED BUSINESSES IN VIRGINIA

TOTAL BUSINESSES	**756**
Boat Building	5
Motor / Engine Mfgr.	2
Accessory / Supplies Mfgr.	88
Dealers / Wholesalers	105
Boat Services	556



BOAT BUILDING DLRS/WHOLESALERS
MOTOR/ENG. MFGR.† BOAT SERVICES
ACC./SUPPLIES MFGR.
† 0%

ESTIMATED JOBS IMPACT OF RECREATIONAL BOATING-RELATED SPENDING IN VIRGINIA

EST. TOTAL JOBS	**23,044**
	MILLIONS
EST. TOTAL LABOR INCOME	$953.0
Est. Direct Income	$390.4
Est. Indirect Income	$234.4
Est. Induced Income	$328.2

7,497 INDUCED JOBS

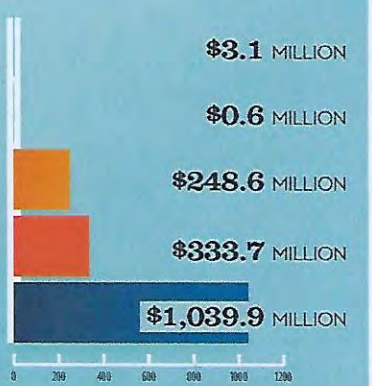
4,214 INDIRECT JOBS

11,333 DIRECT JOBS

RECREATIONAL BOATING INDUSTRY SALES IN VIRGINIA

	MILLIONS
Boat Building	$3.1
Motor / Engine Mfgr.	$0.5
Accessory / Supplies Mfgr.	$248.6
TOTAL MFGR. SALES	**$252.2**
Dealers / Wholesalers	$333.7
Boat Services	$1,039.9
TOTAL RETAIL & SERVICES SALES	**$1,373.6**

BOAT BUILDING DLRS/WHOLESALERS
MOTOR/ENG. MFGR. BOAT SERVICES
ACC./SUPPLIES MFGR.



Source: NMMA's Center of Knowledge, Recreational Marine Research Center at Michigan State University

Last Call

Fishing in Ocean City MD (https://fishinoc.com) | Offshore (http

46' Post
Captain Frank and Franky Pettolina

CHARTER THIS BOAT

Marli

58' Richie Howell | Capt. Mark Hoos | Website (http://www.marlisportfishing.com/)
410-456-7765 (tel:410-456-7765)

The Marli is a 58' Ritchie Howell Custom Carolina sportfisher turbo diesels with a fast 33 knot cruise. The boat is equippe radio, microwave, and A/C to make for a comfortable "Carol state-of-the-art electronics, tackle and safety equipment.

MARLIN/TUNA (12 HR)	SHARK (10 HR)	BLUEFISH (8 HR)
$2700	$2500	$2200

CHARTER THIS BOAT (/OCCHARTERS/REQUEST-CHARTER/?CHARTER=2542)

Fish Finder

40' Custom | Capt. Mark Sampson | Website (http://bigsharks.com/)

The FISH FINDER is a 40' custom-built sportfishing charter boat. She's equipped with more than enough modern tackle, equipment, and state-of-the-art electronics to effectively pursue and capture fish from the smallest pinwheel to the largest shark. Boat features an enclosed

https://ocfishing.com/occharters/ 1/22/20, 6:27 PM Page 6 of 12

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11th Annual Memorial Day Tournament

May 22 - May 24 2020

To benefit the Catherine & Charles Kratz Memorial Foundation and Scholarship Fund
Chairmen: Franky Pettolina, Chris Evans & Terry Layton
Registration: Friday, May 22 @ 6:30 p.m.
Fishing Days: (1 of 2) May 23 & 24
Weigh Ins: May 23 & 24, 4:30-7:00 p.m., Sunset Marina
Awards Banquet: May 24, 6:30-9:00 p.m.

View Details

41st Annual Small Boat Tournament

June 19 - June 21 2020

Chairmen: Colin Campbell, Boz Jefferson, & Bill Regan
Registration: Friday, June 19 @ 6:30 p.m.
Fishing Days: (1 of 2) June 20 & 21
Weigh Ins: June 15 & 16, 3:00-6:30 p.m., Sunset Marina
Eastern Shore Style Crab Feast: June 21, 6:30-9:00 p.m.

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38th Annual Canyon Kick Off

July 2 - July 5 2020

July 3-7th

Chairmen: Al Rittmeyer & Bob Althauser
Registration: Wednesday, July 2 @ 6:30 p.m.
FREE TO PAID OCMC BOAT MEMBERS
Fishing Days: (2 of 3) July 3, 4 & 5
Weigh Ins: July 3, 4 & 5, 5:00-7:30 p.m. Sunset Marina
Awards Banquet: July 5, 6:30-9:00 p.m.

View Details

16th Annual Kid's Classic

July 17 - July 19 2020

To benefit the Wish-a-Fish Foundation
Chairmen: Dale Withers & Gerard Ott
Registration: Friday, July 17 @ 6:30 p.m.
Fishing Days: (1 or 2 of 2) July 18 & 19
Weigh Ins: July 18 3:00-6:30 p.m., July 19 3:00-6:00 p.m., Sunset Marina
Sunday Carnival & Awards: July 19, 5:00-8:00 p.m.
Every Angler receives an award!

View Details

12th Annual OCMC Ladies' Tournament: "Heels & Reels"

July 30 - August 1 2020

To benefit the OCMC Auxiliary Scholarship Fund
Chairmen: Franky Pettolina, Ryan Freese, & Amanda Shick
Registration: Thursday, July 30 @ 6:00 p.m.
Fishing Days: (1 of 2) July 31 & August 1
Weigh Ins: July 31 & August 1, 5:30-7:30 p.m., Atlantic Tackle
Awards Banquet: August 1, 6:30-9:00 p.m.

View Details

62nd Annual Labor Day White Marlin Tournament

September 3 - September 6 2020

Chairmen: Steve Poore, Bob Wimbrow, & Bill Fenwick
Registration: Thursday, September 3 @ 6:30 p.m.
FREE TO PAID OCMC BOAT MEMBERS
Fishing Days: (2 of 3) September 4, 5, & 6
with overnight option Friday/Saturday or Saturday/Sunday
Weigh Ins: September 4,5, & 6 5:30-7:30 p.m., Sunset Marina
Awards Banquet: September 6, 6:30-9:00 p.m.

View Details

42nd Annual Charles Kratz & Scott Smith Challenge Cup

September 16 - September 19 2020

Chairmen: Jon C. Duffie & Andy Helms
Registration: Wednesday, September 16 @ 7:00 p.m.
Fishing Days: (2 or 3) September 17, 18, & 19; No weigh-ins.
Italian Night: September 18, 6:30-9:00 p.m.
Awards Banquet: September 19, 6:30-9:00 p.m.

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Pasadena, MD

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The Virginia Charter Boat Association

Captain	Reg	Phone	Boat Name	Email	Web Site	Capacity	Location
Carlisle Bannister	NN	804-402-9830	Miss Linda	CaptCarlisle@comcast.net	www.CaptCarlisle.com	6 persons	White Stone
William W. Bryant	NN	804-580-6925	Hannah B	Pslms34@juno.com	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	5 persons	Lancaster
Robert Fields	NN	804-360-2317	Hidden Fields	ChesDC@yahoo.com	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	White Stone
Rick Lockhart	NN	804-761-2586	rlcharters	rlcharters@hotmail.com	www.rlcharters.com	4 persons	Kilmarnock
Ferrell McLain	NN	804-453-9069	J-Mar	Captain@bayfish.net	www.BayFish.net	6 persons	Reedville
Billy Pipkin	NN	804-580-0401	Liquid Assets II	CaptBilly@CaptBillysCharters.com	www.CaptBillysCharters.com	41 persons	Reedville
Bob Reed	NN	804-450-6419	Bob-a-Long	BobaLong1939@yahoo.com	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Kilmarnock
Ricky Thomas	NN	804-529-6819	Willy-B II	Fishing@RWSports.com	www.RWSports.com	6 persons	Lewisetta
Jack H. Walters	NN	304-530-6618	Knot Guilty	Jack@WKBLaw.org	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Reedville
Bobby Wheeler	NN	804-462-5196	Mariner's Mate	DWalt17@hotmail.com	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Heathsville
Alan Alexander	MP	757-645-8397	Catchin' Up	Charters@yorkriver.net	www.YorkRiver.net	6 persons	Yorktown
Ian Bailey	MP	804-776-7129	Emily Louise	IanEmilyBailey@verizon.net	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Dennis Beard	MP	804-798-4034	Jessie "M"	CaptainDCB@aol.com	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Percy Blackburn	MP	804-240-6756	MaryRose	BillyBlack3@aol.com	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Urbanna
Tom Blatt	MP	804-370-4620	Fintango	FintangoFishing@gmail.com	www.FaceBook.com/Capt.Tom.Blatt	6 persons	Mathews
Bubbie Crown	MP	804-776-8800	Tortuga	TortugaFun@yahoo.com	www.TortugaFun.com	47 persons	Deltaville
Thomas Durvin	MP	804.370.5452	Calamity Jane	none	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Robert Green	MP	804-694-9902	Miss Diane	AnglerG@hotmail.com	www.MissDianeFishingCharters.net	16 persons	Deltaville
Bob Hewlett	MP	757-880-8839	Lemon Twist	BBoat567@gmail.com	www.HewlettCharters.com	6 persons	Gwynns Island
Glenn Hubbard	MP	804-337-6357	Less Stress	Glenn6357@gmail.com	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Ed Lawrence	MP	804-693-5673	Speckulater	Speckul8r@hotmail.com	www.SpeckulaterCharters.com	4 persons	Gloucester
Al Mathews	MP	804-347-1973	Janet M	JanetMFishing@attglobal.net	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Gwynns Island
William F. Mershon	MP	757-870-7265	Sea Spray II	SeaSprayBena@aol.com	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Gloucester Point
Edloe Morecock	MP	804-642-6480	Wendy Kay	WendyKayCharters@cox.net	www.WendyKayCharters.com	6 persons	Sarah Creek
Tom Narron	MP	804-370-7394	Miss Ella	Tom@MissEllaCharters.com	www.MissEllaCharters.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Keith Rogers	MP	804.684.2610	NOT 4 SALE	WFO1111@hotmail.com	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Gloucester
David A. Taylor	MP	804-758-2518	Finatic	2Finatics@gmail.com	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Heywood Thompson	MP	804-261-3712	Eva-Louise	Capt.Woody@verizon.net	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Topping
John Wager	MP	804-815-5459	Lone Wolfe	ChickenLeg@va.metrocast.net	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Richard Whitehill	MP	434-978-1941	Miss Karen	RWhitehill@comcast.net	www.MissKarensFishing.com	4 persons	Topping
Charles Williams	MP	804-932-4061	Driftwood	Boat.Driftwood@yahoo.com	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Wayne Williams	MP	804-758-4875	Too Salty	CaptWW@verizon.net	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Urbanna
Larry Wilson	MP	434-292-9743	Tina Marie	LWWilsonServices@earthlink.net	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Topping
Ken Freeman	P	757.810.9514	Freetyme	KenFreeman714@gmail.com	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	6 persons	Hampton
Chandler Hogg	P	757-876-1590	Smok'n Gun	Chandler@CaptainHoggsCharters.com	www.CaptainHoggsCharters.com	30 persons	Hampton
Steve Lewis	P	757-591-9009	Bay Fisher	none	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	35 persons	Newport News
Bob Pride	P	757-675-5010	Virginia Pride II	BobPride@gmail.com	www.FishWithPride.com	6 persons	Poquoson
Damani Ryan	P	804-317-2423	Catori Renae	CatorisDad@hotmail.com	www.CatoriRenaeCharters.com	6 persons	Hampton
Joseph Shabbott	P	757-329-1372	Final Pursuit	PursuitSportFishing@cox.net	www.PursuitSportFishing.com	6 persons	Hampton
Howard Wainwright	P	757-636-7971	Ocean Eagle	HHowardWw@gmail.com	www.HamptonRoadsCharter.com	73 persons	Hampton
Nolan Agner	VB	757-200-0200	Flat Line	Nolan@FishAquaman.com	www.FishAquaman.com	6 persons	Virginia Beach
Ron Bennett	VB	757-681-4744	Stefi Diane	captronbo@yahoo.com	www.CharterBoatService.net	6 persons	Norfolk
Tim Cannon, Sr.	VB	757-705-4614	REEL DEAL	TCannonSr@yahoo.com	www.BaysToOceans.com	6 persons	Virginia Beach
Frank Carver	VB	202-369-8203	Loosen Up	Fishing@toad.net	www.ChesapeakeFishing.com	44 persons	Virginia Beach
Skip Feller	VB	757-962-7299	Rudee Angler	SFeller3@verizon.net	www.RudeeInletCharters.com	150 persons	Virginia Beach
Wes Feller	VB	757-425-3400	Rudee Mariner	www.RudeeInletCharters.com	www.RudeeInletCharters.com	150 persons	Virginia Beach
Joe Ferrara	VB	757-572-9236	His Doghouse Too	Joe@ShipDriver.net	www.ShipDriver.net	6 persons	Norfolk
Kenny George	VB	757-548-6991	DeDeeG II	KennethGeorge212@verizon.net	www.CaptainKenny.com	4 persons	Norfolk
Stan Gold	VB	757-944-0850	Blind Date	Capt.Stan@verizon.net	www.BlindDateCharters.com	6 persons	Norfolk
Woody Harrell	VB	757-449-8999	Puppy Love	PuppyLoveCharters@cox.net	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	3-6 persons	Virginia Beach
Bill Keys	VB	757-406-0943	KeyDreams	KeyDreams3@cox.net	www.KeyDreamsCharterBoatService.com	6 persons	Norfolk
Scott Rosenblum	VB	757-496-3573	Chasin' Tail	ApacheJack@cox.net	www.CharterBoatsofvVrginia.com	4-6 persons	Virginia Beach
Kevin Seldon	VB	757-496-9312	Nancy Anne	Chance1377@aol.com	www.FishingVaBeach.com	67 persons	Virginia Beach
Mark Sterling	VB	757-425-3400	Rudee Mariner	none	www.CharterBoatsofVirginia.com	150 persons	Virginia Beach
Steve Wray	VB	757-481-7517	Ocean Pearl	CaptStv@yahoo.com	www.OceanPearlCharters.com	22 persons	Virginia Beach
Frank Carver	ES	443-223-5603	Loosen Up	Fishing@Toad.net	www.ChesapeakeFishing.com	49 persons	Cape Charles
C.D. Dollar	ES	410-991-8468	Huck Finn	CDollar@CDollarOutdoors.com	www.CDollarOutdoors.com	6 persons	Eastern Shore
George Garner	ES	757-336-5931	Proud Mary	PMCharter@hotmail.com	www.ChincoteagueCharters.com	6 persons	Chincoteague
Mike Handforth	ES	757-336-6861	Chincoteague View	CView@verizon.net	www.Chincoteague.com	6 persons	Chincoteague
Charlie Koski	ES	757-336-3528	Island Queen	CKoski2@verizon.net	www.IslandQueenInlandCharters.com	6 persons	Chincoteague
Carlton Leonard	ES	757-336-1796	DJ	info@CaptainCarlton.com	www.CaptainCarlton.com	6 persons	Chincoteague
Gerry Ryan	ES	757-894-1398	Emi Lu	LindaJCharters@verizon.net	www.LindaJCharters.com	6 persons	Chincoteague
David A. Thornes	ES	757-678-3718	Lt. and Lt. II	DAT556@verizon.net	www.LtBayCharters.com	6 persons	Eastern Shore

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DIRECT TESTIMONY

Question: Mr. Lilly..... In your opinion is the bill of January 3, 2019 barred by the doctrine of res judicata?

Answer Mr. Lilly..... yes it should be.The June 27, 2018 decision by M.s Middleton and the November 7, 2018 decision by M.s Hurd were based on representations made by M.s Rogozinski in her letter May 21,2018 to the Commission. Exhibit 1. That letter stated when the credit was removed from my office account (and transferred to the tenant's account) the balance due of $ 1,519.04 on the office account was transferred to my new apartment house account 55011105941). I realized this was an error in bookkeeping by Delmarva. I had no responsibility for the office charges after July 1, 2015. That was the date my name was to be removed from the account but was not. Because M.s Rogozinski was erroneously crediting me with $1,475.45 the two errors cancelled each other out.

The January 2019 $1,519.04 charge arises out of the same situation as the original complaint. Removing the $1,519.04 credit from my account and crediting it to the tenant creating a bogus balance $1,519.04 due on my account.This is the same thing that happened in October 2017 when Delmarva had me served with collection

papers. Exactly the same amount. $1,519.04, same scenario.

Question for Mr. Lilly.... can you explain why res judicata should apply here.
Answer Mr. Lilly..... The public utility article of the Maryland Code , section 2-113(1)(ii) gives the Public Service Commission broad powers over the manner of the operation of the utilities and authority to enforce compliance with PSC regulations. The final decision was made by M.s Hurd the Assistant Director of the Commission. We think it is worth noting that there were really no contested issues of fact or law. M.s Hurd and M.s Middleton just adopted the "corrections" of the accounts proffered by M.s Rogozinski. At page two M.s Hurd said "DPL has made the appropriate corrections to your account". Exhibit 2

M.s Hurd's decision was dated November 7, 2018. It became final on or about November 19,2018.

Question Mr. Lilly..... Delmarva's position seems to be that canceling the $1519.04 credit given to you, which was the basis of Mrs. Hurst decision, is justified because Tri Community " again" gave them proof they had made the payments..Please comment.

Answer Mr. Lilly..... as I just said this was a repeat of the same situation that happened back on April 15, 2016 when Tri County produced proof of payment and the credit was taken from my account. This had all happened before.

Question Mr. Lilly.....Delmarva takes the position that their reversal of the credit of $1,570.71 was justified because you verbally told them you had made the payments on the office account, did you tell them that?

Answer Mr. Lilly. ... this sounds like a broken record. It is clear that back on April 15, 2016 Tri Community contacted Delmarva and furnished proof of payment of the $1,519.04 amount which resulted in the first removal of the credit from my account. I am not sure what Delmarva is relying on here. I am sure there is no reason I would ever have paid one dime of the tenant's charges. These charges were wrongfully placed on my account. I was not getting the office bills in the first place. There may be some confusion here as I have maintained throughout this case that I had a Hebron Bank direct debit on the apartment house account, an account I had paid for more than 25 years. If I said I made payments it was the apartment house meter I was

referring to. I had not made a payment on the office account for more that twenty years.

Question for Mr. Lilly Delmarva claims they moved the credit to your account when you told them you had paid it. Carpenter testimony page 7. Can they explain why they did not require proof as they had with Tri Community?
Answer Mr. Lilly....I am not sure about that and it will be a question for M.s Carpenter .

Question for Mr. Lilly..... explain to the court what happened with the apartment house account on TXA meter?
Answer Mr. Lilly... as I will explain at trial when Delmarva began shifting the $1519.04 credit back-and-forth between customers and accounts I began to doubt Delmarva's version of what happened with the apartment house account balance. I had received a "revised bill"on that account but Delmarva refused to provide the original monthly billing for the account from July 1, 2015 for the next two years. I will be cross examining M.s Carpenter about that. As the court knows the subject of these original records was raised before Judge Flynn. In her decision on April 26, 2019 she required Delmarva to produce these records. I will testify

at trial that Delmarva obstructed my access to those records for several weeks after Judge Flynn's decision. Finally Delmarva's attorney advised me that there were no records. Delmarva claims that my name was taken off the TXA meter account 50020657411 when Tri Community called Delmarva in June 2015. There are some inconsistent statements as to whether Tri Community's name was put on the account as of July 1, 2015 or not. Delmarva is now claiming there were no bills sent out on that account to anyone between July 1, 2015 and April 26, 2016. That compounded the confusion.

I do not know if the balance due on the apartment house meter will become an issue at this trial. I can only say that without the original records Delmarva has no evidence what the proper charges were or what payments were made. I suspect but cannot yet prove during this period of time Delmarva improperly changed my direct debit from the apartment house meter to another apartment in the building that I was renovating. If that is true it would explain why my direct debit wasn't paying down the house meter account.

Question for Mr. Lilly..... can you discuss the Delmarva claim about payment of the charges by the tenant. Answer Mr. Lilly..

We suggest there really isn't any equity favoring Delmarva here. At page 7 of her testimony M.s Carpenter says Delmarva was contacted by the tenant on October 10, 2018 to dispute removal of the $1519.40 credit. Delmarva already had proof of payment by the tenant dating back to April 15, 2016.

Question Mr. Lilly..... are you saying that Delmarva had more than sufficient information Tri Community had made the payment not Mr. Lilly.
Answer Mr. Lilly....Tri Community contacted Delmarva on October 10, 2018 about this. Delmarva could have acted on this information and provided it to M.s Hurd well before she made her decision on November 7 or during the ten day appeal time. They failed to do so.

Question for Mr. Lilly..... can you make a statement about res judicata ?
Answer Mr. Lilly.....Before M.s Hurd made her decision last November this case had been through five months of contentious litigation. The rules of the Commission provide for appeals if a party is not satisfied. Once the appeal period has run the decision should be final. What we have here, quite simply, is that after the decision was made and was final Delmarva decided they did not like

the decision and would not obey it. Where this court to allow a litigant to disregard a final decision
There would be no finality to a decision. There could be no reliance by a litigation on the decision. Such a result would allow Delmarva to use their staff, in this case a staffer with 27 years experience, to wear down a customer's will and resources.

The bookkeeping and so called customer service was atrocious.

(1) As of November 2017 Delmarva customer service knew I had received an improper collection letter due to the mistake they had made in not taking my name off the office account. It is obvious that no one at Delmarva cared enough about a customer to determine what happened and correct it. If Delmarva had closed my account and moved the charges to the tenant's account none of this would have happened.

(2) if the Court will look at Delmarva's actions after April 2016 when they realized the original error, I believe a pattern of mistakes, bookkeeping errors and first and foremost, a complete disregard for the situation they had put their customer in. They are very arrogant.

Regulatory/Executive Customer Relations
5100 Harding Highway
Mays Landing, NJ 08330

delmarva.com

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MAY 21 2018
EXTERNAL RELATIONS
MD PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

May 21, 2018

Celest Middleton, Administrative Specialist
Maryland Public Service Commission
Office of External Relations
800-492-0474

Re: MPSC complaint #: 518338332-W
Mr. Thomas Lilly

Dear Ms. Middleton:

I have thoroughly reviewed the recent letter forwarded to the Maryland Public Service Commission by Mr. Thomas Lilly. On behalf of Delmarva Power ("DPL" or the "Company"), I offer the following information and response.

There are two units at 231 W Main Street, Salisbury, MD 21801 both listed with the same address. They did not have a qualifier distinguishing between the two meters. When Tri Community Mediation Inc., Mr. Lilly's tenant, called for service in June 2015 an account was established for them at the property being serviced by meter number TXA125572822 (the house meter) and service for meter number 4ED358275466 remained in Mr. Lilly's name.

It was determined in 2016 that Tri Community Mediation Inc and Mr. Lilly were being billed for usage on the incorrect meters. The billing was corrected to bill each party for their actual consumption. When the billing was corrected the account number 55011130352, in Mr. Lilly's name, became inactive and a new account was established for him. The inactive account with a balance of $1,570.71 was inadvertently sent to a collection agency while the payments Mr. Lilly made by Direct Debit on the account were erroneously applied to the tenants account and not Mr. Lilly's new account.

DPL contacted the collection agency in November 2017 and the $1,570.71 was pulled back from them and transferred to Mr. Lilly's active account number 55011105941. Mr. Lilly had Direct Debit set up on his new account and per his request Direct Debit was cancelled.

We previously had a complaint from Mr. Lilly In February 2018. After an investigation on his account revealed the payments he made while being billed on the incorrect meter were applied to the tenants account, the payments totaling $1,475.45. were then transferred to his active account (#55011105941).

Exhibit 1

ATTACHMENT 3

I spoke with Mr. Lilly in February 2018 and sent him an email with an explanation per his request. We do apologize for any inconvenience Mr. Lilly may have experienced. His concerns were addressed and corrected in February 2018. A qualifier has been added to Mr. Lilly's account to distinguish the house meter in an effort to avoid any confusion going forward.

Should you have any additional questions or concerns please feel free to contact me at 302-709-7812. In addition, it would be appreciated if a copy of your response is sent to my office to be kept on file.

Sincerely,

Judy Rogozinski

Judy Rogozinski, Senior Regulatory Assessor
Regulatory & Executive Customer Relations

COMAR
20.32.01.04

Please find attached an Excel spreadsheet (.xlsx) containing the comments of 6,503 supporters of the National Audubon Society in response to the upcoming vote on Atlantic Menhaden 2019 Single-Species and Ecological Benchmark Stock Assessments and Peer Review Reports. Overall, 388 people submitted personalized comments, which can be found on the first worksheet; others signed on to the comments below and can be found on the second worksheet:

==========

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem.

As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food.

* In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles.
* Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans.
* From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets.
* Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden.

Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

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Here are the amount of comments broken down by states within the jurisdiction of the ASMFC:

- CT: 304
- DE: 63
- FL: 763
- GA: 225
- MA: 595
- MD: 339
- ME: 131
- NC: 510
- NH: 132
- NJ: 542
- NY: 1326
- PA: 807
- RI: 75
- SC: 208
- VA: 428

If you have any questions about the comments, prefer to receive them in a different format, or need additional information about the individuals submitting comments, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Please accept our thanks for ensuring that the comments of these concerned individuals are considered.

Date Submitted	First Name	Last Name	City	State/Province
1/24/2020	Marie	Dopico	Jacksonville	AL
1/25/2020	Earl	Swem	Union Springs	AL
1/25/2020	Melissa	O'Rourke	Chandler	AZ
1/25/2020	Fran	Vogel	Scottsdale	AZ
1/24/2020	Elizabeth	Enright	Scottsdale	AZ
1/25/2020	W	Chandler	Mesa	AZ
1/27/2020	tom	clavin	Flagstaff	AZ
1/25/2020	Christine	Arroyo	Los Angeles	CA
1/25/2020	JANET	HEINLE	Santa Monica	CA
1/25/2020	Marcia	Johnson	Sebastopol	CA
1/25/2020	m	r	Santa Monica	CA
1/25/2020	Richard Michael	O'Donnell	La Quinta	CA
1/25/2020	Anna	K	West Hollywood	CA
1/25/2020	Michael	Mavrovouniotis	Irvine	CA
1/25/2020	Terrena	Rodebaugh	Santa Rosa	CA
1/25/2020	Tom	Fendley	Sebastopol	CA
1/25/2020	Aida	Espinoza	Canoga Park	CA
1/25/2020	Dew	Hewitt	Torrance	CA
1/25/2020	judith	zimberoff	San Francisco	CA
1/26/2020	Margaret	Poor	Mountain View	CA
1/24/2020	laura	kohn	Edwards	CO
1/25/2020	David	Krause	Conifer	CO
1/25/2020	Leeanna	Mottern	Denver	CO
1/25/2020	Shirley	McCarthy	Branford	CT
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Jannarone	New Haven	CT
1/25/2020	lori	circeo	Somers	CT
1/25/2020	Richard	Eckler	Sandy Hook	CT
1/25/2020	Valerie	Charbonneau	Putnam	CT
1/25/2020	Anita	Marshall	Stamford	CT
1/25/2020	Linda	Beers	Avon	CT
1/25/2020	Regina	Marone	Milford	CT
1/25/2020	Jordan	Daniels	Manchester	CT
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Mastri	Bridgeport	CT
1/26/2020	Cathy	Fitzgerald	Sandy Hook	CT
1/26/2020	Diane	Gaber	Old Saybrook	CT
1/27/2020	Herbert	Herschlag	Danbury	CT
1/27/2020	Rebecca	Baugh	Derby	CT
1/27/2020	John	Ostaszewski	Monroe	CT
1/28/2020	Thomas	Zissu	Woodbury	CT
1/24/2020	Stephanie C.	Fox	Bloomfield	CT
1/24/2020	Susan	Moran	Tolland	CT
1/25/2020	Allan	Goldstein	Old Tappan	NJ
1/25/2020	Regina	L	Ewing	NJ
1/25/2020	Megan	Springsted	Toms River	NJ
1/25/2020	George	Schaefer	Kinnelon	NJ
1/25/2020	Donna	Shinkawa	Princeton	NJ
1/25/2020	Linfa	Rogala	Villas	NJ
1/25/2020	Elaine	Cuttler	Millburn	NJ
1/25/2020	Grace	M	Madison	NJ
1/25/2020	Harden	Fowler	Tinton Falls	NJ
1/25/2020	Alfred	Curtis	Maplewood	NJ
1/25/2020	Mollie	Vreeland	Forked River	NJ
1/25/2020	Debra	Herrma	Fair Lawn	NJ
1/25/2020	Barbara	Miller	Franklin	NJ
1/25/2020	Nichole	Laska	Haddon Townshi	NJ
1/25/2020	Amanda	McCutcheon	Monroeville	NJ
1/25/2020	Phoebe	Weseley	Bedminster	NJ
1/25/2020	Kathy	Degraw	Whiting	NJ
1/25/2020	Chris	Bozowski	Dayton	NJ
1/25/2020	Leonard	Lyon	Hillsdale	NJ
1/25/2020	John	Ruhl	Flemington	NJ
1/25/2020	Kathryn	Hopkins	West Creek	NJ
1/25/2020	Colette	McGarrity	West Berlin	NJ
1/25/2020	Mina	Gomez	Bloomfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Todd	Wolf	Parsippany	NJ
1/25/2020	Chris	Scholl	Neptune City	NJ
1/25/2020	Regina	Barna	Milford	NJ
1/25/2020	Jose	Alfaro	Maywood	NJ
1/25/2020	Sue	McNally	Hopatcong	NJ
1/25/2020	Patricia	Haines	Pitman	NJ
1/25/2020	Richard	Lassig	Mahwah	NJ
1/25/2020	Kevin	Sullivan	Union	NJ
1/25/2020	Douglas	Schneller	Cranford	NJ
1/25/2020	Helaine	Rosen	Teaneck	NJ
1/25/2020	Jacqueline	Murtha	Hackettstown	NJ
1/25/2020	Glenn	Novak	Jackson	NJ
1/25/2020	Dennis	Ripka	Marlton	NJ
1/25/2020	AndiEve	G	Cherry Hill	NJ
1/25/2020	Pamela	McIntyre	Ocean City	NJ
1/25/2020	sandra	zuckerman	Somerset	NJ
1/25/2020	George	Hurst	Westfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Doreen	Terletzky	Clifton	NJ

1/24/2020	Joelle	Perna	Waterbury	CT
1/24/2020	Nicole	Mola	Norwalk	CT
1/24/2020	Lorraine	Lorenzini	Bridgewater	CT
1/24/2020	Lisa	Gengo	Norwalk	CT
1/24/2020	Renee	Dubin	West Hartford	CT
1/24/2020	Diana	Smith	Stamford	CT
1/24/2020	Brad	Chonka	Stratford	CT
1/24/2020	Joan	Ford	Plantsville	CT
1/25/2020	Nancy	Crider	Woodbury	CT
1/24/2020	Emily	Keltonic	Norwich	CT
1/24/2020	Linda	Smith	Enfield	CT
1/24/2020	Lea	Coreau	Norwalk	CT
1/24/2020	Todd	Schaller	Torrington	CT
1/24/2020	Gian Andrea	Morresi	Bridgeport	CT
1/25/2020	Nancy	Zannini	Sharon	CT
1/24/2020	Leslie	Bulion	Durham	CT
1/24/2020	Emily	Mikesell	Westport	CT
1/24/2020	Joe	Pisano	New Haven	CT
1/24/2020	Douglas	Meyer	Guilford	CT
1/24/2020	Rick	Baumhauer	West Haven	CT
1/24/2020	Amy	Hopkins	Guilford	CT
1/24/2020	Joel	Blumert	Salisbury	CT
1/25/2020	Linda	Smyth	Enfield	CT
1/25/2020	Diane	Petrillo	Hamden	CT
1/25/2020	Gary Wolf	Ardito	Branford	CT
1/25/2020	Sallie	Donkin	Essex	CT
1/25/2020	Denise	Drzal	Southport	CT
1/25/2020	Elise	Kressley	Essex	CT
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Urban	Windsor	CT
1/25/2020	Courtney	Lemmon	Westport	CT
1/25/2020	Zilma Adriana	Osle	Ridgefield	CT
1/25/2020	Tracey	Laszloffy	Norwich	CT
1/25/2020	Pashion	Edmundson	Hamden	CT
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Cairns	West Hartford	CT
1/25/2020	Barbara	Smyth	New Britain	CT
1/25/2020	Elvira	Johns	Waterford	CT
1/25/2020	Theodore	Johns	Waterford	CT
1/25/2020	Linda	Quinet	Willimantic	CT
1/25/2020	winn	wilson	Willimantic	CT
1/25/2020	Jill	Alibrandi	Redding	CT
1/25/2020	Jennie	Gydus	West Haven	CT
1/25/2020	Charles	Dunn	Southport	CT
1/25/2020	Wendy	Hahn	New Providence	NJ
1/25/2020	Jane	Steuerwald	Glen Rock	NJ
1/25/2020	M	Rivera	North Bergen	NJ
1/25/2020	Gary	Goldberg	South Orange	NJ
1/25/2020	Joyce	Crowley	Mullica Hill	NJ
1/25/2020	Patricia	Mctigue	Township Of Was	NJ
1/25/2020	George	Bourlotos	Morris Plains	NJ
1/25/2020	Harsha	Kulkarni	Monmouth Junct	NJ
1/25/2020	Patricia	Curtis	Newton	NJ
1/25/2020	Mabel	Lago	Pittsgrove	NJ
1/25/2020	Pamela	Alton	Montvale	NJ
1/25/2020	Rita	Sheehan	Brielle	NJ
1/25/2020	Christine	Koehler	Vineland	NJ
1/25/2020	Kelly	Choi	Madison	NJ
1/25/2020	Mary Anne	Borge	Lambertville	NJ
1/25/2020	Joan	Maccari	Madison	NJ
1/25/2020	Bonnie	Spangenberg	Freehold	NJ
1/25/2020	Jessica	Anderson	Linwood	NJ
1/25/2020	Matthew	Smith	Whitehouse Stati	NJ
1/25/2020	Joseph	Stark	Oceanport	NJ
1/25/2020	Angele	Pettinato	Linwood	NJ
1/25/2020	Alex	Cifelli	Fairfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Marjorie	Vandervoort	Closter	NJ
1/25/2020	Robert	Marsh	Roseland	NJ
1/25/2020	Caitlin	Burke	Ridgefield Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Amy	Fuentes	Metuchen	NJ
1/25/2020	Jerry	Balabanian	Totowa	NJ
1/25/2020	Debra Miller	Miller	Belvidere	NJ
1/25/2020	Helen	Schafer	Whitehouse Stati	NJ
1/25/2020	Marie	Maciel	Bridgewater	NJ
1/25/2020	Tracy	Foster	Egg Harbor Town	NJ
1/25/2020	Laura	Wahl	Point Pleasant Bc	NJ
1/25/2020	Christina	Little	Mount Laurel	NJ
1/25/2020	Sue	Szambelak	Wildwood	NJ
1/25/2020	Janice	King	Burlington Towns	NJ
1/25/2020	Steve	Troyanovich	Florence	NJ
1/25/2020	Carolyn	Marion	Neptune	NJ
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Shaub	Ewing	NJ
1/25/2020	Jackie	Ramirez	Jackson	NJ
1/25/2020	Jean	Citron	West Orange	NJ
1/25/2020	Linda	Lorenz	Collingswood	NJ
1/25/2020	Tasha	ONeill	Princeton	NJ

1/25/2020	Anna	Nayshul	Manchester	CT
1/25/2020	S	Bruzik	Southington	CT
1/25/2020	Yoshiko	Samuel	Middletown	CT
1/25/2020	Marc	Robinson	Greenwich	CT
1/25/2020	Allison	Krongard	New Canaan	CT
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Stavnes	Easton	CT
1/25/2020	Holly	Marczak	Ledyard	CT
1/25/2020	Alicia	DeRicco	Cos Cob	CT
1/25/2020	Patricia and Robe	Gilbert	Cromwell	CT
1/25/2020	Linda	Rigono	Higganum	CT
1/25/2020	Marilyn And Mar	Dennis	Monroe	CT
1/25/2020	Melissa	Cheyney	Rocky Hill	CT
1/25/2020	Rich	Nordmann	Wethersfield	CT
1/25/2020	Stephen	Massa	Redding	CT
1/25/2020	Susan	Civitelli	Wallingford	CT
1/25/2020	Marcia	Fowler	Litchfield	CT
1/25/2020	Trisha	Sherman	Danielson	CT
1/25/2020	Laura	Lynch	Meriden	CT
1/25/2020	Evelyn	Canfield	Stratford	CT
1/25/2020	Michael	Toto	Redding	CT
1/25/2020	Mark Seth	Lender	Clinton	CT
1/25/2020	BEVERLEE	GOYNES	Ridgefield	CT
1/25/2020	Maureen	Wulf	Hamden	CT
1/25/2020	Randolph	Hogan	Falls Village	CT
1/25/2020	Judy	Colligan	Hartford	CT
1/25/2020	Jane	Plant	Norwalk	CT
1/25/2020	Eileen	Sypher	Chester	CT
1/25/2020	Libby	Sosa	Groton	CT
1/25/2020	Robin	Ladouceur	New Haven	CT
1/25/2020	Marc	Croteau	Ivoryton	CT
1/25/2020	Kerry	Dewolfe	Danielson	CT
1/25/2020	Rosemary	DeClue	New Canaan	CT
1/25/2020	Ronald	Degray	Glastonbury	CT
1/25/2020	Faith	Weidner MD	Simsbury	CT
1/25/2020	Jim	Sirch	Hamden	CT
1/25/2020	Melissa	Novak	Windsor Locks	CT
1/25/2020	Jeff	Frantz	Storrs Mansfield	CT
1/25/2020	Jane	STANIEWICZ	Branford	CT
1/25/2020	Carrie	Breen	New Canaan	CT
1/25/2020	Glenys	Pinchin	New Canaan	CT
1/25/2020	Pamela	Kedderis	Farmington	CT
1/25/2020	Robin	Tierney	Branford	CT
1/25/2020	Diane	Molino	Williamstown	NJ
1/25/2020	L	Michetti	Fort Lee	NJ
1/25/2020	Laura	Gamsby	Lake Hiawatha	NJ
1/25/2020	Joshua	Cupriks	Highland Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Trinity	Martinez	Kearny	NJ
1/25/2020	Martin	Seigel	Freehold	NJ
1/25/2020	Barbara	Lis	Franklin Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Megan	King	Lawrenceville	NJ
1/25/2020	Colleen	Fresco	Whiting	NJ
1/25/2020	Liberty	Valance	Weehawken	NJ
1/25/2020	Nancy	Sowder	Parlin	NJ
1/25/2020	Barbara	Mcarthur	Lakewood	NJ
1/25/2020	Barbara	Sterner	Little Egg Harbor	NJ
1/25/2020	Michael	Steigerwald	Martinsville	NJ
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Targia	Pompton Plains	NJ
1/25/2020	rosina	vanstrien	Barnegat	NJ
1/25/2020	Sandy	Van sant	Monmouth Beacl	NJ
1/25/2020	Joei	Fischer	Jamesburg	NJ
1/25/2020	Priscilla	Martin	Tenafly	NJ
1/25/2020	Jeanne	Bradbury	Flemington	NJ
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Manganello	Manalapan	NJ
1/25/2020	Janice	Mackanic	Point Pleasant Bc	NJ
1/25/2020	Michael	Claps	Allentown	NJ
1/25/2020	Gloria	Uribe	Glassboro	NJ
1/25/2020	Shelly	Goldberg	Cherry Hill	NJ
1/25/2020	Clay	Sutton	Cape May Court I	NJ
1/25/2020	Jill	Weislo	Springfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Carolyn	Pereyra	Marlton	NJ
1/25/2020	Kenneth W	Johnson	Oakhurst	NJ
1/25/2020	Tom	Soden	Trenton	NJ
1/25/2020	Harold	Wilcox	Monroe Townshi	NJ
1/25/2020	Mary	Hunt	Great Meadows	NJ
1/25/2020	Shirley	Bensetler	Cresskill	NJ
1/25/2020	Walter	Bock	Tenafly	NJ
1/25/2020	Dorian	Charles	Avenel	NJ
1/25/2020	Art	Genovese	Cherry Hill	NJ
1/25/2020	Lindalou	Dunphy	Whiting	NJ
1/25/2020	Sam	Mufalli	Cherry Hill	NJ
1/25/2020	Barbara	Tillman	North Bergen	NJ
1/25/2020	Erin	Mallegol	Flemington	NJ
1/25/2020	Wendy	Malmid	Monroe Townshi	NJ
1/25/2020	Adriana	Nunez	Jersey City	NJ

1/25/2020	T	Landau	Fairfield	CT
1/25/2020	Judith	Komorowski	Preston	CT
1/25/2020	Milva	DeLuca	Stamford	CT
1/25/2020	kathleen	kiely	Branford	CT
1/25/2020	A	Diamond	New Haven	CT
1/25/2020	Myra	Aronow	Haddam	CT
1/25/2020	Judith G.	Hunt	Bloomfield	CT
1/25/2020	Wendy	Herbert	North Branford	CT
1/25/2020	Lori	Angelo	Hamden	CT
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Latham-Magee	Torrington	CT
1/25/2020	Peter	Birckhead	Guilford	CT
1/25/2020	Luella	Lamdis	Cromwell	CT
1/25/2020	Sally	Brown	Branford	CT
1/25/2020	Sarah	Broadhurst	West Hartford	CT
1/25/2020	lynette	daria	Sandy Hook	CT
1/25/2020	Linda	Barone	New Haven	CT
1/25/2020	Karen	Pattist	Rockfall	CT
1/25/2020	linda	geer	Willimantic	CT
1/25/2020	David	Babington	Washington	CT
1/25/2020	Judith	Stelboum	Old Saybrook	CT
1/25/2020	Jonathan	Lewis	Old Lyme	CT
1/25/2020	Nancy	Liedlich	Southbury	CT
1/25/2020	Mark	Chmielewski	East Granby	CT
1/25/2020	Kat	Elliott	Norwich	CT
1/25/2020	Marie	Neville	Cromwell	CT
1/25/2020	Nina	Garrett	Old Saybrook	CT
1/25/2020	M	Komara	Westbrook	CT
1/25/2020	Michael	Rosa	Windsor	CT
1/25/2020	Joan	Tracey Seguin	Old Greenwich	CT
1/25/2020	Geraldine	Dickel	New Haven	CT
1/25/2020	Lisa	Brodlie	Weston	CT
1/25/2020	Marc	LaComb	Southington	CT
1/25/2020	Lisa	Lewis	West Hartford	CT
1/25/2020	Donald	Perras	Stratford	CT
1/25/2020	Joseph	Rorick	Bethel	CT
1/25/2020	Betsy	Kittredge	Norfolk	CT
1/25/2020	nicholas	parker	Colchester	CT
1/25/2020	Hope	Crescione	New Haven	CT
1/25/2020	Betsy	Kotowski	Branford	CT
1/25/2020	Pamela	Kurimai	Monroe	CT
1/25/2020	Marleen	Dutra	Storrs	CT
1/25/2020	John	Picard	Madison	CT
1/25/2020	Mariel	Dryl	Denville	NJ
1/25/2020	Linda	Mullaney	Lyndhurst	NJ
1/25/2020	Trevanne	Foxton	East Brunswick	NJ
1/25/2020	Keith	Vaughn	Clementon	NJ
1/25/2020	George Chernetz	Chernetz	Kinnelon	NJ
1/25/2020	Linda	Daly	Pompton Lakes	NJ
1/25/2020	Carol	Kaslander	Lawrence Townsl	NJ
1/25/2020	Barbara	Gavey	Bogota	NJ
1/25/2020	Aimee	Johnson	Atco	NJ
1/25/2020	Christine	Herdon	Whiting	NJ
1/25/2020	Paulina	Levinzon	Hillsborough	NJ
1/25/2020	Mark	DePalma	New Milford	NJ
1/25/2020	Robert	von Zumbusch	Princeton	NJ
1/25/2020	Victor	Sytzko	Fair Lawn	NJ
1/25/2020	Kit	Marlowe	Cape May	NJ
1/25/2020	Rafael	Garay	Wallington	NJ
1/25/2020	Lynn	Macy	Cranford	NJ
1/25/2020	Patrick	Randow	Burlington	NJ
1/25/2020	Donna	Jenny	Toms River	NJ
1/25/2020	Gilbert	Wald	Bridgewater	NJ
1/25/2020	Sarah	Stewart	Belford	NJ
1/25/2020	David	Caccia	Hammonton	NJ
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Molner	Morristown	NJ
1/25/2020	Sue	Velez	Delran	NJ
1/25/2020	nancy	furey	Far Hills	NJ
1/25/2020	Carolyn	Laberta	Whiting	NJ
1/25/2020	Dagmar	Degree	Cream Ridge	NJ
1/25/2020	Bonnie J Monte	Monte	Madison	NJ
1/25/2020	Jeanne	Golden	Linden	NJ
1/25/2020	Ann	Malyon	Oakland	NJ
1/25/2020	Alice	Artzt	Princeton	NJ
1/25/2020	Joshua	Corris	Red Bank	NJ
1/25/2020	Grace	Agnew	Highland Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Barbara	Kirch	Egg Harbor Twp	NJ
1/25/2020	Dennis	Schvejda	North Haledon	NJ
1/25/2020	Melissa	Johnson	Maple Shade	NJ
1/25/2020	Martha	Torpey	Cape May	NJ
1/25/2020	Rocco	Dimeo	Highlands	NJ
1/25/2020	Louis C	Harris Jr	Cherry Hill	NJ
1/25/2020	Sarah	Stewart	Belford	NJ
1/25/2020	David	Gross	Morganville	NJ
1/25/2020	Peter	Gargiulo	Maywood	NJ

1/25/2020	Anne	Klein	Stamford	CT
1/25/2020	mary	weiner	Sandy Hook	CT
1/25/2020	Hope	Maruzo	Bozrah	CT
1/25/2020	Donna	Coleman	Middletown	CT
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Johnston	Guilford	CT
1/25/2020	Sven	Furberg	Kent	CT
1/25/2020	Joyce	Beebe	Stamford	CT
1/25/2020	Debbie	Krautheim	Greenwich	CT
1/25/2020	Susan	Bromley	Westport	CT
1/25/2020	Kathryn	Johanessen	Stamford	CT
1/25/2020	LOIS SOLOMON	SOLOMON	Bristol	CT
1/25/2020	Joseph	Gulas	Derby	CT
1/25/2020	Cindy	Moeckel	Ashford	CT
1/25/2020	Paul	Desjardins	Windsor Locks	CT
1/25/2020	Maura	Slattery	West Hartford	CT
1/25/2020	Kathy	Coe	Washington Dep	CT
1/25/2020	Francine	Ungaro	Southington	CT
1/25/2020	Robert	Dryfoos	Essex	CT
1/25/2020	Debbie	Kearns	East Hartford	CT
1/25/2020	Ginnie	Preuss	Bridgeport	CT
1/25/2020	antje	fray	Washington	CT
1/25/2020	Lynn	MacDonald	Fairfield	CT
1/25/2020	Beth	Wirges	Madison	CT
1/25/2020	Jeffrey	Jump	Wolcott	CT
1/25/2020	Jonathan	Metivier	Middletown	CT
1/25/2020	Mark	Macina	Stamford	CT
1/25/2020	krn	leon	Stamford	CT
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Wall	Seymour	CT
1/25/2020	Amanda	Collins	Old Lyme	CT
1/25/2020	Patricia	Keavney	Prospect	CT
1/25/2020	Alison	Zyla	Clinton	CT
1/25/2020	Allan	Csuka	East Haven	CT
1/25/2020	Beth	Angel	East Hampton	CT
1/25/2020	Kat	Morey	Shelton	CT
1/25/2020	Norman	Sandel	Beacon Falls	CT
1/25/2020	Anouk	Schmitt	Lakeville	CT
1/25/2020	Carole	Osborn	Winsted	CT
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Walsh	Glastonbury	CT
1/25/2020	Joseph	Cross	Easton	CT
1/25/2020	Richard	Stanley	West Simsbury	CT
1/25/2020	Joseph	Wasserman	West Hartford	CT
1/25/2020	Gwen	Ross	Glastonbury	CT
1/25/2020	Sandra	Polk	Flemington	NJ
1/25/2020	Susan	Eckstein	Stanhope	NJ
1/25/2020	Angie	F.	New Brunswick	NJ
1/25/2020	Daniel	Aquino	Colonia	NJ
1/25/2020	Mary	Lawrence	Barrington	NJ
1/25/2020	SHARON	KELLY	Keansburg	NJ
1/25/2020	Anna	Alberici	Sewell	NJ
1/25/2020	Arlene	Aughey	Saddle Brook	NJ
1/25/2020	David	Ashton	Hoboken	NJ
1/25/2020	Andrea	Fekete	Bloomfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Michele	Horenstein	Ventnor City	NJ
1/25/2020	Larry	Rowe	Ewing	NJ
1/25/2020	Arlene	Vizcaya	Vineland	NJ
1/25/2020	Roberta	Travis	Long Valley	NJ
1/25/2020	Julia	Knaz	Mountainside	NJ
1/25/2020	Adam	Wall	Newton	NJ
1/25/2020	judy	pizarro	Maple Shade	NJ
1/25/2020	Kenneth	Klohn	Tinton Falls	NJ
1/25/2020	Thomas	Fsrrell	Cape May	NJ
1/25/2020	Gina	Norton	Forked River	NJ
1/25/2020	JoAnn	Lopez	Toms River	NJ
1/25/2020	Rebecca	Canright	Asbury	NJ
1/25/2020	Beverly	Solomon	Voorhees	NJ
1/25/2020	Terry	Friedman	Montvale	NJ
1/25/2020	Karen	Olden	Springfield	NJ
1/25/2020	John	Kaminski	Howell	NJ
1/25/2020	Misty	Hudson	Voorhees	NJ
1/25/2020	Margaret	Warren	Whiting	NJ
1/25/2020	PATRICIA	BIJAS	Toms River	NJ
1/24/2020	judith	bunt	Cape May	NJ
1/24/2020	Laurel	Kornfeld	Highland Park	NJ
1/24/2020	Patricia	Williamson	Mt Arlington	NJ
1/24/2020	Charlotte	Vrancart	Manalapan	NJ
1/24/2020	Jean	Kim	Ridgewood	NJ
1/25/2020	Karen	McGuinness	Hazlet	NJ
1/25/2020	Mary	Levitt	Denville	NJ
1/25/2020	Bonnie	Schweinler	Short Hills	NJ
1/25/2020	Wendy	Lukowitz	Allenhurst	NJ
1/25/2020	Wanda	Plucinski	East Windsor	NJ
1/25/2020	Barbara	Mallon	Port Murray	NJ
1/25/2020	Sue	Schnaidt	Pompton Lakes	NJ
1/25/2020	Joanne	Galasso	Rochelle Park	NJ

1/25/2020	Donna Rose	Smith	Woodbury	CT
1/25/2020	Carolynn	Luzi	Southport	CT
1/25/2020	Amy	Wolff	Waterbury	CT
1/25/2020	Meghan	Frost	Cheshire	CT
1/25/2020	Kathy	Worthington	Manchester	CT
1/25/2020	Judy	Singer	West Hartford	CT
1/25/2020	Beverly	Crawford	Burlington	CT
1/25/2020	Charles	Pullaro	Southington	CT
1/25/2020	Matthew	Ziem	New Fairfield	CT
1/25/2020	Kevin	Markowski	Middletown	CT
1/25/2020	June	Jensen	Enfield	CT
1/25/2020	Lisa	Haut	Bridgeport	CT
1/25/2020	Rosanne	Neri	Stratford	CT
1/25/2020	Charles	Martin	Thomaston	CT
1/25/2020	Denise	Walsh	Monroe	CT
1/25/2020	Emily	Dickinson-Adams	West Suffield	CT
1/25/2020	Jolyne	Kane	Orange	CT
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Kobak	Guilford	CT
1/25/2020	Karen	Reich	Hartford	CT
1/25/2020	Lucille	DeMeis	Simsbury	CT
1/25/2020	Pamela	Colligan	Cromwell	CT
1/25/2020	Susan	Gilmore	West Hartford	CT
1/25/2020	Joyce	OBrien	Sharon	CT
1/25/2020	Joann	Koch	Lebanon	CT
1/25/2020	Terri	Tylo	Norwalk	CT
1/25/2020	Krista	Willett	Ridgefield	CT
1/25/2020	Jessica	Doherty	Newington	CT
1/25/2020	Susan	LaFond	Milford	CT
1/25/2020	Kathryn	Meermans	Norwalk	CT
1/25/2020	Adele	Fishman	Stamford	CT
1/25/2020	Dominic	Percopo	West Haven	CT
1/25/2020	Dorian	Kreindler	Wallingford	CT
1/25/2020	Gail	Briggs-Malanson	Torrington	CT
1/25/2020	Tracy	M	Amston	CT
1/26/2020	Sandra	Banik	Waterbury	CT
1/26/2020	Stancy	Armstrong	Danbury	CT
1/26/2020	Melody	Brown	Torrington	CT
1/26/2020	dayan	moore	Milford	CT
1/25/2020	Mary	Lee	West Cornwall	CT
1/25/2020	Laurie	Izzo	North Haven	CT
1/25/2020	Sabine	Zell	Simsbury	CT
1/25/2020	Rae	Bogusky	Stratford	CT
1/25/2020	Eric	Piccolo	Springfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Sally	Foti	Howell	NJ
1/25/2020	Donna	Blair	Phillipsburg	NJ
1/25/2020	Laura	Morgan	Millburn	NJ
1/25/2020	Howard	Weiss	Wenonah	NJ
1/25/2020	Edward	Van Horn	Linwood	NJ
1/25/2020	Gerald	Walle	Montclair	NJ
1/24/2020	Mark	Francis	Maplewood	NJ
1/24/2020	June	Tullman	Morristown	NJ
1/24/2020	Brian	Schwartz	Freehold	NJ
1/24/2020	FRAnces	Recca	Netcong	NJ
1/25/2020	Joseph	Matthias	Bayville	NJ
1/25/2020	Walter	Tulys	Hopelawn	NJ
1/25/2020	Maureen	Koplow	Deptford	NJ
1/25/2020	DENISE	SACKS	Browns Mills	NJ
1/25/2020	Julie	Maillet	Secaucus	NJ
1/25/2020	Nancy	Carringer	Annandale	NJ
1/25/2020	Barbara	Poissant	Fort Lee	NJ
1/25/2020	Linda	McKillip	Erial	NJ
1/25/2020	Kaitlin	Kropa	Freehold	NJ
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Jenners	Riverton	NJ
1/25/2020	Stephen	Leissing	Morris Plains	NJ
1/25/2020	Phyllis	Fast	Gillette	NJ
1/25/2020	Ron And Dorene	Richman	West Orange	NJ
1/25/2020	Ed	Speidel	Lawrenceville	NJ
1/25/2020	Lori	Visioli	Matawan	NJ
1/25/2020	Judy	Michaels	Bloomfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Joe	Cundari	Cliffside Park	NJ
1/25/2020	George	Abaunza	Lodi	NJ
1/25/2020	Ruth	Boroshok	Summit	NJ
1/25/2020	Nelson	Corcuera	North Bergen	NJ
1/25/2020	Stephen	Porter	Manalapan	NJ
1/25/2020	Sharon	Rothe	Rockaway	NJ
1/25/2020	erica	johanson	Hopewell	NJ
1/25/2020	Daniel	Stopfer	Tuckerton	NJ
1/25/2020	Carlo	Popolizio	Estell Manor	NJ
1/25/2020	Joan	Campbell	Ocean	NJ
1/25/2020	Morris	Sutton	Deal	NJ
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Gardner	Salem	NJ
1/25/2020	Bettie	Reina	Egg Harbor Twp	NJ
1/25/2020	Hugh	Carola	Maywood	NJ
1/25/2020	Mary	Casale	Cedar Knolls	NJ

1/25/2020	frances	drescher	Wallingford	CT
1/25/2020	Susan P.	Vessicchio	New Haven	CT
1/26/2020	Sara	Waller	Meriden	CT
1/25/2020	Laura A.	Bray	Pawcatuck	CT
1/25/2020	Stefan	Belza	New Britain	CT
1/25/2020	Prof. Len	Messina	Middletown	CT
1/26/2020	Colette	Breton	Middletown	CT
1/26/2020	Luis	Martin	Mansfield Center	CT
1/25/2020	Doris	Berger	Northford	CT
1/25/2020	Susan	Brochu	Southington	CT
1/25/2020	Michelle	Zahner	Ellington	CT
1/25/2020	Nancy	Stimac	Windsor	CT
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Howard	Milford	CT
1/25/2020	Sibylle	Saewe	Southbury	CT
1/26/2020	Joseph	Clark	Woodbury	CT
1/26/2020	Frances	Gallagher	Plainville	CT
1/26/2020	Frank	Baskay	Newtown	CT
1/26/2020	Sean	Coryino	Shelton	CT
1/26/2020	Cheryl	Greene	New Canaan	CT
1/27/2020	Katharine	Molnar	Winsted	CT
1/25/2020	Ann	Moureau	Washington Dep	CT
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Diagonale	Wilton	CT
1/26/2020	Sue	Rosenbach	Bristol	CT
1/26/2020	Joan Ellen	Mccoy	Fairfield	CT
1/26/2020	sharron	laplante	Tolland	CT
1/26/2020	Amy	Dombek	Glastonbury	CT
1/26/2020	Sarah	Gannon	New Fairfield	CT
1/26/2020	Mary	Sharkey	Grosvenor Dale	CT
1/27/2020	jameson	bergen	Burlington	CT
1/27/2020	Michael	Couture	Enfield	CT
1/27/2020	June	Maselli	New Haven	CT
1/27/2020	Jeffrey	Rivenburg	Meriden	CT
1/26/2020	Marian	Brennan	Cheshire	CT
1/26/2020	Beverly	Menosky	Milford	CT
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Polglase	Manchester	CT
1/27/2020	Melissa	Lowe	Naugatuck	CT
1/27/2020	Shelby	Casas	Oakdale	CT
1/26/2020	Arielle	Aronoff	Falls Village	CT
1/27/2020	Kelly	Siranko	Danbury	CT
1/27/2020	Margaret	Sellers	North Grosvenor	CT
1/26/2020	Christie	Sanders	Manchester	CT
1/25/2020	Kathy Thomas	Thomas	Wallingford	CT
1/25/2020	Ellen	Pedersen	Vineland	NJ
1/25/2020	Karen	Krieger	East Brunswick	NJ
1/25/2020	Adaria	Armstrong	Bridgeton	NJ
1/25/2020	Don	Walden	Mahwah	NJ
1/25/2020	Ed	Jocz	Freehold	NJ
1/25/2020	Susan	Skvarla	Rutherford	NJ
1/26/2020	Kaye	Shen	Bridgewater	NJ
1/26/2020	Donnalynn	Warren	Egg Harbor Town	NJ
1/25/2020	Kevin	Bannon	Sussex	NJ
1/26/2020	Christopher	Carbone	Gibbsboro	NJ
1/26/2020	Jody	Tatum	Tinton Falls	NJ
1/26/2020	Andrea	Smith	Rio Grande	NJ
1/25/2020	Sharon	Errickson	Medford	NJ
1/25/2020	Marge	Ollinger	Asbury Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Nancy	Thelot	East Orange	NJ
1/25/2020	Sylvia	Carroll	Montclair	NJ
1/25/2020	April	Jacob	North Bergen	NJ
1/25/2020	Alexia	Tsakiris	West Long Branc	NJ
1/25/2020	Glen	Li	Edgewater	NJ
1/25/2020	Dipali	N	West Windsor	NJ
1/25/2020	John	Wheeler	Ocean View	NJ
1/25/2020	Lindsay	Holeman	Highland Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Elise	Phillips Margulis	Livingston	NJ
1/26/2020	Christa	Fontecchio	Jackson	NJ
1/26/2020	Melissa	Naundorff	Hawthorne	NJ
1/25/2020	H. Marie	Peak	Sewell	NJ
1/25/2020	Craig	Carpenter	Sewell	NJ
1/25/2020	Tom	Buckley	Hamilton	NJ
1/26/2020	John	Kashner	Hamilton	NJ
1/26/2020	Ron	De Stefano	Woodland Park	NJ
1/26/2020	Natalie	Sanchez	Haworth	NJ
1/26/2020	Janice	Dlugosz	Beachwood	NJ
1/25/2020	Susan	Larose	Clinton	NJ
1/25/2020	Patricia	Devlin	Egg Harbor City	NJ
1/25/2020	Thomas	Cosmas	Ewing	NJ
1/25/2020	Janys	Kuznier	Vernon	NJ
1/25/2020	Barbara	Miller	West Deptford	NJ
1/25/2020	Shelly	McManus	Summit	NJ
1/26/2020	candida	pons	West New York	NJ
1/26/2020	Michael	Ivanick	Greenwich	NJ
1/26/2020	Raymond	Intemann	Cliffside Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Danielle	Leonetti	West Deptford	NJ

1/25/2020	Kathleen	Magner	Easton	CT	
1/27/2020	Denise	Henyard	Wallingford	CT	
1/28/2020	Debra	Defurio	Hebron	CT	
1/27/2020	Janice	Cashell	Bethlehem	CT	
1/27/2020	Randi	Byron	Avon	CT	
1/27/2020	Tina	Mizhir	Greenwich	CT	
1/27/2020	Charles	Woodward	Winsted	CT	
1/25/2020	Judith	Kemp	Ellington	CT	
1/25/2020	Jane	Alexander	Wilton	CT	
1/25/2020	Leona	Klerer	Stamford	CT	
1/25/2020	Charlie	Burns	Norwalk	CT	
1/28/2020	Pasquale	Vairo	Old Greenwich	CT	
1/25/2020	Karen	James	New Milford	CT	
1/25/2020	Deborah	Stacy	Fairfield	CT	
1/25/2020	George	Blahun Jr	Quaker Hill	CT	
1/25/2020	Cary	Collins	Groton	CT	
1/25/2020	STEVE	MORRELL	Burlington	CT	
1/25/2020	Denise	Wells	East Haven	CT	
1/25/2020	Gregory	Gagnon	West Hartford	CT	
1/25/2020	SHEILA	STAMBONI	Brookfield	CT	
1/25/2020	Bettina	Rossi	Bethel	CT	
1/25/2020	Patricia	Hammel	Branford	CT	
1/25/2020	Rebecca	Smith	Coventry	CT	
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Werner	Hamden	CT	
1/23/2020	Lani	C	Washington	DC	
1/25/2020	Richard	Kite	Washington	DC	
1/25/2020	Louise	Pisano Simone	Washington	DC	
1/25/2020	Arthur	Fornari	Washington	DC	
1/27/2020	Jim	Wolford	Washington	DC	
1/25/2020	D	Chilcoat	Ocean View	DE	
1/26/2020	Nancy	Griffith	Wilmington	DE	
1/24/2020	Norma	Loffredo	Bear	DE	
1/24/2020	bruce	tucker	Newark	DE	
1/24/2020	David R	Guinnup	Bear	DE	
1/25/2020	Janet	Cloud	Millsboro	DE	
1/25/2020	Aimee	Wiest	Lewes	DE	
1/25/2020	Tracy	Neher	Wilmington	DE	
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Eaton	Middletown	DE	
1/25/2020	Laura	Congdon	Lewes	DE	
1/25/2020	Brian	McGonigle	Wilmington	DE	
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Cherubin	Camden	DE	
1/25/2020	Jared	Cornelia	Wilmington	DE	
1/26/2020	Francine	Lipka	Keansburg	NJ	
1/26/2020	Herb	Lowrance	Toms River	NJ	
1/26/2020	Stephanie	Garofalo	Belford	NJ	
1/26/2020	Frank A.	Brincka	Sussex	NJ	
1/26/2020	Susan	Nierenberg	Teaneck	NJ	
1/27/2020	Jennifer	Books	Basking Ridge	NJ	
1/25/2020	Bechi	Currier	Howell	NJ	
1/25/2020	Melissa	Hermann	Ocean City	NJ	
1/25/2020	John	buongiorno	Marlton	NJ	
1/26/2020	Paul	Denko	New Egypt	NJ	
1/26/2020	Carole	Smith	Pennsauken	NJ	
1/26/2020	Carol	Sinclair	Voorhees	NJ	
1/26/2020	Glen	Zeeck	Blairstown	NJ	
1/26/2020	Adrienne	Ochis	Ventnor City	NJ	
1/26/2020	Jim	Kochis	Jackson	NJ	
1/26/2020	Rachael	Peters	Hawthorne	NJ	
1/26/2020	janet	larocca	Somers Point	NJ	
1/26/2020	Jennifer	Smith	Tinton Falls	NJ	
1/26/2020	William	Hipkins	Vineland	NJ	
1/27/2020	Patricia	Lone	Princeton	NJ	
1/27/2020	Jeanette	Bartholomew	Hillsborough	NJ	
1/26/2020	Donna	Desjardins	West Creek	NJ	
1/26/2020	Mary	Oostdyk	Tinton Falls	NJ	
1/26/2020	Fred	Reimer	Ogdensburg	NJ	
1/27/2020	Cb	Michaels	Mantua	NJ	
1/27/2020	Sherrill	Barbary	Atlantic City	NJ	
1/28/2020	Chris	Hazynski	Burlington	NJ	
1/25/2020	Annette	Coomber	Ringwood	NJ	
1/25/2020	John	Nelson	Belleville	NJ	
1/25/2020	Charles	Price	Bayonne	NJ	
1/26/2020	Jen-Mai	Wong	Harrison	NJ	
1/27/2020	Ellen	Minde	Dover	NJ	
1/27/2020	Maria Cecilia	Correia	Elizabeth	NJ	
1/27/2020	Linda	Dorn	Garwood	NJ	
1/27/2020	Dominica	Babriecki	Plainsboro	NJ	
1/27/2020	Damon	Somers	Madison	NJ	
1/27/2020	Daniel	Wall	New Egypt	NJ	
1/27/2020	Wayne	Gibbons	Mahwah	NJ	
1/27/2020	Diane	Vigar	Bridgewater	NJ	
1/28/2020	Christina	Clement	Brooklawn	NJ	
1/27/2020	Margit	Meissner-Jackson	West Creek	NJ	
1/27/2020	Mary	Senn	Hampton	NJ	

1/25/2020	Iris Patty	Yermak	Wilmington	DE	1/27/2020	Angela	Knable	Flanders	NJ
1/25/2020	Dorothy	Dobbyn	Millsboro	DE	1/28/2020	Michael	Cloud	Palmyra	NJ
1/25/2020	Bruce	Abbott	Newark	DE	1/28/2020	Jerry	Palin	Princeton	NJ
1/25/2020	Sarah	O'Donnell	Middletown	DE	1/28/2020	Kristin	Bradley	Medford Lakes	NJ
1/25/2020	Joan	Bennett	Newark	DE	1/28/2020	Cody	Obropta	Hillsborough	NJ
1/25/2020	Tabitha	Bradley	Wilmington	DE	1/28/2020	JOHANNA	JARA	Clifton	NJ
1/25/2020	Grace	Nasseh	Wilmington	DE	1/28/2020	sandy	gingras	Long Beach Towr	NJ
1/25/2020	Genna	Hahn	Newark	DE	1/27/2020	Elizabeth	D	Morris Plains	NJ
1/25/2020	gwen	foehner	Milton	DE	1/27/2020	Steven	Smereglia	Salem	NJ
1/25/2020	Deborah	Beattie	Newark	DE	1/27/2020	WALTER	ROECKER	Medford Lakes	NJ
1/25/2020	Alison	Ellicott	New Castle	DE	1/27/2020	Jackie	Messineo	Bloomfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Margaret	Smigielski	Wilmington	DE	1/27/2020	Jeff	Hill	New Milford	NJ
1/25/2020	Lorna	Wenski	Newark	DE	1/25/2020	Melissa	Pena	Dumont	NJ
1/25/2020	Nancy	Fifer	Lewes	DE	1/28/2020	V.	Euripides	Oakland	NJ
1/25/2020	Judy	Kitchen	Seaford	DE	1/27/2020	Nicole	Zanetakos	Lincoln Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Emerle-Sifuentes	Newark	DE	1/27/2020	Melissa	Pflugh	Oakland	NJ
1/25/2020	Liz	Tymkiw	Newark	DE	1/28/2020	John	Klacik	Sea Isle City	NJ
1/25/2020	Joan	Doblinger	Magnolia	DE	1/25/2020	Bob And Carolyn	P	Somerset	NJ
1/25/2020	Sherry	Rogers	Wilmington	DE	1/28/2020	Iwona	Torosdag	Egg Harbor Town	NJ
1/25/2020	Richenda	Davison	Wilmington	DE	1/25/2020	Andrew	Major	Manchester	NJ
1/25/2020	R. Jean	Sweetman	Townsend	DE	1/25/2020	Gerald	Ryan	Flemington	NJ
1/25/2020	Rosemarie	Paolinelli	Newark	DE	1/25/2020	Barbara	Sendelbach	Lafayette	NJ
1/25/2020	Sam	Eaton	Middletown	DE	1/25/2020	Gregory	Linn	Ewing	NJ
1/25/2020	Ken	Reynolds	Claymont	DE	1/25/2020	Pamela	Opdyke	Phillipsburg	NJ
1/25/2020	Ramsay	Kieffer	Harrington	DE	1/25/2020	Ginny	Johnson	Morristown	NJ
1/25/2020	Sandra	Wald	Georgetown	DE	1/25/2020	Rebecca	Rabinowitz	Moorestown	NJ
1/25/2020	Linda	Sperry	Felton	DE	1/25/2020	Laurie	Hartman	Basking Ridge	NJ
1/25/2020	Rue and Ralph	Lam	Wilmington	DE	1/25/2020	Laura	Dickey	Boonton	NJ
1/25/2020	K	Blair	Wilmington	DE	1/25/2020	Sonja	Stahlhut	Albuquerque	NM
1/24/2020	Barbara	Burns	New Castle	DE	1/25/2020	Aaron	Kapner	Astoria	NY
1/25/2020	Sue	Ochs	Dover	DE	1/25/2020	Margaret	McGullam	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Knotwell	Lewes	DE	1/25/2020	Stephen	Harbulak	Huntington	NY
1/25/2020	Carol	Collins	Dover	DE	1/25/2020	Suzanne	La Burt	Greenwood Lake	NY
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Opderbeck	Lewes	DE	1/25/2020	Dannielle	Edick	Mohawk	NY
1/25/2020	Kristen	Bossert	Milton	DE	1/25/2020	R.	Capp	Ny	NY
1/25/2020	Cindy	Porter	Greenwood	DE	1/25/2020	Gene	Mastropierro	Cornwall	NY
1/26/2020	Ann	Felicetti	Middletown	DE	1/25/2020	Alla	Sobel	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Evan	Mehrman	Wilmington	DE	1/25/2020	Jean	DiPirro	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	ODonnell	New Castle	DE	1/25/2020	Jenny	DeGraw	Kerhonkson	NY
1/25/2020	Godfrey	Little	Seaford	DE	1/25/2020	Josephine	Palladino	Islandia	NY
1/26/2020	Mary Frances	Lawler	New Castle	DE	1/25/2020	Erma	Lewis	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Alyssa	Zaccaria	Bear	DE	1/25/2020	Donna	George	Syracuse	NY

1/26/2020	Ellen	Wasfi	Dover	DE
1/28/2020	Diane	Faircloth	Hartly	DE
1/27/2020	Elizabeth	Avino	Bear	DE
1/27/2020	Carol	Bachman	Lewes	DE
1/27/2020	Lee	K	Clayton	DE
1/25/2020	Howard	Cohen	Newark	DE
1/25/2020	Beverly	Dant	Clayton	DE
1/25/2020	Cindy	Danan	Boca Raton	FL
1/25/2020	Terry	Bulla	Saint Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Greg	Beauvoir	Avon Park	FL
1/25/2020	Helen	Fielding	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Lorelei	Edrosa	Titusville	FL
1/25/2020	STANTON	DUNAYER	Palm Coast	FL
1/25/2020	Pierce	Bratton	Sneads	FL
1/25/2020	Jo Anne	Neaves	Hollywood	FL
1/25/2020	Karolyn	Keefe	Dania Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Cary	De Vroedt	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Heather	Wolfe	Maitland	FL
1/25/2020	Katherine	Gray	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Whitney	watters	St Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Cricket	Blanton	Melbourne	FL
1/25/2020	Constance	Johnson	Plantation	FL
1/25/2020	Linda	Ashton	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Victoria	Kalman	Palm City	FL
1/25/2020	Felipe	Soto	Doral	FL
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Gaiefsky	Longwood	FL
1/25/2020	Wendy	Beyda	Saint Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Wendy	Weldon	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Dena	Lenard	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Sandra	Bookheimer	Palm Bay	FL
1/25/2020	Susan	De Nolf	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Ramon	Morales	Belle Isle	FL
1/26/2020	Walter	Hoelbling	Deland	FL
1/26/2020	Mark	Fox	Orlando	FL
1/26/2020	Arlene	Marvonek	Flagler Beach	FL
1/26/2020	Leonora	Xhrouet	Davie	FL
1/26/2020	Larry	Wickline	Vero Beach	FL
1/26/2020	Jamie	Dos santos	Hollywood	FL
1/26/2020	Karen	Joslin	Tallahassee	FL
1/26/2020	Amy	Tajdari	Jacksonville	FL
1/26/2020	Carolyn	Stalcup	Lake Mary	FL
1/26/2020	KERUL	KASSEL	Harmony	FL
1/25/2020	Teresa	Beutel	Congers	NY
1/25/2020	Lakshmi	Banerjee	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Chris	Bowman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Jackson	Hudson Falls	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	Andreani	Naples	NY
1/25/2020	Lydia	Bellevue	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Maura	Phillips	Le Roy	NY
1/25/2020	Ginny	Siciliano	Delmar	NY
1/25/2020	Berk	Adams	Panama	NY
1/25/2020	Steven	Lebeck	New City	NY
1/25/2020	Ellen	Heidelberger	Cortlandt Manor	NY
1/25/2020	Mark	Davis	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Helen	Mitchell	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Kay	Olan	Wilton	NY
1/26/2020	Lorraine	Forte	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Sheryl	Collins	Albany	NY
1/26/2020	David	Rosenfeld	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Lynann	Heilman	Babylon	NY
1/26/2020	Ronald	Jacob	Watertown	NY
1/26/2020	Jan	Davis	Pleasant Valley	NY
1/27/2020	Dorrit	Walsh	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	jeanne	hobert	Hurley	NY
1/27/2020	Kenneth	McFall	Lockport	NY
1/27/2020	Marcia	Ruiz	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Doreen	Harris	Scotia	NY
1/27/2020	Natalie	Miller	Syracuse	NY
1/27/2020	Amy	Greer	Bronx	NY
1/27/2020	Chris	Washington	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Lynn	Kelly	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Ann	Seligman	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Caroline	Mislove	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Marcia	ditieri	Merrick	NY
1/28/2020	Phoenix	Gannon-Hills	Buffalo	NY
1/28/2020	Babette	Puzey	Syracuse	NY
1/28/2020	Anne	Montana	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Victoria	Anderson	Southold	NY
1/24/2020	Joseph	Lawson	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Glenn	Staub	White Plains	NY
1/24/2020	Kate	Sherwood	Long Beach	NY
1/24/2020	Louann	Manning	Lyndonville	NY
1/24/2020	Nicole	McAllister	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Jonathan	Chuang	Dix Hills	NY

1/26/2020	Richard	Skowron	Orlando	FL
1/26/2020	Pamela	Garrison	Miami	FL
1/26/2020	Janice	Haley	Davenport	FL
1/26/2020	Saskia	Saint-Sulpice	Coral Springs	FL
1/27/2020	Melissa	Morales	Miami	FL
1/27/2020	tami	schreurs	Boynton Beach	FL
1/27/2020	Rickey	Bittery	Cocoa	FL
1/27/2020	Mary Ann Hansel	Hanselman	Pompano Beach	FL
1/27/2020	Anne	Nowland	Cutler Bay	FL
1/27/2020	Henry	Lizer	Davenport	FL
1/27/2020	Irena	Franchi	Sunny Isles Beacl	FL
1/24/2020	A	W	Homestead	FL
1/24/2020	Yadi	Sferra	Miami	FL
1/24/2020	Charlene	Fyda	Cocoa	FL
1/24/2020	Spirit-Eagle	Hawk	Eustis	FL
1/24/2020	Ivan	Fuentes	Orlando	FL
1/24/2020	Maggie	Reid	Cocoa	FL
1/24/2020	Albert R.	Matheny	Gainesville	FL
1/24/2020	Sheridan	Lorraine	Merritt Island	FL
1/24/2020	Andrea	Chisari	Mims	FL
1/24/2020	Eric	Gottlieb	El Portal	FL
1/24/2020	Linda	Lane	Delray Beach	FL
1/24/2020	Sharon	Ashman	Riviera Beach	FL
1/24/2020	Lucy	B	Kissimmee	FL
1/24/2020	Maria	Morales	Wilton Manors	FL
1/24/2020	Roger	Prehoda	Hollywood	FL
1/24/2020	Susan	Canada	Titusville	FL
1/24/2020	Greg	Noel	The Villages	FL
1/24/2020	Joan	Balfour	Boynton Beach	FL
1/24/2020	Gloria	Diggle	Fort White	FL
1/24/2020	Susan	Muller	Vero Beach	FL
1/24/2020	Pamela	Taylor Yates	Palm Beach	FL
1/24/2020	Katherine	Fleming	Homestead	FL
1/24/2020	Marsha	Vaughan	Fernandina Beacl	FL
1/24/2020	Carol	Downey	Vero Beach	FL
1/24/2020	Dale	Shero	Fernandina Beacl	FL
1/24/2020	Brandie	Gaylord	Jacksonville	FL
1/24/2020	Ann Marie	OHara	Ponte Vedra Bea	FL
1/24/2020	Dawn	Strecker	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/24/2020	John	Herman	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/24/2020	Marc	Masto	Ponte Vedra	FL
1/25/2020	Michael	Andrews	Miami Beach	FL
1/24/2020	Eva	Aridjis	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Fern	Wachtel	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Dolores	Harrison	Schoharie	NY
1/24/2020	M	Reibscheid	Massapequa Parl	NY
1/24/2020	Nancy	Neimeth	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Richard	Lierow	Warwick	NY
1/24/2020	Glenda And Jeror	McNerney	Kings Park	NY
1/24/2020	Kimberly	Vaughn	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Rita	Grrolitzer	New York	NY
1/24/2020	wendy	ryden	Oyster Bay	NY
1/24/2020	John	Willett	East Aurora	NY
1/24/2020	Lesley	Bement	Horseheads	NY
1/24/2020	Alicia	Cruz	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Autumn	Blanchard	Sabael	NY
1/24/2020	Janice	Robertson	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Nick	Byrne	Bedford	NY
1/24/2020	Liz	Tormes	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Nellie	Adaba	Putnam Valley	NY
1/24/2020	Cesar	Raposo	Endicott	NY
1/24/2020	Marilyn Singer	Aronson	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	A	P	New York	NY
1/24/2020	R	F	Port Washington	NY
1/24/2020	Carolyn	Farinella	Sayville	NY
1/24/2020	Vicki	Burns	Bronx	NY
1/24/2020	Robin	Spiegelman	Queens Village	NY
1/24/2020	Mary	Brickley	Jamestown	NY
1/24/2020	D	Brooks	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Tyler	Miranda	Highland Falls	NY
1/24/2020	Aaron	Quidort	Glenmont	NY
1/24/2020	Regina	Riesenburger	Ancramdale	NY
1/24/2020	Agnes	Krygier	Glendale	NY
1/24/2020	Lavender	Bush	Corning	NY
1/24/2020	Lydia	Gabino	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Stephanie	Kob	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Joan	Stanton	Voorheesville	NY
1/24/2020	Kenya	Gonzalez	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Robyn	Eldridge	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Jennifer	Tarlow	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Myra	Dremeaux	Mount Kisco	NY
1/24/2020	Ramona	Harragin	Goshen	NY
1/24/2020	Carol	Ramo	West Babylon	NY
1/24/2020	Eric	Kaufman	New York	NY

1/24/2020	Debra	Jones	Oviedo	FL
1/24/2020	Helena	Ward	Palm Coast	FL
1/24/2020	Roberto	Fazio	Davie	FL
1/24/2020	Annie	McCann	Venice	FL
1/25/2020	Lynn and Burt	Serfass	Palm Coast	FL
1/24/2020	Michelle	Spradley	West Palm Beach	FL
1/24/2020	Marc	Berner	Miami	FL
1/24/2020	Laura	Alleman	Quincy	FL
1/24/2020	Kelly	Lyon	Boca Raton	FL
1/24/2020	Frances	Vignari	Deerfield Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Melissa	Ripple	Eustis	FL
1/25/2020	Debbie	Blair	Boca Raton	FL
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Pratt	Lake Mary	FL
1/24/2020	Ana	Coro	Hollywood	FL
1/24/2020	Alina	Szostak	Miami	FL
1/24/2020	Eduardo	Forero	Port Saint Lucie	FL
1/24/2020	Deborah	Long	Ocala	FL
1/24/2020	John	Dell'isola	Panama City Bea	FL
1/24/2020	Carmen	Patti	Davie	FL
1/25/2020	Marvin	Reinhart	Ormond Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Debora	Hojda	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Michele	Thomas	Saint Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Patricia	Tornborgh	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Stephen	Potts	Starke	FL
1/25/2020	Raquel	Quintana	Tamarac	FL
1/25/2020	Brian	Wilson	Coral Gables	FL
1/25/2020	Michael	Keane	Melbourne	FL
1/25/2020	Francesca	Lewis	Ocala	FL
1/25/2020	Sally	Caskey	Winter Haven	FL
1/25/2020	Elsy	Shallman	Loxahatchee	FL
1/25/2020	Robert	Neuzil	Palm Bch Gdns	FL
1/25/2020	Jacqueline	Wartman	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Ray	Cunningham	Apopka	FL
1/25/2020	Sally	Potts	Ormond Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Sue	Amell	Harmony	FL
1/24/2020	Elizabeth	Garratt	St Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Peter	Hartung	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Kevin	Chapman	Silver Springs	FL
1/25/2020	Mark	Henry	Saint Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Linda	Mitchell	Boynton Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Raul	Del Solar	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Jessica	McCormick	Wellington	FL
1/24/2020	Gregory	Wuest	Little Neck	NY
1/24/2020	Marina	Barry	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Robert	Lombardi	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	April	Hoffmeister	Coram	NY
1/24/2020	Claire	Leavitt	Ithaca	NY
1/24/2020	Barbara	Cabana	Centereach	NY
1/24/2020	Gregory	V	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	nora	chan	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	DIANORA	NICCOLINI	New York	NY
1/24/2020	S	Smith	Sound Beach	NY
1/24/2020	Melanie	Montero	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Nellie	Nieves	Pelham	NY
1/24/2020	Cindy	Schultz	Seaford	NY
1/24/2020	Jesse	Dubinsky	Peekskill	NY
1/24/2020	Phillip	Hope	New York	NY
1/25/2020	David	Davis	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Jane	Ellenberg	Millbrook	NY
1/25/2020	Nina	Edwards	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Robert	Adamo	Riverhead	NY
1/24/2020	Irene	Franck	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Lillian	Just	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Diana	Gradus	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Charlene	Dumas	Massena	NY
1/24/2020	Soretta	Rodack	New York	NY
1/24/2020	CHRISTINE	BECKER-LEGGE	Astoria	NY
1/24/2020	Ned	Overton	Lake Grove	NY
1/24/2020	Lucille	Poleshuck	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Sandra	Naidich	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Wendy	Fogel	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Denise	Anzelmo	Staten Island	NY
1/24/2020	Maryann	Barulich	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Fannie	Lee	East Elmhurst	NY
1/25/2020	Pamela	Blake	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Herman	Villamizar	Westbury	NY
1/25/2020	Anna	Surban	Rego Park	NY
1/25/2020	Janice	Haines	Albany	NY
1/24/2020	Julie	Kim	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Stephanie	Cybulski	Buffalo	NY
1/24/2020	Anthony	Trotta	Bronx	NY
1/24/2020	Yvonne	Fogarty	Ithaca	NY
1/24/2020	Elizabeth	Prewitt	Rochester	NY
1/24/2020	Samuel	Amoia	Buffalo	NY

1/25/2020	Kevin	Bickers	Atlantic Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Ronald	Prado	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Julian and Joyce	Stutz	Oakland Park	FL
1/25/2020	Catherine	Elverston	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Amanda	Block-Haley	Apopka	FL
1/25/2020	R.E.	Barnes	Boca Raton	FL
1/25/2020	Leslie	Parks	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Leif	Burhans	Saint Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Nancy	Stewart	Port Saint Lucie	FL
1/25/2020	Yvonne	Ortiz	Princeton	FL
1/25/2020	Sheilah	Ball	St Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Bracha	Leib	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Sandeep	Gosine	Greenacres	FL
1/25/2020	gina	Mondazze	Hollywood	FL
1/25/2020	Jane	Kosow	Boynton Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Rusty	Rollings	Palm Coast	FL
1/25/2020	Catherine	McNamara	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Mary	Walls	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	PATRICK	SHEA	Saint Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Barbara	Fernandez	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Nalan	Williams	Satellite Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Quida	Jacobs	Miami Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Julie	Shames-Rogan	Boynton Beach	FL
1/25/2020	David	Kapell	Hobe Sound	FL
1/25/2020	Glenn	Huberman	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	carol	schaming	Stuart	FL
1/25/2020	Yvonne	Brown	Edgewater	FL
1/25/2020	Luis	Salavarria	Cutler Bay	FL
1/25/2020	Daniel	Sixto	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	C	S	Spring Hill	FL
1/25/2020	Vincent	Geiger	Winter Haven	FL
1/25/2020	AM	Bodager	Oviedo	FL
1/25/2020	Joan	Nsthanson	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Kevin	Stodolski	Coral Springs	FL
1/25/2020	Boril	Iordanov	Boca Raton	FL
1/25/2020	Gregory	Esteve	Lake Wales	FL
1/25/2020	Tara	Lee	Miami Springs	FL
1/25/2020	Mark	Tellier	Palm Coast	FL
1/25/2020	Debbie	Mc Kevitt	Brooksville	FL
1/25/2020	Marie	Fitzsimmons	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Nancy	Telese	Palm Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Jo	Chapman	Mims	FL
1/24/2020	V	V	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Ethel	Schwartz Bock	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Dennis	Hough	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	Myrna	Borus	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Allen	Snyder	NY
1/25/2020	Lauren	Bond	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Ellen	Waggener	Poughkeepsie	NY
1/25/2020	Emily	Harting	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy	Ward	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Roseann	Demers	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Rosemary	Hawkins	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Dana	Cohen	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Gabriel	Bobek	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Denise	Ferrari	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Tom	Dodson	Mineola	NY
1/25/2020	Samuel	Meigs	Yonkers	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Jacobson	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Merle	Ohlinger	New Rochelle	NY
1/25/2020	Andre	West	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Judith	Nelson	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Louise	Pillai	Copake	NY
1/25/2020	Malka	Davydova	Rego Park	NY
1/25/2020	Beth	Carr	Stafford	NY
1/25/2020	Janet	Harmon	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Standish	N Tonawanda	NY
1/25/2020	Jan	DeLuke	Oneida	NY
1/25/2020	Harriet	Shalat	Forest Hills	NY
1/25/2020	Sophie	Barrett	Watervliet	NY
1/25/2020	Elaine	Livingston	Vestal	NY
1/24/2020	Nate	Elkin	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Carol	Lipsky	New York	NY
1/25/2020	John	Kahl	Auburn	NY
1/25/2020	Dara	Birnbaum	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Zacchino	Baiting Hollow	NY
1/25/2020	Pierre	Schlemel	Old Bethpage	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	McVey	White Plains	NY
1/25/2020	Josephine	Wan	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Lynn	Colonell	Highland Falls	NY
1/25/2020	S	Hammond	Nichols	NY
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Ray	Cato	NY
1/25/2020	Fred	Zehend	Franklin Square	NY
1/25/2020	Iris	Rochkind	Flushing	NY

1/25/2020	Karen	Sholette	The Villages	FL
1/25/2020	Roxanne	Mantese	Miami Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Hartley	Port Saint Lucie	FL
1/25/2020	Steph	Vatt	Greenacres	FL
1/25/2020	Michele	Denski	Lake Worth Beac	FL
1/25/2020	Cora	Luce	Casselberry	FL
1/25/2020	Robert	Kastrinos	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Margaret	Sommer	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Nina	Stoyan-Rosenzwe	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	gerald	bair	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Carolyn	Kalmus	Pompano Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Gilda	Levinson	Coral Springs	FL
1/25/2020	Jody	Heriot Dehart	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	Emory	Waller	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Lisa	Kiddy	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Howard	Petlack	West Palm Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Jan	Dougherty	Sanford	FL
1/25/2020	Linda	Shirey	Okeechobee	FL
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Valencia	West Melbourne	FL
1/25/2020	Michael	Jaeger	New Smyrna Bea	FL
1/25/2020	Leesa	Sward	Paisley	FL
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Smither	New Smyrna Bea	FL
1/25/2020	Jerusalem	Wise	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Pat	Pacoe	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Noel	Saint Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Dean	Onessimo	West Palm Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Frann	Warren	Palm Beach Gard	FL
1/25/2020	Marta	Medina	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Marcy Jean	Brenner	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Martine	Choquet	Ocala	FL
1/25/2020	Karen	Branen	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Donald	Freedland	Boynton Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Doug	Sutherland	Sebastian	FL
1/25/2020	Jason	Gibson	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Mini	Kaplan	Miami Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Claudia	Steadman	Homestead	FL
1/25/2020	Susan	Trimbo	Boca Raton	FL
1/25/2020	Arlene	Macintosh	Sunny Isles Beacl	FL
1/25/2020	Lora	Smith	Bunnell	FL
1/25/2020	Samantha	Rosa-Re	Hialeah	FL
1/25/2020	Alison	Adams	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	A	Sidky	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Tracey	Lall	Astoria	NY
1/25/2020	Mona	Mark	Canaan	NY
1/25/2020	J	Diamond	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Penny	Morris	Schenectady	NY
1/25/2020	Edward	Dillon	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	John	Cannatella	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Sue	Kasprzyk	Newfane	NY
1/25/2020	Kathy	Oberther	Elmira	NY
1/25/2020	Mj	Lagatta	Grand Island	NY
1/25/2020	Paula	Beltrone	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Denise	Tuite	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Diane	Dillabough	New Hartford	NY
1/25/2020	june	avignone	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	jennifer	valentine	Massapequa Parl	NY
1/25/2020	Mark	Johnson	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Paula	Jarowski	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Elliot	Pliner	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Lika	Levi	Scarsdale	NY
1/25/2020	Sun Hae	Kim	Flushing	NY
1/25/2020	Kathy	Elliott	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Stella	Hamilton	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Lisa	Pisano	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Dee	Buttimer	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	Jesse	Wemyss	Huntington	NY
1/25/2020	Robin	Lim	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Donna	Kalil	Larchmont	NY
1/25/2020	Stephane	Lin	Forest Hills	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Seckendorf	Carmel	NY
1/25/2020	Al	Krause	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Ann	Baron	Nesconset	NY
1/25/2020	Rebecca	Berlant	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Deborah	Denton	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Kevin W.	McAlister	Bellmore	NY
1/25/2020	Jaime	Bookfor	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Llinas	Richmond Hill	NY
1/25/2020	Becky	Lechner	Binghamton	NY
1/25/2020	Aimee	Ellis	Burdett	NY
1/25/2020	Bart	Farell	Clinton	NY
1/25/2020	Nano	McNamara	New York	NY
1/25/2020	John	Neumeister	New York	NY
1/25/2020	david	lowe	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Owen	Waite	New York	NY

1/25/2020	Greg	Gillis	Sebring	FL
1/25/2020	Linc	Cole	Key West	FL
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Sheward	Jupiter	FL
1/25/2020	Gail	Walton	Bunnell	FL
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Owen	Lake Worth	FL
1/25/2020	Al	Fried	Plantation	FL
1/25/2020	Julie	Johnson	Kissimmee	FL
1/25/2020	Nancy	DeSecki	Mount Dora	FL
1/25/2020	Jessica	Johnigean	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Lena	Lambert	Lakeland	FL
1/25/2020	Marisol	Norris	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Dale	Newman	Fernandina	FL
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Darling	Jupiter	FL
1/25/2020	Lisa Grace	Kestel	Rockledge	FL
1/25/2020	steve	Shalaew	Ocala	FL
1/25/2020	Janet	Robinson	Boca Raton	FL
1/25/2020	Gerald	Mitchell	Ormond Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Kathy Marie	Behl-Whiting	Plantation	FL
1/25/2020	Leslie	Ray	Melbourne	FL
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Dupree	Ona	FL
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Diaz	Lighthouse Point	FL
1/25/2020	Lise	Fisher	Micco	FL
1/25/2020	Lisa	Joraskie	Pompano Beach	FL
1/25/2020	John	James	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Wendy	Joffe	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Silvia	Franke	Boca Raton	FL
1/25/2020	Andrew	Elliston	Cutler Bay	FL
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Orem	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	Tami	Hillman	Cocoa Beach	FL
1/25/2020	D.M.	Dunkle	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Nicole	Sadowski	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Brian	DeFina	St Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Susan C	Anderson	Palm Coast	FL
1/25/2020	Carol	Hollander	Oakland Park	FL
1/25/2020	Donna	Craig	Melbourne	FL
1/25/2020	Mona	Saxena	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Randy	Brehne	Palm City	FL
1/25/2020	Douglas	Sphar	Cocoa	FL
1/25/2020	Marcia	Miller	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Jackie	Mills	Kissimmee	FL
1/25/2020	barbara	shalaew	Ocala	FL
1/25/2020	Tina	Noel	Labelle	FL
1/25/2020	Anthony	Nicolau	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Deirdre	Gately	Yonkers	NY
1/25/2020	candace	smith	Ashville	NY
1/25/2020	Neil	Merrick	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Antbony	Gazzara	Pearl River	NY
1/25/2020	S	G	Queens Village	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Denton	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Alyssa	Nowicki	Hamburg	NY
1/25/2020	Andrea	Pennisi	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Christopher	Porzio	Howard Beach	NY
1/25/2020	Janet	Duran	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Susanna	Stone	Middle Island	NY
1/25/2020	Lorraine	Avallone	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Bonnie	Cook	West Sand Lake	NY
1/25/2020	Frances	Saykaly	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Cathleen	Billiski	Honeoye	NY
1/25/2020	Lee	Bhattacharji	Arkville	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Scarola	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Ingrid	Eichenbaum	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	Beckman	Greenwood Lake	NY
1/25/2020	A.	Bortree	Dobbs Ferry	NY
1/25/2020	Patrick J	Mitchell	Poughkeepsie	NY
1/25/2020	Mary M	Kalinowski	New York	NY
1/25/2020	June	Balish	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Lori	Colon	Freeport	NY
1/25/2020	Shamim	Khondkar	Jamaica	NY
1/25/2020	leilani	puerto	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Janice	Weiss	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Dorothy	Labi	Kingston	NY
1/25/2020	Ellen	Beschler	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Amy	May	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	nathalie	Camus	Hollis	NY
1/25/2020	Kevin	Grimes	Williston Park	NY
1/25/2020	Debbie	Miller	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Carolyn	Kyle	Weedsport	NY
1/25/2020	Bruce	Rosenkrantz	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Leone	Sousa	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Aubr egg y	Lees	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Picard	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Scott	Grove	Commack	NY
1/25/2020	Matt	Kaslow	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Joanne	Wassmer	New York	NY

1/25/2020	Margaret	Cobb	Archer	FL
1/25/2020	Charles	McKusick	Satellite Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Roxann	Hassett	Palm Coast	FL
1/25/2020	William	Marsico	Lakeland	FL
1/25/2020	Beth	Newman	St Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	harriet	c	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Landis	Crockett	Quincy	FL
1/25/2020	Judith	Norton	Palm Beach Gard	FL
1/25/2020	Don	Bernard	Lantana	FL
1/25/2020	Jamie	Webster	Jupiter	FL
1/25/2020	Deborah	Hargrave	Seminole	FL
1/25/2020	Emily	Sagovac	Wellington	FL
1/25/2020	Phil	Sapienza	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Karen	Leibowitz	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Debora	Moon	Saint Johns	FL
1/25/2020	Lynn	Abrams	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	William	Phelan	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Jessica	Brown	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Bryan	Kirshon	West Melbourne	FL
1/25/2020	Amanda	Floyd	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	D	B	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	Valerie	Pflug	Havana	FL
1/25/2020	Kathy	Monaco	Jensen Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Donna	Gellman-Rodrigu	Lakeland	FL
1/25/2020	Robin	McCallister	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	lucy	tinoco	Florida City	FL
1/25/2020	Lesli	Cetrulo	Haines City	FL
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Weikal	Clermont	FL
1/25/2020	Debbie	Stapleton	Leesburg	FL
1/25/2020	Tere	Giganti	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Laraine	Deutsch	Naples	FL
1/25/2020	Margaret	Silver	Atlantic Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Vita	Cox	Daytona Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Ann	Wiley	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	Lisa	Jacobson	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Janice	Greenberg	Fern Park	FL
1/25/2020	Susan	Dannelly	Ponte Vedra Bea	FL
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Hersh	Melbourne Beacl	FL
1/25/2020	eric	Berman	Pompano Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Dolores	Guarino	Palm Beach Gard	FL
1/25/2020	Eleanor	Hodgson	Hollywood	FL
1/25/2020	Asdur	Triff	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Angela Torres	Torres	Ridgewood	NY
1/25/2020	yvonne	kravitz	Port Jefferson	NY
1/25/2020	Thomas	Wilczak	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Gene	Mills	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Stephen	Bellomo	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Esposito	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Gundi	Gallob	Garrison	NY
1/25/2020	Christine	Viscuso	Coram	NY
1/25/2020	Elvisa	Mahmutovic	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Briana	Sabia	Milton	NY
1/25/2020	Irene	Diamant	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Joan	Prochoroff	Huntington	NY
1/25/2020	Candice	Lowery	Mount Vernon	NY
1/25/2020	Albert	Ulrich	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Edward	Townsend	Endicott	NY
1/25/2020	J	Hoppe	Duanesburg	NY
1/25/2020	Ilse	Spiegel	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Sofia	Gutierrez	Tuxedo Park	NY
1/25/2020	mary	armour	Merrick	NY
1/25/2020	Chera	Van Burg	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Conte	Croton On Hudsc	NY
1/25/2020	V	Kreutz	Norwich	NY
1/25/2020	Benjamin	Curran	Jackson Heights	NY
1/25/2020	Sharon	Longyear	Yorktown Height	NY
1/25/2020	Deborah	Dohne	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	Leslie	Marino	Norwich	NY
1/25/2020	Jennifer Maurizzi	Maurizzio	Narrowsburg	NY
1/25/2020	Tatiana	Pyatina	Stony Brook	NY
1/25/2020	L	P	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Ruthe	Nepf	Stony Brook	NY
1/25/2020	Melanie	Smith	Falconer	NY
1/25/2020	dot	morgan	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Calista	McRae	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Daniel	O'Brien	Milton	NY
1/25/2020	Donald	Woodworth	Fort Edward	NY
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Larson-Phillips	Liverpool	NY
1/25/2020	Tina	Wightman	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Perez	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Joe	Martin	Grand Island	NY
1/25/2020	Robin	Shea	Manorville	NY
1/25/2020	Lysandra	Maxim	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Amy	Geller	Long Island City	NY

1/25/2020	Sara	Riedel	Boca Raton	FL
1/25/2020	Elissa Landes	Spagnolo	Highland Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Helen	Drwinga	Apopka	FL
1/25/2020	Candice N	Carmody	St Johns	FL
1/25/2020	Glenn	Elton	Melbourne	FL
1/25/2020	Ronald	Silver	Atlantic Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Cusella	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Lamers	The Villages	FL
1/25/2020	Ann	Allen	Winter Park	FL
1/25/2020	Brett	Kieslich	Davenport	FL
1/25/2020	Lindsay	Johnson	St Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Renee	Thomas	Winter Park	FL
1/25/2020	Linda	Lokensgard	Port Orange	FL
1/25/2020	Sheila	Marshall	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Robert	Oberdorf	Tamarac	FL
1/25/2020	D	Barcilon	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Olga	Castello	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Michael	Malinick	Pompano Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Dorothea	Skowron	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	stephanie	lewis	Ponte Vedra	FL
1/25/2020	gregory	delozier	Sebastian	FL
1/25/2020	Yelka	Mikolji	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Hensman	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Jessica	Brown	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Querido	Galdo	The Villages	FL
1/25/2020	Dana	Stewart	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Merkey	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Carmen R	Hayes	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Mari	Mennel-Bell	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	Natalie	Thompson	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Monica	Jamison	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Billie	Howard	Sanford	FL
1/25/2020	Eric	West	Port Orange	FL
1/25/2020	Barbara	Martin	Plantation	FL
1/25/2020	Nereyda	Garcia	Wellington	FL
1/25/2020	Frances	Howell-Coleman	Winter Haven	FL
1/25/2020	Davis	McGlathery	Newberry	FL
1/25/2020	Sudarat	Songsiridej	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	David	Flint	Dania Beach	FL
1/25/2020	abigail	almeraz	Kissimmee	FL
1/25/2020	Linda	Paleias	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	Calvin	Jager	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Nancy	Sharak	Kirkville	NY
1/25/2020	Kathy	Kelly	Flushing	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia	Kelly	South Ozone Par	NY
1/25/2020	Douglas	Kinney	Oneonta	NY
1/25/2020	Claudia	Beth	Livonia	NY
1/25/2020	Mine	Esencay	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Deborah	Golembiewski	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Jodie	Zupancic	Flushing	NY
1/25/2020	Michele	Paxson	East Meadow	NY
1/25/2020	fay	forman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Rudman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Lewenz	Sleepy Hollow	NY
1/25/2020	Rosalind	Kotlar	Little Neck	NY
1/25/2020	Kirk	Krebs	Harpursville	NY
1/25/2020	Deb	Ferguson	Athens	NY
1/25/2020	Tim	Cavale	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Annette	Nadeau	Trumansburg	NY
1/25/2020	Bethanne	Nicholson	Poughquag	NY
1/25/2020	Annie	Bien	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Elan	Berko	Howard Beach	NY
1/25/2020	Len	Jacobs	Locust Valley	NY
1/25/2020	Mary Jo	Butler	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Emma	Schwarz	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Norma	Darosa	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Donna	Ursprung	Jamesport	NY
1/25/2020	Sheila	Swigert	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Lauren	Tartaglia	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Chris	Lajewski	Seneca Falls	NY
1/25/2020	James	Closs	Rhinebeck	NY
1/25/2020	Karen	Engdahl	Bayside	NY
1/25/2020	Jami	Olsen	Schodack Landin	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Sabin	Mill Neck	NY
1/25/2020	josie	olive	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Judith	Schneider	New York	NY
1/25/2020	petra	hill	New City	NY
1/25/2020	Linneah	Dalmus	Bay Shore	NY
1/25/2020	Peggy	Driscoll	Rhinebeck	NY
1/25/2020	R. Lawrence	Klotz	Cortland	NY
1/25/2020	Amy	Harlib	New York	NY
1/25/2020	James	Kelly	Kings Park	NY
1/25/2020	Marlena	Lange	Middletown	NY
1/25/2020	Karen	Gilleberg	Norwich	NY

1/25/2020	Debra	Goodrich	Fort Pierce	FL
1/25/2020	Keven	Reed	Fleming Island	FL
1/25/2020	Lynnette	Angell	Mascotte	FL
1/25/2020	Terrence	Willitts	Deltona	FL
1/25/2020	Karyn	Morales	Saint Cloud	FL
1/25/2020	Alacoque	Arbetman	Boca Raton	FL
1/25/2020	Susan	Ryan-Nelson	Titusville	FL
1/25/2020	Diane	Cote	Leesburg	FL
1/25/2020	Francoise	Macomber	St Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Natalie	Bonus	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Dalina	Bayon	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Joyce	Schwartz	Altamonte Spring	FL
1/25/2020	Tyler	Griffin	Altamonte Spring	FL
1/25/2020	Donna	Laflamme	West Palm Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Donna Lynne	Polson	Miami Lakes	FL
1/25/2020	Judith	Robinson	Hollywood	FL
1/25/2020	Howard	Curran	Oviedo	FL
1/25/2020	Lajeanne	Leveton	Fleming Island	FL
1/25/2020	Lorraine	Fuller	Port Saint Lucie	FL
1/25/2020	Rachel	Friedland	Clermont	FL
1/25/2020	Susan	Dorchin	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Deborah	LaFogg-Docherty	Boynton Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Mary	Janik	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Kathy	Hrycuna	Ocala	FL
1/25/2020	Carol	Farber	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Rebecca	Muzychka	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	Jodi	Phillips	Bushnell	FL
1/25/2020	Michelle	Barros	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Nancy	Rittenhouse	Ocoee	FL
1/25/2020	Mary	Yeck	St Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Ignacio	Pendas	Palm Beach Gard	FL
1/25/2020	Sandra	Boylston	Sanford	FL
1/25/2020	Dawn	Trimble	Kissimmee	FL
1/25/2020	Susan	Murray	High Springs	FL
1/25/2020	James	Johnson	Altamonte Spring	FL
1/25/2020	Lynn	Forsht	Homestead	FL
1/25/2020	James	Sorrells	Minneola	FL
1/25/2020	Susan	Reyna	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Anavai	Harish	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Delia	Cooke	Weston	FL
1/25/2020	James	Upchurch	Sebring	FL
1/25/2020	Sam	Comer	Fort Pierce	FL
1/25/2020	Fred	Immermann	Suffern	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Flyer	Callicoon	NY
1/25/2020	Andrew	McNerney	Shoreham	NY
1/25/2020	Paul	Torrence	Woodhull	NY
1/25/2020	Theresa	Meade	Williston Park	NY
1/25/2020	Anise	Baron	New York	NY
1/25/2020	e	dupras-carceles	New York	NY
1/25/2020	AYAKO	Saito	Jackson Heights	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Arpin	Katonah	NY
1/25/2020	Beth	Streiff	Rome	NY
1/25/2020	Jeannette	Allan	New Rochelle	NY
1/25/2020	Janet	Bovitz-Sandefur	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Christopher	Peterson	West Sayville	NY
1/25/2020	Ginger	Comstock	Arcade	NY
1/25/2020	Isabella	Warner	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Linda Falcone	McCarthy	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy	Beaulieu	Clinton Corners	NY
1/25/2020	Mark	Keegan	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Kris	B	Fort Hunter	NY
1/25/2020	Carla C.	Waldron	Woodstock	NY
1/25/2020	Russ	Demarest	Tarrytown	NY
1/25/2020	Liz	Mahony	New York	NY
1/25/2020	IRA	WEISSMAN	Brewster	NY
1/25/2020	Glenn	Hufnagel	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Tara	Zurheide	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	James	Jones	Bayville	NY
1/25/2020	Gregory	Marks	Scotia	NY
1/25/2020	Stretch	Armstrong	Schenectady	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Muscato	Ballston Spa	NY
1/25/2020	Marguerite	Clark	Oswego	NY
1/25/2020	Jon	Singleton	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Teri Margaret	La Rocca	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Leslie	Salerno	Wading River	NY
1/25/2020	Peter	Gradoni	Alfred	NY
1/25/2020	Tracy	McGoldrick	Florida	NY
1/25/2020	Wendy	Cornell	Honeoye Falls	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	Christy	Tonawanda	NY
1/25/2020	William	Sharfman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Mara	Lopez	Yonkers	NY
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Christoff	White Plains	NY
1/25/2020	Erica	Baum	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Faulhaber	New York	NY

1/25/2020	Mary	McCrohan	Palm Coast	FL
1/25/2020	Sandra	Elsey	Alachua	FL
1/25/2020	Mary	Workman	Deland	FL
1/25/2020	Darlene	Daniels	Groveland	FL
1/25/2020	Dorothy	Morse	Leesburg	FL
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Stern-Olshan	Hollywood	FL
1/25/2020	Janet	Vigeant	Rockledge	FL
1/25/2020	Teresa	Murphy	West Palm Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Roger	Hill	Deland	FL
1/25/2020	Ann	Vassiliou	Longwood	FL
1/25/2020	Julie	Harrison	Rockledge	FL
1/25/2020	Paul	Slack	Cutler Bay	FL
1/25/2020	Luc	Quentin	Boca Raton	FL
1/25/2020	Richard	Longley	Fort White	FL
1/25/2020	Stewart	Tick	Boynton Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Kay	Corum	Lake Mary	FL
1/25/2020	Betty	King	Miami Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Karen	Andreu	Dunnellon	FL
1/25/2020	David	Levinson	Coral Springs	FL
1/25/2020	Frederic	Benedict	Fort Pierce	FL
1/25/2020	Ellen	Monchick	Palm Beach Gard	FL
1/25/2020	James	Ropicki	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Williams	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	William	Rowe	Lake Mary	FL
1/25/2020	Paola	Ferreira	Coral Gables	FL
1/25/2020	Damon	Copeland	Jupiter	FL
1/25/2020	jane	White	Melbourne	FL
1/25/2020	John	Casino	Hollywood	FL
1/25/2020	Marlynn	Canty	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Arlette	Casellas	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Robert	Phillips	Newberry	FL
1/25/2020	Christine	Spicer	Cape Canaveral	FL
1/25/2020	Louise	McGowan	Lake Worth	FL
1/25/2020	Christina	Coll	Apopka	FL
1/25/2020	Gary	Berke	Clearwater	FL
1/25/2020	Donna	Pemberton	Cocoa	FL
1/25/2020	Norman	Lewis	Weston	FL
1/25/2020	Neill	Hirst	Wilton Manors	FL
1/25/2020	Conny	Pinder	Palatka	FL
1/25/2020	Robert	Weinberg	Hallandale Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Virginia	Patrella	Jupiter	FL
1/25/2020	Nancy	Milewski	Pembroke Pines	FL
1/25/2020	Lisa	Thibault	Sanborn	NY
1/25/2020	Anna	Trieller	Cross River	NY
1/25/2020	Adam	Davis	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Daniel	Willner	Katonah	NY
1/25/2020	Jean-Paul	Stiller	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Peg	Minckler	Cherry Creek	NY
1/25/2020	Darian	Mark	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Debra	Moyer	Rensselaer	NY
1/25/2020	Carol J.	Painter	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Sarah	Carr	Massena	NY
1/25/2020	kimberly	dunn	Marietta	NY
1/25/2020	Grace	Solomon	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Richard	Laborowicz	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Emily	Greenspan	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Platt	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Kate	Skolnick	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Peggy	Ricci	Corinth	NY
1/25/2020	thomas	warner	Castleton On Hud	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	Nolan	Huntington Stati	NY
1/25/2020	Eva	Marks-Curatolo	Scotia	NY
1/25/2020	Noah	Grossman	Rocky Point	NY
1/25/2020	L. Hale	Randers-Pehrson	Ossining	NY
1/25/2020	Eran	Kalmanson	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Laura	Tartaglia	Utica	NY
1/25/2020	Don	Riepe	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Andrea	Eisenberg	Mount Kisco	NY
1/25/2020	Isabelle	Kanz	Peconic	NY
1/25/2020	Vernetta	Taylor	Greenport	NY
1/25/2020	Myles	Hunt	Ridgewood	NY
1/25/2020	Gregory	Light	Plattsburgh	NY
1/25/2020	Thomas	Salo	West Burlington	NY
1/25/2020	phyllis	glick	Baldwin	NY
1/25/2020	Sandra	Pesce	Massapequa Parl	NY
1/25/2020	Pamylle	Greinke	Peconic	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Burger	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Rachel	Meyer	Huntington	NY
1/25/2020	Victor	Masnyj	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Heidi	Tyler	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Jane	Green	East Aurora	NY
1/25/2020	Sandra	Lewis	Barker	NY
1/25/2020	Liisa	Mobley	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia	Quinn	Unionville	NY

1/25/2020	Silvia	Hall	Boca Raton	FL
1/25/2020	Bonnie	McCune	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Robert	Schuessler	Bonita Springs	FL
1/25/2020	Vicki	Matheny	Palm Coast	FL
1/25/2020	George	Delaney	Boca Raton	FL
1/25/2020	Greg	Dudley	Fort Pierce	FL
1/25/2020	George	Spillers	The Villages	FL
1/25/2020	Celeste	Goldfarb	Miami Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Lynell	Stoneburner	Saint Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Victor	Miller	Port Saint Lucie	FL
1/25/2020	Denis	Hanlon	Sebring	FL
1/25/2020	John	Deddy	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Walter	Delaney	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	Leslie	Nixon	Ormond Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Kay	Stahl	Cocoa	FL
1/25/2020	Wendy	Wish	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Elsa	Petersen	Melbourne	FL
1/25/2020	Robin	Iwaniec	Bartow	FL
1/25/2020	Nancy	Messina	Kissimmee	FL
1/25/2020	T	Holliday	Oviedo	FL
1/25/2020	SYLVANA	ARGUELLO	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	David	Sinn	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	nancy	Pearson	Stuart	FL
1/25/2020	Manette	Freas	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	Marisa	Magill	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Diane	Kossman	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	Dolores	Betancourt	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Dawn	Suppo	Boca Raton	FL
1/25/2020	Susan	Sponnoble	Tamarac	FL
1/25/2020	Barbara	Cason	Winter Haven	FL
1/25/2020	lynn	hafter	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Witkoski	Davie	FL
1/25/2020	Denise	Moring	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Alan	Hyatt	Orange Park	FL
1/25/2020	Judith	Schmonsees	Fernandina Beacl	FL
1/25/2020	Eva-lynn	DellaGuardia	Deltona	FL
1/25/2020	Ronald	Rosenblum	Miami Gardens	FL
1/25/2020	Russell	Mitchell	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Meg	Belcher	Deland	FL
1/25/2020	Kathy	Lawson	Palm Coast	FL
1/25/2020	Red	Mendoza	North Miami	FL
1/25/2020	William	Paskert	Winter Park	FL
1/25/2020	Jeanne	Larson	Elmira	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Coombs	Penfield	NY
1/25/2020	Patrick	Markee	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	Roma	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Andrew and Kath	Wittenborn	Pleasantville	NY
1/25/2020	Robert H.	Feuchter	Jamaica	NY
1/25/2020	Tom	Fuller	Tuxedo Park	NY
1/25/2020	Kevin	Ward	Gasport	NY
1/25/2020	Wendi	Cohen	Ossining	NY
1/25/2020	Joan	Jennings	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Brooke	Goodman	Goshen	NY
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Bonaventura	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	Romoshan	Forest Hills	NY
1/25/2020	Helen	Shaskan	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Tracy	Kennedy	Hadley	NY
1/25/2020	Heather	Perlmutter	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Eric	Teed	New Russia	NY
1/25/2020	Jeannine	Guerci	Nanuet	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Grimm	Rocky Point	NY
1/25/2020	Alice	Gabriel	Pound Ridge	NY
1/25/2020	fran	malsheimer	Lindenhurst	NY
1/25/2020	Pam	Bowman	Watertown	NY
1/25/2020	Moe	Kafka	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Cindy	Rose	Old Forge	NY
1/25/2020	Than	Hansen	Long Island City	NY
1/25/2020	Gerald	Quenell	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Annette	Nelson	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Olmstead	Geneva	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Fisher	Woodstock	NY
1/25/2020	Ilya	Speranza	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Ann	Barnett	New York	NY
1/25/2020	A.	K.	Melville	NY
1/25/2020	Gerald	Walsh	Brewster	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy	Thompson	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Sherita	Wilson	Amherst	NY
1/25/2020	Gordon	Abrams	Poughkeepsie	NY
1/25/2020	Javier	Rivera-Diaz	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Tammy	Kelly	Lockport	NY
1/25/2020	barbara	jordan	North Bellmore	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Brandes	Merrick	NY
1/25/2020	Debra	Ross	Dix Hills	NY
1/25/2020	Joel	Carter	Henrietta	NY

1/25/2020	Louise	Pinson	West Palm Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Andrew	Stromfeld	Hollywood	FL
1/25/2020	Steve	Griffith	Melbourne	FL
1/25/2020	Cathy	King-Chuparkoff	Saint Cloud	FL
1/25/2020	Robyn	Reichert	Lake Worth	FL
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Egan	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Thomas	Ledford	Indialantic	FL
1/25/2020	Lisa	Bass	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Michele	Labrie	Sebastian	FL
1/25/2020	Jim	Meyer	Cape Canaveral	FL
1/25/2020	Andrea	Andonian Griffith	Coleman	FL
1/25/2020	Terry	Rutz	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Cindy	Sheaks	Hialeah	FL
1/25/2020	Morgan	Belfer	Ormond Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Hilary	Capstick	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Robin	Martin	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Joanne	McMillan	Ocala	FL
1/25/2020	Diane	Hurley	Wilton Manors	FL
1/25/2020	Michael	Levine	Vero Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Jose Francisco	Barros	Coral Gables	FL
1/25/2020	gloria	muszynski	Flagler Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Irene	De Forges	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Erin	Shevlin	Boynton Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Victoria	Olson	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	Patricia	Rimestad	Deltona	FL
1/25/2020	Kimberly	McGuire	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	JOIE	Rake	Palm Harbor	FL
1/25/2020	Yaraly	Espinoza	Oviedo	FL
1/25/2020	Gail	Peyton	Naples	FL
1/25/2020	Gudrun	Dennis	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Celeste	Shitama	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Schmidt	De Leon Springs	FL
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Jones	Boynton Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Jean	Hall	Naples	FL
1/24/2020	Natalie	Alvarez	Miami Beach	FL
1/24/2020	Bob	Conrich	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/24/2020	Alvera	Pritchard	Miami Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Jessica	Taliaferro	Palm Bay	FL
1/25/2020	Walter M.	Smith	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Sandra	Remilien	North Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Ellie	Meehan	Vero Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Miriam	Moran	Miramar	FL
1/25/2020	David	Story	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Helen	LeBrecht	Waccabuc	NY
1/25/2020	Karen	Friends	Trumansburg	NY
1/25/2020	Laura J.	Peskin	Mamaroneck	NY
1/25/2020	Paul	Hofheins	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Hunt	Branchport	NY
1/25/2020	Sandy	Sobanski	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Richard	Eng	Hancock	NY
1/25/2020	Marcia	Galka	Troy	NY
1/25/2020	Elishka	Kocendova	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Peter	Post	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Vivian	Lee	Valhalla	NY
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	McLeod	Rockville Centre	NY
1/25/2020	John	Heilman	Babylon	NY
1/25/2020	Joan	Dodgson	Lima	NY
1/25/2020	Donna	Guarino	West Harrison	NY
1/25/2020	Rachael	Walsh	Mongaup Valley	NY
1/25/2020	Johann	Schumacher	Ridgewood	NY
1/25/2020	Diana	Berardino	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Jerry	Case	Kirkville	NY
1/25/2020	Patrick	Goonan	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Julie	Pellman	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Melody	Fiore	Orangeburg	NY
1/25/2020	Laura	Baines	Commack	NY
1/25/2020	Astrid	Hunt	Ossining	NY
1/25/2020	Edith	Mann	Penn Yan	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Gelfer	Putnam Valley	NY
1/25/2020	Sylvia	Rodriguez	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Susanne	Linden	Roslyn	NY
1/25/2020	John	Cavallero	White Plains	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia	Best	Keeseville	NY
1/25/2020	Edward	Rengers	Woodstock	NY
1/25/2020	James	DiMunno	Long Island City	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Herrman	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Brian	Maceysk	Tarrytown	NY
1/25/2020	Chris	Soto	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Dave	Storrer	Hampton Bays	NY
1/25/2020	Paula	Muth	Greenport	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Moccio	Indian Lake	NY
1/25/2020	kathy	dyas	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Faith	Parker	Gansevoort	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	McCoy	New York	NY

1/25/2020	James	Turner	Merritt Island	FL
1/25/2020	Lauren	Bas	Davenport	FL
1/25/2020	Denise	Costa	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Brian	Ainsley	Altamonte Spring	FL
1/25/2020	Jerry	Donaldson	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Jean	Dibble	Clermont	FL
1/25/2020	BK	Young	Loxahatchee	FL
1/25/2020	Bruce	Sowden	Casselberry	FL
1/25/2020	Susan	Campbell	The Villages	FL
1/25/2020	Melissa	Gomez Hernande	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Gillian	Miller	Miami	FL
1/24/2020	Croitiene	ganMoryn	Ocala	FL
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Honore	Kissimmee	FL
1/25/2020	Gloria	Trinka	Naples	FL
1/25/2020	Jeffrey	Tieger	Plantation	FL
1/25/2020	Helen	Jordan	Melrose	FL
1/25/2020	Marjory	Hanft	Deerfield Beach	FL
1/25/2020	H	S	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Barbara	Delgado	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Marguerite	Donnay	Melbourne	FL
1/25/2020	Hilary	Lubin Rausher	Lake Worth	FL
1/25/2020	Diane	Miller	Leesburg	FL
1/25/2020	Bruce	Blackwell	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Beverley	Roth	Jensen Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Lauren	Singer	Davie	FL
1/25/2020	Kay	St. Onge	Titusville	FL
1/25/2020	Nancy	Busch	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Michelle	Mondragon	Altamonte Spring	FL
1/25/2020	Karen	Waltman	Ocala	FL
1/25/2020	cheryl	watters	Daytona Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Arthur and Sharo	Rogers	North Fort Myers	FL
1/25/2020	Jean	Chagnon	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Michael	Ebner	Alachua	FL
1/25/2020	Dale	Prillaman	Hollywood	FL
1/25/2020	Carol	Riley	Sebastian	FL
1/25/2020	Jen	Cury	Saint Johns	FL
1/25/2020	Vincent	Lopez	Oviedo	FL
1/25/2020	Melissa	Knowles	Orange Park	FL
1/25/2020	Robyn	Spurr-Ospina	Kissimmee	FL
1/25/2020	Pam	Nolan	Wilton Manors	FL
1/25/2020	Pam	Clark	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Karen	Bond	Jupiter	FL
1/25/2020	Susan	Freer	Scotia	NY
1/25/2020	Bonnie	Bassey	Central Islip	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Uebel	Lindenhurst	NY
1/25/2020	Caryl	Fazio	Long Beach	NY
1/25/2020	Marc	Ward	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Emily	Seay	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Cathy	Weiner	New York	NY
1/25/2020	K.	Laurence	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Richard	Tidd	East Greenbush	NY
1/25/2020	Charles	Van Tassel	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Charlene	Dye	New Paltz	NY
1/25/2020	Maureen	Szuniewicz	Depew	NY
1/25/2020	john	heidecker	Bellport	NY
1/25/2020	Kevin	Kelly	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Gregg	Mayer	Jackson Heights	NY
1/25/2020	Betsy	Andrews	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Allen	Shifrin	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Anna	Gasner	Garrison	NY
1/25/2020	Marcy	Gordon	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Susanne	Cox	Somers	NY
1/25/2020	Phyllis	Tarlow	Hartsdale	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Trimble	Rhinebeck	NY
1/25/2020	Angela	Marra	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Jack	Polonka	Peekskill	NY
1/25/2020	John	Turano	East Hampton	NY
1/25/2020	Richard	Glinski	Alden	NY
1/25/2020	Chris	Grill	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Edward and Gail	Temple	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Steve	Bloom	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Stephen	Davie	Fort Edward	NY
1/25/2020	Catherine	Langill	Elmira	NY
1/25/2020	Gail	Donath	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Monique	Christensen	Potsdam	NY
1/25/2020	Andrei	Harabadji	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Claudia	Devinney	Perry	NY
1/25/2020	Sara	Flanagan	Farmingville	NY
1/25/2020	Lynn	Slonaker	Pawling	NY
1/25/2020	Tricia	Lisa	Islip	NY
1/25/2020	Peter	Bailey	Canton	NY
1/25/2020	Jacquis	Van Loon	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Carey	Sheck	Greenfield Cente	NY
1/25/2020	Margaretha	Hertle	Ghent	NY

1/25/2020	Kirk	Zinkowski	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Carla	Anchors	West Palm Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Ken	Mundy	Cocoa Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Joyce	Folsom	Casselberry	FL
1/25/2020	Diane	Rechner	Tamarac	FL
1/25/2020	Nancy	White	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Simona	Burshteyn	Hollywood	FL
1/25/2020	Caryl	Speck	Melbourne	FL
1/25/2020	Melissa	Burton	Melrose	FL
1/25/2020	Debra	Talbott	Altamonte Spring	FL
1/25/2020	John	Winfree	Tequesta	FL
1/25/2020	Judy	Marti	San Mateo	FL
1/25/2020	Christopher	Feehan	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Marian	Rees	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Ginny	Gonell	North Miami	FL
1/25/2020	P	Nunez	Summerfield	FL
1/25/2020	Sumita	Sengupta	Miami	FL
1/26/2020	Nancy	McBride	Palm Beach Gard	FL
1/26/2020	Carol	Malewicki	Deltona	FL
1/26/2020	Theresa	Hughes	Alachua	FL
1/26/2020	Niddu	Elaouar	Titusville	FL
1/26/2020	Elizabeth	Aguirre	Doral	FL
1/26/2020	Mark	Wachowiak	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Sylvia	Gomez	Winter Haven	FL
1/25/2020	Jim	Aldrich	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	David	Sime	Titusville	FL
1/25/2020	Michelle	Darbro	Fort Lauderdale	FL
1/25/2020	Shari	Yudenfreund-Suj	Winter Park	FL
1/25/2020	John	Conner	Weston	FL
1/25/2020	Debbie	Rivenburg	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Michael	Nutini	Delray Beach	FL
1/26/2020	Helen	Goldenberg	Tamarac	FL
1/26/2020	Cathy	Balasky	Southwest Ranch	FL
1/26/2020	Donald	Dugger	Archer	FL
1/25/2020	Tara	Tatum	Gainesville	FL
1/25/2020	Hollie	Hollon	Orlando	FL
1/26/2020	Carol	Hallabrin	Clermont	FL
1/26/2020	Catherine	Guetarni	Miami Shores	FL
1/26/2020	Christine	Norman	Cocoa	FL
1/26/2020	Jean	Field	Coral Gables	FL
1/26/2020	Brian	Fyda	Cocoa	FL
1/26/2020	Mary	Adkins	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	Nicole	Vanderpool	Kinderhook	NY
1/25/2020	Li	Murillo	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Rob	Gramzay	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Janet	Allen	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	Rachel	Szekely	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Jessica	Lunt	Woodstock	NY
1/25/2020	Madhumita	Chatterjee	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Toni	Danilevsky	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Laural	Nice	Conesus	NY
1/25/2020	Marilyn	DeRosa Wilkie	New Rochelle	NY
1/25/2020	Ian	hannon	Great Neck	NY
1/25/2020	Sharon	Logan-Smith	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	D'Aamato	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	Boyce	Sherwin	Malone	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Gezelman	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Ellen	Kastel	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Ann-Marie	Rutkowski	Schenectady	NY
1/25/2020	Laurie	Storm	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Jacqueline	Marr	Brooktondale	NY
1/25/2020	Leslie	Kiwacz	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Pittelli	East Northport	NY
1/25/2020	Hollis	Milark	Saratoga Springs	NY
1/25/2020	Cornelia	Marsh	Plattsburgh	NY
1/25/2020	Melissa	van Wijk	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Helen	Goodspeed	White Plains	NY
1/25/2020	David	Randall	South Setauket	NY
1/25/2020	Elaine	Matthews	New Paltz	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia	Adamo	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Joseph	Zemann	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Laura	Acosta	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Anne	Weinlich Miltenb	Oceanside	NY
1/25/2020	Joslyn	Pine	Sea Cliff	NY
1/25/2020	David	Rasmussen	Plattsburgh	NY
1/25/2020	Bridget	Lynch	Mayville	NY
1/25/2020	Joe	S.	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	MICHELLE	TALICH	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Hope	Carr	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Kimberlyn	Acevedo	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Andrea	Zinn	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Alicia	Grossman	Melville	NY
1/25/2020	Keitha	Farney	Plattsburgh	NY
1/25/2020	Peter	Wood	Cornwall	NY

1/26/2020	Laura	Guttridge	Vero Beach	FL
1/26/2020	R Matilde	Mesavage	Winter Park	FL
1/26/2020	Nancy	Roberts-Moneir	Hallandale Beach	FL
1/26/2020	tatiana	wong	Miami	FL
1/26/2020	Melissa	Gaskins	Tallahassee	FL
1/26/2020	Paul	Schmalzer	Titusville	FL
1/26/2020	Michael	DeLoye	Boynton Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Laurie	Tabor	Lake Mary	FL
1/25/2020	Ellen	Jassem	Delray Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Ashley	Ashton	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	James and Kay	Stahl	Cocoa	FL
1/26/2020	Melissa	Abreu	Palmetto Bay	FL
1/26/2020	Tim	Oswald	Oakland Park	FL
1/25/2020	Ellen	Perez	Archer	FL
1/25/2020	Peter	Sigmann	Port Orange	FL
1/26/2020	Lizbeth	Farias	Miami	FL
1/26/2020	Phillip	Macias	Hialeah	FL
1/26/2020	Karyn	Roberts	Tallahassee	FL
1/25/2020	Victoria	Villarnovo	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Drew	Martin	Lake Worth	FL
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Watts	Boynton Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Susie	Cassens	Fort Pierce	FL
1/25/2020	Carol	Sullivan	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Bob	Hollon	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Bowman	Jacksonville	FL
1/26/2020	Jan	Bensimhon	Jupiter	FL
1/26/2020	Donald	Smith	Palm Bay	FL
1/26/2020	VIRGINIA	MENDEZ	Hollywood	FL
1/26/2020	Martha	Singleton	Miami	FL
1/26/2020	Joyce	Brady	West Melbourne	FL
1/26/2020	Lauren	Mancini	Jacksonville	FL
1/26/2020	R David	Wicker	Jacksonville	FL
1/25/2020	gabriela	monge	Doral	FL
1/25/2020	Jonathan	McVey	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Earl	Hovermill	Melbourne	FL
1/26/2020	Richard	Pierce	Dunnellon	FL
1/26/2020	Pamela	Hennig	Vero Beach	FL
1/26/2020	Gayle	King	Geneva	FL
1/26/2020	Kathleen	Shabi	Palm Coast	FL
1/26/2020	Jim	Hanson	Winter Park	FL
1/26/2020	Monica	Smilko	Jacksonville	FL
1/26/2020	Amado	Nunez	Miami Gardens	FL
1/25/2020	Sarah	Bender	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Stephen	Mitchell	Newark	NY
1/25/2020	Jeffrey	Kramer	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Peter	Cohen	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Russell	Chiappa	Pine Bush	NY
1/25/2020	Jill	Nicholas	Penfield	NY
1/25/2020	Brenda	Lee	Wappingers Falls	NY
1/25/2020	Fawn	King	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Halloran	Hamilton	NY
1/25/2020	Pablo	Bobe	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Hank	Broege	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Kristin	Crage	Yonkers	NY
1/25/2020	Diane	Basile	Huntington Stati	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Didrichsen	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Margaret	Vernon	Fonda	NY
1/25/2020	Cassandra	Treppeda	Elmsford	NY
1/25/2020	Jacqueline	Palumbo	Oyster Bay	NY
1/25/2020	Miette	Victoria	Chappaqua	NY
1/25/2020	Melissa	Paige	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Karin	Dzirson	Schenectady	NY
1/25/2020	Judy	Rhee	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Anne	Stillman	Rye	NY
1/25/2020	John	English	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Chris	Olsen	Wading River	NY
1/25/2020	Jon	Fisher	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Dianne	Noblett	Mechanicville	NY
1/25/2020	Jai	Parekh	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Krista	Topp	Endicott	NY
1/25/2020	Sandra	Grecki	Fonda	NY
1/25/2020	Ruth	Moy	Mount Kisco	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	Brummer	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Fran	Feil	Farmingdale	NY
1/25/2020	Kenneth	Krynicki	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Thomas	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Charles Ruas	Ruas	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Mary Jane	Nowowiejski	Mahopac	NY
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Skandis	Bronxville	NY
1/25/2020	Salvatore	Vallario	Rockville Centre	NY
1/25/2020	Stacey	McIsaac	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Christine	Wasko	East Setauket	NY
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Chambers	Freeport	NY
1/25/2020	Joshua	Paterno	Bronx	NY

1/26/2020	Celecia	Pinnock	Loxahatchee	FL
1/26/2020	Lori	Triggs	Ocala	FL
1/27/2020	Marilyn	Filomia Garrett	Delray Beach	FL
1/27/2020	Dolora	Batchelor	Miami	FL
1/27/2020	Maria	machado	Orlando	FL
1/27/2020	Stephanie	Miller	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Richard	Smith	Kissimmee	FL
1/25/2020	Karen	Sawicki	Ormond Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Charles	Beck	Lake Worth	FL
1/26/2020	Jean A	Wickline	Vero Beach	FL
1/26/2020	mildred	reynnells	Jensen Beach	FL
1/26/2020	Teresa	Ligorelli	Wellington	FL
1/26/2020	Patricia	Parker	Vero Beach	FL
1/26/2020	Diane	Reus	New Smyrna Bea	FL
1/26/2020	Tanya	Pierce	Eustis	FL
1/26/2020	YVONNE	Poirier	Rockledge	FL
1/26/2020	Diane	Springthorpe	Palm Coast	FL
1/26/2020	William	Voorhis	Ocala	FL
1/26/2020	Susan	Blank	Daytona Beach	FL
1/27/2020	Elizabeth	Amato	Orlando	FL
1/27/2020	Margaret	Eazsol	Sorrento	FL
1/27/2020	Dave	Griswold	Coral Springs	FL
1/27/2020	kristin	gonzalez	Miami	FL
1/27/2020	Claudia	Gillis	Port Saint Lucie	FL
1/26/2020	Katie	Carlsson	Palm City	FL
1/26/2020	Tyler	Reynolds	Lake Worth	FL
1/26/2020	Jocelyn	Stowell	Tallahassee	FL
1/27/2020	Judith	Fitzgerald	Clermont	FL
1/27/2020	Magda	Sat	Davenport	FL
1/28/2020	Andrea	Yanez	Pinecrest	FL
1/28/2020	Jessica	Kanes	Tallahassee	FL
1/26/2020	James	Brunton	Tampa	FL
1/26/2020	Melanie	Rowe	Orlando	FL
1/26/2020	Elizabeth	Cimadevilla	Surfside	FL
1/26/2020	D	H	Fort Pierce	FL
1/25/2020	Michael	Dickey	Port Saint Lucie	FL
1/25/2020	Jamie	Thomas	Middleburg	FL
1/27/2020	Eloisa	Vladescu	Miami	FL
1/27/2020	Anna	Petronik	Miami Beach	FL
1/27/2020	Stephanie	Morales	Hialeah Gardens	FL
1/27/2020	David	Wiinikainen	Ponte Vedra	FL
1/26/2020	Jack	Balch	Boynton Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Joan	Caiazzo	Fresh Meadows	NY
1/25/2020	Gail	Clark	Forest Hills	NY
1/25/2020	deborah	altizio	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Marge	Dakouzlian	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Kenneth	Colosky	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Larry	Bosket	Apalachin	NY
1/25/2020	Midori	Furutate	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Donna	Jenkins	Merrick	NY
1/25/2020	Ann	Levy	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Isabel	Martins	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Cindy	Vitale	Bellerose	NY
1/25/2020	Miriam	Richards	Southold	NY
1/25/2020	Dorothy	Black	Forest Hills	NY
1/25/2020	Jill	Franzese	Purdys	NY
1/25/2020	Monica	Beyer	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	nancy	olewine	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Corinne	Italiano	Lynbrook	NY
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Badger	Carmel	NY
1/25/2020	Elisabeth	Jakab	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Ronald	Carter	Pine Bush	NY
1/25/2020	Edward	Herting	Medford	NY
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Ashby	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Mumaw	Millbrook	NY
1/25/2020	Judith M.	Fitzgerald	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Juanita	Garcia	Hauppauge	NY
1/25/2020	Frank	Fiore	Fairport	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Farley	Bellmore	NY
1/25/2020	Joel	Destefano	S Ozone Park	NY
1/25/2020	Eileen	Mund	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Tamira	Sinicropi	Amsterdam	NY
1/25/2020	Mike	Inganamort	Hauppauge	NY
1/25/2020	Robin	Blakesley	Canandaigua	NY
1/25/2020	Timothy	Castine	Chazy	NY
1/25/2020	William R	Kuehnling	East Amherst	NY
1/25/2020	Peter	Nicholas	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	joan	budd	Pleasantville	NY
1/25/2020	Will	Morel	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Tracey	Toth	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Villano	Port Washington	NY
1/25/2020	Michelle	Bocklage	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Steve Nancy	Gould	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	Piercey	New York	NY

1/26/2020	Joyce L	Britcher	Davie	FL
1/27/2020	Kimberly	Rigano	Stuart	FL
1/27/2020	Debra	Cahill	Ft Lauderdale	FL
1/27/2020	Dayana	Avila	Plantation	FL
1/27/2020	Virginia	Anderson	Coconut Creek	FL
1/27/2020	Marissa	Rizzo	Palm Beach Gard	FL
1/27/2020	Christopher	Boykin	North Miami	FL
1/27/2020	Sara	Stebbins	Miami	FL
1/27/2020	Lauren	Wilson	St Augustine	FL
1/27/2020	Noelia	Herrera	Miami	FL
1/27/2020	Lina	Poskiene	Delray Beach	FL
1/27/2020	Brian	Hickey	Fort Myers	FL
1/27/2020	Karyn	Sederberg	Delray Beach	FL
1/26/2020	Danielle	L'ecuyer	Jacksonville	FL
1/27/2020	RuthEllen	Peipert	Indian Harbour B	FL
1/27/2020	Jeannie	Smith	Lake Mary	FL
1/26/2020	Mary	Martin	Miami Lakes	FL
1/27/2020	Alex	Kamin	Sunrise	FL
1/27/2020	Danielle	Hipworth	Orlando	FL
1/27/2020	Nancy	Stamm	Fort Pierce	FL
1/27/2020	WILLIAM	LOFTUS	Vero Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Steven	Zeit	Palm Bay	FL
1/25/2020	Kent	Jones	Vero Beach	FL
1/25/2020	Wendy	Wieser	Eustis	FL
1/25/2020	Stan	Trumpp	Bell	FL
1/27/2020	Aaron	Wade	Titusville	FL
1/27/2020	PATTY	serrano	Riviera Beach	FL
1/27/2020	Timothy	Miller	Hollywood	FL
1/27/2020	Anne-Marie	Lacombe	Boynton Beach	FL
1/27/2020	Janet	Martinez	Coral Gables	FL
1/27/2020	Diane	Sargent	Hawthorne	FL
1/28/2020	Dona	Browne	Delray Beach	FL
1/28/2020	Josh	Rodriguez	Margate	FL
1/27/2020	Christine	Reeder	Sebring	FL
1/27/2020	Niurus	Tasset	Miami	FL
1/27/2020	Ramona	Blankinship	Lakeland	FL
1/27/2020	Mary	Morano	Melbourne	FL
1/27/2020	Leandro	Alvarez	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Linda	Schiffer	Oviedo	FL
1/25/2020	Alan And Rochell	Abrams	Boynton Beach	FL
1/27/2020	joel	dilbert	Lutz	FL
1/28/2020	Tracey	Comazzi	Winter Park	FL
1/25/2020	Mary Jane	Kaplan	New York	NY
1/25/2020	sharon	lloyd	Forestport	NY
1/25/2020	Jane	Opie	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Sue	Zilliox	East Aurora	NY
1/25/2020	Vivien	Iannetta	New York	NY
1/25/2020	romani	b	Schenectady	NY
1/25/2020	Clifford	Provost	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Youngman	New Paltz	NY
1/25/2020	Richard	Guier	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Corby	Pine Plains	NY
1/25/2020	Heidi	Cleven	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Karen	Scanlon	Fayetteville	NY
1/25/2020	Meagan	Fastuca	East Meadow	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Christino	Long Beach	NY
1/25/2020	Rochelle	Thomas	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Eric	Esposito	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Martha	Cataldo	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Lilly	Knuth	Garden City	NY
1/25/2020	Nina	Garfinkel	Woodmere	NY
1/25/2020	Joanne	Adamis	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Karen	Eplite	Schenectady	NY
1/25/2020	Suzanne	McCoy	Bayport	NY
1/25/2020	Carole	Kaye	Malden On Huds	NY
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Gilbert	Sag Harbor	NY
1/25/2020	jennifer	schultz	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Debbie	Jackson	Niskayuna	NY
1/25/2020	Arlene	Zuckerman	Forest Hills	NY
1/25/2020	Ruth	Gitto	Bayside	NY
1/25/2020	Joan	Heilman	Mamaroneck	NY
1/25/2020	Nicole	Bohlman	Coram	NY
1/25/2020	Mark	Lotito	Garden City	NY
1/25/2020	Byron	Connell	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Marie	Young	New Paltz	NY
1/25/2020	Shirley	Kowalewski	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Whitman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Serena	Klempin	Cold Spring	NY
1/25/2020	David	Bly	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Arlene	Schutz	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Cory	Hall	Clifton Park	NY
1/25/2020	Frank	Corbo	Maspeth	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Leber	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Behar	Bronx	NY

1/28/2020	Adriana	Perez	Orlando	FL
1/28/2020	Carolina	Rodriguez	Miami Beach	FL
1/25/2020	doug	krause	Coral Springs	FL
1/25/2020	Susie	Tealdo	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Summer	Devlin	Merritt Island	FL
1/25/2020	Martin	Slater	Tamarac	FL
1/25/2020	Elissa	Devens	Saint Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Lawrence	LaBelle	Winter Park	FL
1/25/2020	William	Fisk	Palm Bay	FL
1/25/2020	Napoleon	Salvail	Titusville	FL
1/25/2020	Ellen	Silverberg	Oakland Park	FL
1/25/2020	Debra	Bonnet	Miami	FL
1/25/2020	Sarah	Roland	Casselberry	FL
1/25/2020	Meg	Massaro	St Augustine	FL
1/25/2020	Shafaq	Chaudhry	Orlando	FL
1/25/2020	Megan	Wyatt	Decatur	GA
1/25/2020	Mia	Moss	Douglasville	GA
1/25/2020	Bev	Thomas	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Mark	Koritz	Dunwoody	GA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Griffith	Canton	GA
1/25/2020	Kristin	Fouch	Gainesville	GA
1/25/2020	Judy	Weiland	Blue Ridge	GA
1/26/2020	Andrew	Crouse	Kennesaw	GA
1/26/2020	Janis	Jarvis	Gainesville	GA
1/26/2020	Hitomi	K	Duluth	GA
1/26/2020	gerald	gouge	Athens	GA
1/26/2020	Anne	Roberts	Savannah	GA
1/27/2020	Joy	Martin	Decatur	GA
1/24/2020	Kevin	Arney	Stockbridge	GA
1/24/2020	Allister	Layne	Conyers	GA
1/24/2020	Lisa	Anthony	Covington	GA
1/24/2020	Melody	Unger	Marietta	GA
1/24/2020	David	Hickd	Kennesaw	GA
1/24/2020	Barbara	Walker	Norman Park	GA
1/24/2020	Raye	Chennault	Savannah	GA
1/24/2020	Jasmine	Little	Marietta	GA
1/24/2020	Elise	Helfer	Stone Mountain	GA
1/24/2020	Nancy	Boggs	Suwanee	GA
1/24/2020	Glenda	Hamilton	Avondale Estates	GA
1/24/2020	Earl	Smith	Buford	GA
1/24/2020	Michelle	Cook	Marietta	GA
1/24/2020	Joan	Robinson	Marietta	GA
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Willette	Ballston Spa	NY
1/25/2020	Tracy	Shortell	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	Kathryn	Capelli	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Deb	Stewart	Troy	NY
1/25/2020	Chridtine	Laubis	East Meadow	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Umans	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Kathy	Kearns	Glen Cove	NY
1/25/2020	Coree	Spencer	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Audrey	Huzenis	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Thomas	Wolfe	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	Sari	Sterling Forest	NY
1/25/2020	Steven	Mathis	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Rada	Salomon	Glen Oaks	NY
1/25/2020	david	reibman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Sarah	Gambino	North Tonawand	NY
1/25/2020	Frederica	Miller	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Ted	Neumann	Altamont	NY
1/25/2020	Janet	Cohn	Troy	NY
1/25/2020	Pauline	St. Denis	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Mari	Smetaniuk	Woodhaven	NY
1/25/2020	Lisa	Mistretta	Kirkwood	NY
1/25/2020	Dr. Wayne Micha	King	Castleton	NY
1/25/2020	Jane	Hoffman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	John	Carollo	Ballston Spa	NY
1/25/2020	Jane	Salgado	Bellerose	NY
1/25/2020	Jen	Poulos	White Plains	NY
1/25/2020	SHELLEY	MARTIN	Atlantic Beach	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	DeGiaimo	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Arlette	Londes	Niagara Falls	NY
1/25/2020	Andrew	Frantz	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Richard A	PASCHEL	Flushing	NY
1/25/2020	Vincent	Rusch	Schenectady	NY
1/25/2020	Claudia	Bernstein	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Emmet	Ryan	Floral Park	NY
1/25/2020	Harvey	Spears	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Elise	Dadourian	Manhasset	NY
1/25/2020	Pat	Foster	Middletown	NY
1/25/2020	Steven	Kroeger	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Darlene	Zeh	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Susanne	Spring	Woodridge	NY
1/25/2020	Amanda	Smock	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Rita	Jaskowitz	Brooklyn	NY

1/25/2020	Patsy	Ross	Ball Ground	GA
1/25/2020	Josrph	O'Connell	Augusta	GA
1/24/2020	Debbie	bullard futch	Dawsonville	GA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Weber	Roswell	GA
1/25/2020	William	Watts	Athens	GA
1/24/2020	Margaret	Horn	Lilburn	GA
1/24/2020	Ed	Askins	Woodstock	GA
1/24/2020	Corazon	Betschart	Cartersville	GA
1/25/2020	Patricia	Gibbs	Duluth	GA
1/25/2020	Cathy	Martin	Smyrna	GA
1/25/2020	Jared	Koerner	Hinesville	GA
1/25/2020	Dorothy	Parkel	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Alicia	Norman	Dallas	GA
1/25/2020	Christina	Chappell	Brookhaven	GA
1/25/2020	Allison	Matthews	Alpharetta	GA
1/25/2020	Janell	Copello	Snellville	GA
1/25/2020	Jeff	Wyatt	Calhoun	GA
1/25/2020	Jan	Russell	Blue Ridge	GA
1/25/2020	S.M.	McFarland	Acworth	GA
1/25/2020	Tabitha	Thomasson	Dahlonega	GA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Smith	Big Canoe	GA
1/25/2020	Dorothy	Muir	Cumming	GA
1/25/2020	Gail	Richardson	Stone Mountain	GA
1/25/2020	MaryBeth	Twining	Buford	GA
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Perkins	Acworth	GA
1/25/2020	Ananda	Weerasuriya	Macon	GA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Tanaka	Brookhaven	GA
1/25/2020	Mary	Tucker	Woodstock	GA
1/25/2020	Chad	Ogden	Jesup	GA
1/25/2020	Gail	Gill	Bogart	GA
1/25/2020	Kellie	Evans	Dalton	GA
1/25/2020	Brian	Campbell	Marietta	GA
1/25/2020	Sequaya	Chapman	Stockbridge	GA
1/25/2020	Christina	Williams	Arnoldsville	GA
1/25/2020	James	Tate	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Don B.	Meriwether	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	CHRISTINA	WILLIAMS	Arnoldsville	GA
1/25/2020	Jessica	Card	Buford	GA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Del Castillo	Snellville	GA
1/25/2020	Penelope	Conlan	Fayetteville	GA
1/25/2020	Alexandra	Bryan	Ellenwood	GA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Howard	Douglasville	GA
1/25/2020	Vitina	Muirhead	Dix Hills	NY
1/25/2020	Anna	Kolovou	Woodside	NY
1/25/2020	Daniel	Lassiter	Tonawanda	NY
1/25/2020	Candela	Prol	Far Rockaway	NY
1/25/2020	Gail	Burns	Farmingdale	NY
1/25/2020	Christine	Givens	Westbury	NY
1/25/2020	Pete	Klosterman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Anne	Endler	Garrison	NY
1/25/2020	Chris Riesch	Riesch	Pawling	NY
1/25/2020	Caroline R.	Helmuth	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Adam	Keller	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Brian	Frederick	Clifton Park	NY
1/25/2020	Christine	Osuch	Blasdell	NY
1/25/2020	Samantha	Orszulak	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Elias	Shabot	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Douglass	Cortland	NY
1/25/2020	Kristen	Murray	Glenville	NY
1/25/2020	Ljubica	Sefer-Stefancic	Yonkers	NY
1/25/2020	Patty	Traube	Centereach	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Mitruk	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Angela	Burgio	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Emily	Fuhrman	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Mark	Bastian	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Thomas	Baglin	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Kollos	Bohemia	NY
1/25/2020	Kevin	Fritz	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Alan	Levine	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Peg	Coogan	Jacksonville	NY
1/25/2020	Jane	Halsey	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Chana	Meir	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	George	Sobus	Brewerton	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Spinelli	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	alice	becker	Batavia	NY
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Schaem	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Alejandro	Lopez	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Irene	Best	Lima	NY
1/25/2020	Jerald	Vinikoff	Mechanicville	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy	Dies	North Merrick	NY
1/25/2020	Anne	Rapaport	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Katherine	Brown	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Merike	Kammar-Kerner	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Donalee	Wesley	Marcellus	NY

1/25/2020	Stan	Gray	Savannah	GA
1/25/2020	Lynn	Devos	Milledgeville	GA
1/25/2020	Bonnie	Barfield	Smyrna	GA
1/25/2020	Carol	Borota	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Derin	Parker	Watkinsville	GA
1/25/2020	Barry	Burnett	Decatur	GA
1/25/2020	Cathy	Hunnicutt	Lizella	GA
1/25/2020	Edie	Peterson	Roswell	GA
1/25/2020	Charles	Samples	Winston	GA
1/25/2020	Scott	Richards	Alpharetta	GA
1/25/2020	Anna	Rincon	Kennesaw	GA
1/25/2020	Elaine	Johnson	Hampton	GA
1/25/2020	Elimaris	Gonzalez	Pooler	GA
1/25/2020	robert	childers	Waverly	GA
1/25/2020	Dinorah	Hall	Albany	GA
1/25/2020	Cathy	Thompson	Villa Rica	GA
1/25/2020	Andrea	Kendall	Athens	GA
1/25/2020	Karen	Hyde	Ellijay	GA
1/25/2020	Jill	Marshall	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Kyle	Embler	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Carol	Martin	Woodstock	GA
1/25/2020	Lori	Surmay	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Denise Marie	Hanusek	Decatur	GA
1/25/2020	Susan	Callaway	Decatur	GA
1/25/2020	Cathy	McCrummen	Marietta	GA
1/25/2020	Sara Anne	Maguire	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Gene	Hoke	Alpharetta	GA
1/25/2020	Anthony	Ricciardi	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Deborah	Lynch	Gainesville	GA
1/25/2020	Susan	Waters	Marietta	GA
1/25/2020	Nan	Hunter	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	DeLoia	Fort Benning	GA
1/25/2020	Carol	Davies	Savannah	GA
1/25/2020	DOUGLAS	ALLENSON	Milton	GA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Goodson	Waynesboro	GA
1/25/2020	Brent	Cartwright	Valdosta	GA
1/25/2020	James	Richbourg	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Travis	Fisher	Roswell	GA
1/25/2020	Catherine	Sugg	Blue Ridge	GA
1/25/2020	Stacy	Roberts	Sandy Springs	GA
1/25/2020	Nigel	Sawyer	Decatur	GA
1/25/2020	Debbie	Krapf	Valdosta	GA
1/25/2020	Deborah	Hoffmann	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Terry	Mingle	Cortland	NY
1/25/2020	Amy	Graves	Gloversville	NY
1/25/2020	Heidi	Wendel	Nelsonville	NY
1/25/2020	Astrid	Jarvis	Little Neck	NY
1/25/2020	Charlene	Cooper	Poestenkill	NY
1/25/2020	BARBARA	HEGARTY	New York	NY
1/25/2020	John	Kovencz	Ithaca	NY
1/24/2020	Brien	Weiner	Valley Stream	NY
1/24/2020	Andrew	Heugel	Brewster	NY
1/24/2020	Brenda	Psaras	East Moriches	NY
1/24/2020	Susan	Torres	Carmel	NY
1/24/2020	R.	LoGiudice	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Jonathan	Geffner	Wantagh	NY
1/24/2020	Joanna	Taylor	Jackson Heights	NY
1/24/2020	Ellen	Sandberg	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Patrick	McGrath	East Hampton	NY
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Spirakis Dziurka	Plainview	NY
1/25/2020	john	Papandrea	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia	Haq	East Amherst	NY
1/25/2020	Anthony	Ferranto	Ulster Park	NY
1/25/2020	June	Vassallo	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Maureen	Londino	Farmingville	NY
1/25/2020	Allison	Delvecchio	Cicero	NY
1/25/2020	Virginia	Snider	Amherst	NY
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Mostov	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Richie	Stoike	Elmhurst	NY
1/25/2020	Debra	Elder	Bloomingburg	NY
1/25/2020	Nora	Gaines	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Lori	Siemian	Ballston Lake	NY
1/25/2020	Barry	Spielvogel	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Maryanne	Hoffman	Newburgh	NY
1/25/2020	Elizabeth Sorrell	Sorrell	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Sierra Prasada	Smigelskiy	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	SHIRLEY	WHITNEY	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Clarice	Glandon	Long Lake	NY
1/25/2020	Kate	Lenthall	Wawarsing	NY
1/25/2020	Edward	Butler	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Dawn	Fornillo	Freeport	NY
1/25/2020	Donna	Knipp	New York	NY
1/25/2020	April	Pufahl	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Baratta	Bellerose	NY

1/25/2020	Ralph	Kolbeck	Martinez	GA
1/25/2020	James	Moody	Perry	GA
1/25/2020	Andrea	White	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Matthew	Milnes	Milledgeville	GA
1/25/2020	Joanne	Kurtz Paris Smith	Woodstock	GA
1/25/2020	Michelle	Barsom	Cairo	GA
1/25/2020	Pam	Longobardi	Brookhaven	GA
1/25/2020	William	Gerdes-McClain	Columbus	GA
1/25/2020	GeriAnn	Johnson	Clarkesville	GA
1/25/2020	Dana	Dodge	Warner Robins	GA
1/25/2020	Gary	Tewmey	Dallas	GA
1/25/2020	Sanford	Brown	Covington	GA
1/25/2020	Rhonda D.	Wright MD	Brookhaven	GA
1/25/2020	Lavon	Trulock	Collins	GA
1/25/2020	Matt	Otto	Newnan	GA
1/25/2020	Anne	Havard	Lilburn	GA
1/25/2020	Michael	Chapman	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	LAURA	HOOVER	Metter	GA
1/25/2020	Alan	MacLamroc	Smyrna	GA
1/25/2020	Karen	Fain	Clarkesville	GA
1/25/2020	Georgeta	Burca	Kennesaw	GA
1/25/2020	Gail	Clendenen	Gainesville	GA
1/25/2020	Leigh	Lofgren	Greensboro	GA
1/25/2020	Amanda	McCoy	Tybee Island	GA
1/25/2020	Alice	Rim	Buford	GA
1/25/2020	Jan	Yates	Forsyth	GA
1/25/2020	M. D.	Barnes	Rossville	GA
1/24/2020	Carol	Dearborn	Lakemont	GA
1/25/2020	David	Erickson	Tucker	GA
1/25/2020	Steve	Petyerak	Woodstock	GA
1/25/2020	Jenifer	Johnson	Marietta	GA
1/25/2020	Larry	Powell	Savannah	GA
1/25/2020	Kim	Crawford	Hampton	GA
1/25/2020	Gloria	Navan	Lawrenceville	GA
1/25/2020	Pamela	Simmons	Columbus	GA
1/25/2020	Marta	Hawkins	Richmond Hill	GA
1/25/2020	Paula	Towry	East Point	GA
1/24/2020	Elaine	Eudy	East Point	GA
1/25/2020	Carina	Obara	Chickamauga	GA
1/25/2020	Scott	Thurman	Duluth	GA
1/25/2020	Andy	Malinofsky	Woodstock	GA
1/25/2020	Lisa	Manthey	Tyrone	GA
1/25/2020	Dawn	Longo	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Pamela	Ciaccio	West Hurley	NY
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Kovencz	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Louise	Johnson-Toth	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	margaret	scripp	Varysburg	NY
1/25/2020	Lenore	Kaufman	Schenectady	NY
1/25/2020	Andrea	Neal	Cortland	NY
1/24/2020	Lisa	Hunkler	Merrick	NY
1/24/2020	Margaret	Mazzarella	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Nils	Osterberg	Harrison	NY
1/24/2020	Diane	DiBernardo	East Norwich	NY
1/25/2020	Jerry	Rivers	Roosevelt	NY
1/25/2020	Lewis	Ward	Newfield	NY
1/25/2020	Lauren	Eckert	Castleton	NY
1/25/2020	Constance	Tate	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Cris	Mogenson	Windsor	NY
1/25/2020	George	Dillmann	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Derinda	Nilsson	Utica	NY
1/25/2020	Kevin	McAleer	Manhasset	NY
1/25/2020	Beatrice	Simmonds	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Alissa	Sollitto	Endicott	NY
1/25/2020	Marissa	Connolly	New York	NY
1/25/2020	joan armstrong	Armstrong	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Melissa	Pressimone	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Lois	Rappaport	New York	NY
1/25/2020	cave	man	Newburgh	NY
1/25/2020	Lani	Bauer	Henrietta	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Lunden	Croton On Hudsc	NY
1/25/2020	Edward	Neuburger	Paul Smiths	NY
1/25/2020	Marianne	Straaik	Massapequa	NY
1/25/2020	Maureen	Reilling	Levittown	NY
1/25/2020	Ildiko	Juhasz	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Perri	Sussman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Jane	Schur	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Jean	Locey	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	David	Campion	Binghamton	NY
1/25/2020	robin	mater	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Rhonda	Patern	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Wyss	Great Valley	NY
1/25/2020	Debra	Degenhardt	Bethpage	NY
1/25/2020	Arlene	Shako	Schoharie	NY
1/25/2020	Melvin	Siegel	Flushing	NY

1/25/2020	Diane	McEwan	Cumming	GA
1/25/2020	Karen	Wood	Valdosta	GA
1/25/2020	Lynn	Lamp	Woodstock	GA
1/25/2020	Roy	Hamilton	Newnan	GA
1/25/2020	Susan	Poole	Stone Mountain	GA
1/25/2020	Larry	Hood	Marietta	GA
1/25/2020	Sally e	Greenwold	Roswell	GA
1/25/2020	Marissa	Williford	Winder	GA
1/25/2020	Willy	Aenlle	Woodstock	GA
1/25/2020	Jeannie	Hall	Lilburn	GA
1/25/2020	Juanita	Puntasecca	Lilburn	GA
1/25/2020	Carole	Mathews	Smyrna	GA
1/25/2020	Patrice	Waguespack	Oxford	GA
1/26/2020	Beverly	Golden	Athens	GA
1/26/2020	Elizabeth	Jamison	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Sharon	Dyer	Columbus	GA
1/25/2020	Irina	Sokolik	Atlanta	GA
1/25/2020	Janis	Gummel	Cleveland	GA
1/25/2020	Andrea	Boykin	Blairsville	GA
1/25/2020	Wesley	Kerns	Tucker	GA
1/26/2020	Bailey	Salerno	Atlanta	GA
1/26/2020	Linda	Wuethrich	Young Harris	GA
1/25/2020	Marcia	Wade	Tucker	GA
1/25/2020	char	laughon	Lawrenceville	GA
1/27/2020	Janice	Morales	Martinez	GA
1/25/2020	Eric	Naji	Marietta	GA
1/25/2020	Doris	Eley	Summerville	GA
1/26/2020	Sara	Benson	Atlanta	GA
1/26/2020	Rebecca	Cantrell	Jasper	GA
1/26/2020	Pamela	Hurd	Morganton	GA
1/28/2020	William	Parker	Toccoa	GA
1/26/2020	Arlen	Tucker	Atlanta	GA
1/26/2020	Jocelyn	Shelton	Atlanta	GA
1/26/2020	Joan	Harris	Augusta	GA
1/25/2020	Jenni	Brodie	Savannah	GA
1/25/2020	livia	sklar	Alpharetta	GA
1/25/2020	Amy	Leventhal	Avondale Estates	GA
1/27/2020	Riley	Canada II	Marietta	GA
1/26/2020	Karen	Crawford	Bremen	GA
1/26/2020	Kelli	Schwartz	Atlanta	GA
1/27/2020	Phyllis	White	Buford	GA
1/27/2020	Robyn	Newman	Hampton	GA
1/25/2020	Joan	Looby	Wantagh	NY
1/25/2020	Ivanna	Cullinan	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Arnold	Ackerley	Schaghticoke	NY
1/25/2020	Greg	Riddle	Mohawk	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Wesley	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Debbie	Plishka	Baldwinsville	NY
1/25/2020	Bev	Jafek	Beacon	NY
1/25/2020	Margaret	Segall	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Moy	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Lucia	Samaras	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	george	speros	Mount Vernon	NY
1/25/2020	Oscar	Zamora	Jamaica	NY
1/25/2020	Julianne	Yao	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Stephen	Kasten	Ossining	NY
1/25/2020	Leslie	Brill	Mamaroneck	NY
1/25/2020	Emily	Peters	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Kitty	Savage	Tillson	NY
1/25/2020	Wayne	Treibish	Levittown	NY
1/25/2020	Vicki	Shulof	New Lebanon	NY
1/25/2020	Joyce	Kempisty	Camillus	NY
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Sweet	East Amherst	NY
1/25/2020	Diane C	Parmigiani	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	S.	Norris	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Sheila	Out	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Romano	Ronkonkoma	NY
1/25/2020	Jeffrey	Carroll	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Paula	Clair	Garrison	NY
1/25/2020	Jane	Collins	Amenia	NY
1/25/2020	Leticia	La Magna	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Diana	Kaiser	Newburgh	NY
1/25/2020	ROBBIN	LAPORTA	Rockaway Park	NY
1/25/2020	jill	kortright	Newburgh	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Crane	Centereach	NY
1/25/2020	Kate	lindemann	Newburgh	NY
1/25/2020	Deborah	Cinquino	Saratoga Springs	NY
1/25/2020	Shel	Grove	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Gary	Guarniere	Bethpage	NY
1/25/2020	Megan	Ryan	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Janet	Harwell	Jefferson	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Milano	Bayside	NY
1/25/2020	B. R.	Lemonik	Mahopac	NY
1/25/2020	Sole	Riley	New York	NY

1/27/2020	Star	Scott	Winterville	GA
1/27/2020	Julie	Jacobson	Atlanta	GA
1/27/2020	Nancy	Brock	Avondale Estates	GA
1/28/2020	James	Mcavoy	Athens	GA
1/28/2020	Nancy	Edmondson	Atlanta	GA
1/28/2020	Roseanne	Guerra	Marietta	GA
1/28/2020	Christina	Skillin	Saint Marys	GA
1/27/2020	Eleanor	Smithwick	Atlanta	GA
1/27/2020	Melissa	Martin	Lilburn	GA
1/27/2020	Amy	Gregin	Alpharetta	GA
1/27/2020	Maureen	Garney	Hephzibah	GA
1/25/2020	Karen	Anderson	Marietta	GA
1/25/2020	Penny	Gregorio	Albany	GA
1/25/2020	Ed	Hood	Pine Mountain	GA
1/25/2020	Doug	AllenIII	Roswell	GA
1/25/2020	Hannah	Harrison	Chicago	IL
1/25/2020	Victoria	Bas	Chicago	IL
1/28/2020	Sarah	Arsenault	Chicago	IL
1/26/2020	Robert	Frank	Bossier City	LA
1/25/2020	Craig	Hannafin	North Marshfield	MA
1/25/2020	Paula	Mahoney	Billerica	MA
1/25/2020	Patricia	Medeiros	Attleboro	MA
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Conrad	Worcester	MA
1/25/2020	Robert	Foley jr	Attleboro	MA
1/25/2020	William	Ellsworth	Norwell	MA
1/25/2020	Eva	Cashdan	Amherst	MA
1/25/2020	Mary	Abbott	Amherst	MA
1/25/2020	Christine	King	Southampton	MA
1/25/2020	Ginny	Ansbergs	Plainfield	MA
1/25/2020	Robert	Dulgarian	Somerville	MA
1/25/2020	Tamara	Dreier	Hanscom Afb	MA
1/25/2020	Tina	Nicolosi	Methuen	MA
1/25/2020	Daniel	Hartwig Sr.	Savoy	MA
1/26/2020	Hollyann	Tetreault	East Longmeadow	MA
1/26/2020	Lisi	Brown	Lynn	MA
1/26/2020	Tiffany	Haverfield	Boston	MA
1/26/2020	Kristine	Soly	Yarmouth Port	MA
1/26/2020	Fennie	Tsai	Newton Center	MA
1/26/2020	Tricia	Emerick	Pembroke	MA
1/26/2020	margaret	allen	Northampton	MA
1/26/2020	Anne	Nash	Newton	MA
1/26/2020	Haley	Hughes	Essex	MA
1/25/2020	Tony	Caccioppoli	Commack	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Kent	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Richard	Stern	New York	NY
1/25/2020	David	Walker	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Jeremy	Carpenter	Latham	NY
1/25/2020	Judith	Zingher	Elmsford	NY
1/25/2020	Erica	Crytzer	Interlaken	NY
1/25/2020	Leah	Hallow	Ossining	NY
1/25/2020	Guy	Merckx	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Laura Ann K	BERNSTEIN	Hartsdale	NY
1/25/2020	Laura	Kremer	Williamson	NY
1/25/2020	Lisa	Stimpson	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Dentan	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	M.	Givey	Bellport	NY
1/25/2020	Rochelle	Davidson	Brentwood	NY
1/25/2020	S.	Nam	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Connie	Smith	Big Flats	NY
1/25/2020	Donna	Mummery	Honeoye Falls	NY
1/25/2020	Ruth	Kotecha	Hastings On Hud	NY
1/25/2020	Hope	Foster	Lagrangeville	NY
1/25/2020	Katherine	Classon	Jamestown	NY
1/25/2020	David	Klinke	Airmont	NY
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Stevens	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Wendy	Walters	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	John	Brinkman	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Laura	Anastasio	Bronx	NY
1/26/2020	Pam	Brocious	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Susan	Maranda	Webster	NY
1/26/2020	Maria	Venidis	Kingston	NY
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Wiley	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Phyllis	Pessolano	Scarsdale	NY
1/26/2020	Marion	Kaselle	North Branch	NY
1/26/2020	Julia	kress	Buffalo	NY
1/26/2020	Amy	Winter	Flushing	NY
1/26/2020	Laura	Taylor	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Patricia	Lenkov	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia	Peck	Niagara Falls	NY
1/25/2020	William	Malmros	Ballston Spa	NY
1/25/2020	Danny	Carpaneto	East Northport	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Fulwiler	Bronxville	NY
1/25/2020	Trevor	Southlea	Mahopac	NY
1/25/2020	Thomas	Spero	Staten Island	NY

1/26/2020	Stephen	Donnelly	Easthampton	MA	1/25/2020	Karen	Lyons kalmenson	Great Neck	NY
1/27/2020	Judith	Robichaud	Roslindale	MA	1/25/2020	Merryl	Reichbach	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Jennifer	Thornton	Leverett	MA	1/25/2020	Dawn	Mello	Clarksville	NY
1/27/2020	Jen	Ward	Watertown	MA	1/25/2020	Maria	Ciancio	Ossining	NY
1/27/2020	Susan	Snow	Arlington	MA	1/25/2020	Matthew	Hyland	Staten Island	NY
1/27/2020	Kathy	Richards	Athol	MA	1/25/2020	Sharon	Carey	West Shokan	NY
1/27/2020	Caroline	Kipling	Georgetown	MA	1/25/2020	Geralyn	Shea	Ionia	NY
1/24/2020	Nancy	Mitchell	Wayland	MA	1/25/2020	Rosita	Lisboa	Troy	NY
1/24/2020	Jay	stearns	Sudbury	MA	1/25/2020	Richard	Winchell	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Isaiah	Plovnick	Brookline	MA	1/25/2020	Michelle	Schwartz	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Adele	Gladstone-Gilber	Amherst	MA	1/25/2020	Doris	Buxbaum	Merrick	NY
1/24/2020	Alexis	Frankian	Millbury	MA	1/25/2020	Claudette	Preisinger	Medford	NY
1/24/2020	Dennis	Rogers	Hubbardston	MA	1/25/2020	Sally	Easterly	Albany	NY
1/24/2020	MARY	TODESCO	Boston	MA	1/25/2020	Victoria	Pawlick	Williamson	NY
1/24/2020	Stephen	DiPesa	Cambridge	MA	1/25/2020	John	Loewenstein	Elmhurst	NY
1/24/2020	Clara Beth	Van De Water	South Dennis	MA	1/25/2020	Melissa	Miller	Tarrytown	NY
1/24/2020	Sarah	Dow	Brookline	MA	1/25/2020	Tom	Lavazzi	Kingston	NY
1/24/2020	bruce	russell	Worcester	MA	1/25/2020	Emma	Kirsch	Oneonta	NY
1/24/2020	Roxy	Gray	Canton	MA	1/25/2020	Katherine	Bradshaw	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Linda	Rotman	Duxbury	MA	1/25/2020	Deirdre	Briggs	Hammond	NY
1/24/2020	Teresia	LaFleur	Sudbury	MA	1/25/2020	Sandra	Aquila	Staten Island	NY
1/24/2020	Katie	Maloney	Newton	MA	1/25/2020	laurrie	cozza	Stony Point	NY
1/24/2020	Rosemary	Hewett	South Hamilton	MA	1/26/2020	Carolyn	Silvestro	Huntington	NY
1/24/2020	Barbara	B	Dedham	MA	1/26/2020	Tova	Cohen	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Dave	Hunter	Lynn	MA	1/26/2020	Marion	Buckley	Hamburg	NY
1/24/2020	Blithe	Hogan	Acton	MA	1/26/2020	Angelo	Madrigale	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Mihail	Bancu	Melrose	MA	1/26/2020	Jerise	Fogel	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Jahlina	Carter	Springfield	MA	1/26/2020	Ruth	Siekevitz	New York	NY
1/24/2020	jane	dimitry	Boston	MA	1/26/2020	Tyler	Harrington	Schuyler Falls	NY
1/25/2020	DIANA	abrashkin	Lincoln	MA	1/26/2020	Jessica	Hurley	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Danuta	Radko	Tewksbury	MA	1/26/2020	Janet	Hicks	Garnerville	NY
1/25/2020	Diane	Sacchetti	Prides Crossing	MA	1/26/2020	Francine	DiBernardo	Yorktown Height	NY
1/25/2020	Diane	Puzyn	Cambridge	MA	1/25/2020	Regina	Burke	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Don	Thompson	Cambridge	MA	1/25/2020	Frances	Gallante	Poughkeepsie	NY
1/24/2020	Wayne	Cohen	Plainville	MA	1/25/2020	Eileen J.	Ingham	Walworth	NY
1/24/2020	Mary	Gershanoff	Dedham	MA	1/25/2020	Bob	Rushford	Oakdale	NY
1/24/2020	Judith	Shammas	Medway	MA	1/25/2020	Neil	Bleifeld	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Valerie	Ormond	Tewksbury	MA	1/25/2020	Laura	Shaddak	Oswego	NY
1/24/2020	Carel	Mulder	Worcester	MA	1/26/2020	mary	boyle	Albany	NY
1/24/2020	June	Davenport	Princeton	MA	1/26/2020	Susan	Castelli-Hill	Melville	NY
1/24/2020	Cheryl	Munger	Dunstable	MA	1/26/2020	Joseph	Collins	South Richmond	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Kanarek	Wayland	MA	1/26/2020	Monica	Reyes	Goshen	NY

1/25/2020	Linda	Gilmore	Chelmsford	MA
1/25/2020	Ruth	Moxom	Longmeadow	MA
1/25/2020	Carol	Goslant	Cambridge	MA
1/25/2020	H. Paul	Santmire	Watertown	MA
1/25/2020	Marsha	Squibb	Middleton	MA
1/25/2020	Peter	Haroutian	Worcester	MA
1/25/2020	Robert	Berry	Marion	MA
1/25/2020	June	Curley	Chelmsford	MA
1/25/2020	Martha	Fournier	Brookline	MA
1/25/2020	Sarah	Gosselin	South Weymouth	MA
1/25/2020	Amy	Haseotes	Southborough	MA
1/25/2020	Emma	Moran	Erving	MA
1/25/2020	Laurel	Hughes	Newton	MA
1/25/2020	Paul	Rundlett	Lancaster	MA
1/25/2020	Jm	Cantino	Littleton	MA
1/25/2020	Deborah	Reiter	Amherst	MA
1/25/2020	Susan	Reichter	Andover	MA
1/25/2020	Phyllis	Schmidt	Lowell	MA
1/25/2020	Anthony	Buda	Boston	MA
1/25/2020	Janis	Prifti	Southwick	MA
1/25/2020	Susan	Mihalski	Springfield	MA
1/25/2020	Monica	Flank	Attleboro	MA
1/25/2020	Joanne	Mainiero	Braintree	MA
1/25/2020	Dawna	Francis	Hyannis	MA
1/25/2020	Nikolay	Moltchanoph	Brighton	MA
1/25/2020	Sean	scollins	Hyde Park	MA
1/25/2020	John	Johnston	Mill River	MA
1/25/2020	Lanny	Kutakoff	Dedham	MA
1/25/2020	Bart	Ryan	Waltham	MA
1/25/2020	Pamela J.	Smith	Milton	MA
1/25/2020	Leslie	Kramer	Medford	MA
1/25/2020	Nancy T	Dorman	Gloucester	MA
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Carson	West Boylston	MA
1/25/2020	Elinor	Dankner	Barnstable	MA
1/25/2020	Joann	Lazares	Peabody	MA
1/25/2020	Marian	Scena	Somerville	MA
1/25/2020	Colleen	Everett	Hubbardston	MA
1/25/2020	Aaron	Madison	Chicopee	MA
1/25/2020	June	Quarfordt	Worcester	MA
1/25/2020	Regina	Galat-Skey	Winchendon	MA
1/25/2020	Donna	Parente	Milford	MA
1/25/2020	Carolyn	Reistad	North Billerica	MA
1/26/2020	Steven	Ald	Angola	NY
1/26/2020	Mary	Huber	East Aurora	NY
1/26/2020	Patricia	Lasek	Barneveld	NY
1/26/2020	Matthew	Kogut	Bohemia	NY
1/26/2020	Otto	Onasch	Delhi	NY
1/26/2020	T	Gargiulo	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Brian	Kuebel	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Mike	Gomborone	New York	NY
1/25/2020	elizabeth	wainstock	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Michelle	Mastropolo	Poughkeepsie	NY
1/25/2020	Catherine	Foley	Stony Brook	NY
1/26/2020	Kim	Buell	Sodus	NY
1/26/2020	Rebecca	Hutcheson	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Tarissa	Phillips	Melville	NY
1/26/2020	James	Hall	Amityville	NY
1/26/2020	Crystal	Hilton	Canisteo	NY
1/26/2020	Sue	Wood	Highland	NY
1/25/2020	Jon	Abrams	New Rochelle	NY
1/26/2020	Theresa	Ditullio	New York	NY
1/26/2020	James	Morlock	Mechanicville	NY
1/26/2020	MaryAnne	Muller	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Trish	Gardiner	Weedsport	NY
1/25/2020	Ken	Kingsley	Hampton Bays	NY
1/25/2020	Diana	Praus	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Mary B.	Heller	Poughkeepsie	NY
1/25/2020	Rosa	Rodriguez	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Frances	Ostempowski	Lancaster	NY
1/25/2020	Stan	Janczuk	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Nicole	Trotta	Utica	NY
1/26/2020	Dawn	Schabner	Sayville	NY
1/26/2020	Michael	Harlan	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Jim	Buonocore	Highland	NY
1/26/2020	Danielle	Donovan	Queensbury	NY
1/26/2020	cary	fassler	Williamstown	NY
1/25/2020	Martha D	Perlmutter	New City	NY
1/25/2020	Amy	Magnus	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	victoria	obrien	Ridgewood	NY
1/25/2020	Tracy	Knapp	Hudson Falls	NY
1/25/2020	Sahley	Rivers	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Vicki	Fox	Beacon	NY
1/26/2020	Kyle	Jones	Rochester	NY
1/26/2020	Lorraine	Tesmer	Buffalo	NY

1/25/2020	Melody	Ford	Acton	MA
1/25/2020	Maggie	Cunningham	Quincy	MA
1/25/2020	D.	Chalfin	Framingham	MA
1/25/2020	Sybil	Schlesinger	Natick	MA
1/25/2020	So	Allen	Mashpee	MA
1/25/2020	john	schaechter	Canton	MA
1/25/2020	Sha	Bee	Brockton	MA
1/25/2020	valerie	clark	Needham	MA
1/25/2020	Aabigail	Howes	Berkley	MA
1/25/2020	Doug	Arioli	Rutland	MA
1/25/2020	Karen	Cozza	Mashpee	MA
1/25/2020	Marianne	Sheridan	Rockport	MA
1/25/2020	Julia	Mirras	Chelmsford	MA
1/25/2020	katherine	dander	Boston	MA
1/25/2020	Tina	Berlad	Hopkinton	MA
1/25/2020	Ray	Verrier	Holden	MA
1/25/2020	David	Stein	Newton	MA
1/25/2020	Bhavani Lorraine	Nelson	Lenox	MA
1/25/2020	Daniel	Penzer	Plainville	MA
1/25/2020	Amy	Nadel	Cambridge	MA
1/25/2020	Linda	Schmidt	Bourne	MA
1/25/2020	Darlene	Teixeira	Taunton	MA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Given	Somerville	MA
1/25/2020	Nichola	Hill	Roxbury	MA
1/25/2020	Greyson	Pannill	Williamsburg	MA
1/25/2020	Elaine	Dearden	Arlington	MA
1/25/2020	Peter	Townsend	Ashland	MA
1/25/2020	Janet	Hellweg	Natick	MA
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Tessicini	Milford	MA
1/25/2020	Holly	Gomes	Buzzards Bay	MA
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Pedler	Belmont	MA
1/25/2020	Shawn	Downes	Worcester	MA
1/25/2020	Nicholas	Roosa	Greenfield	MA
1/25/2020	Michelle	Kofler	South Deerfield	MA
1/25/2020	Ann	Berndt	Belmont	MA
1/25/2020	Dea	Butcher	East Falmouth	MA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Sullivan	Lenox	MA
1/25/2020	Janet	Mogilnicki	Sandwich	MA
1/25/2020	Gina	Henrichon	Chester	MA
1/25/2020	Susan	Antell	Sherborn	MA
1/25/2020	Edward	O'Neil	Newburyport	MA
1/25/2020	Luke	van Hengel	West Newton	MA
1/26/2020	Diana	Kucerak	Ilion	NY
1/26/2020	Sheri	Greenspan	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Winifred	Pichardo	Buchanan	NY
1/26/2020	Paricia	Milizio	Merrick	NY
1/26/2020	Bonnie	Armontrout	Rochester	NY
1/26/2020	Betsy	Kennedy	Mattituck	NY
1/26/2020	Mike	Gomborone	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Danielle Drain	Drain	Glen Oaks	NY
1/27/2020	Amanda	Elliot	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Kathy	Haverkamp	Geneva	NY
1/27/2020	Reba	Worden	Ballston Spa	NY
1/27/2020	Valerie	Champagne	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Calvin	Mendelsohn	Nanuet	NY
1/25/2020	Kay	Johnson	Jamestown	NY
1/25/2020	Bernadette	Andaloro	East Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	Mark	Trainor	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Theresa	Johnson	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Barbara	Hausman	Queens Village	NY
1/26/2020	Jen	Scibetta	Buffalo	NY
1/26/2020	Gery	Kouni	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Peter	Dennaro	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Alexa	Meabon	Jamestown	NY
1/26/2020	Linda	Kay	Lockport	NY
1/26/2020	Suzanne	Lamuniere	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Kevin	McLaughlin	Baldwinsville	NY
1/26/2020	Linda	Burke	Deer Park	NY
1/26/2020	Rebecca	Park	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Patricia	Anderson	West Babylon	NY
1/26/2020	Ann	Priapi	Aquebogue	NY
1/26/2020	Paul S.	Lipton	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Rachel	Pedriani	Plattsburgh	NY
1/26/2020	Silvana	Tropea	Forest Hills	NY
1/26/2020	Marilyn	Campolettano	Setauket	NY
1/26/2020	Dolores	Congdon	Maryknoll	NY
1/26/2020	Robert	Snyder	Syracuse	NY
1/26/2020	Chantal	De Grandpre	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Brigid	Vele	East Patchogue	NY
1/26/2020	Richard	Meyer	Astoria	NY
1/26/2020	Shirley	Jones	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	E	Davies	Ithaca	NY
1/26/2020	Andrew	Cardno	Massapequa Parl	NY
1/26/2020	Kelley	Scanlon	Syracuse	NY

1/25/2020	Linda	Friedlander	Swansea	MA
1/25/2020	Barry	De Jasu	Montague	MA
1/25/2020	Jeanne	Esposito	Amherst	MA
1/25/2020	Jeri	Dantzig	Vineyard Haven	MA
1/25/2020	catherine	Aylward	Leverett	MA
1/25/2020	John	Hess	Roslindale	MA
1/25/2020	Patricia	Wolongevicz	Hanover	MA
1/25/2020	R. Peter	Burnham	Lawrence	MA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Childers	North Truro	MA
1/25/2020	Ceacy	Henderson	Colrain	MA
1/25/2020	Diane	West	Plainville	MA
1/25/2020	Thad	Danielson	Conway	MA
1/25/2020	Marcia	Merithew	Florence	MA
1/25/2020	Cathi	Gilmore	Waban	MA
1/25/2020	Pete	Rawlings	North Billerica	MA
1/25/2020	George W	Gove	Marlborough	MA
1/25/2020	Sheila	Miller	Longmeadow	MA
1/25/2020	Beth	Zagoren	Cambridge	MA
1/25/2020	Melissa	Dorval	Leominster	MA
1/25/2020	Erin	Haugh	Hampden	MA
1/25/2020	Trent	Duda	Southwick	MA
1/25/2020	Faith	Tobon	Brockton	MA
1/25/2020	maria	pagano	Salem	MA
1/25/2020	Timothy	Havel	Boston	MA
1/25/2020	Joanne	Cummings	Holliston	MA
1/25/2020	Robert	Moriarty	Whitman	MA
1/25/2020	Judith	Hennessy	Northampton	MA
1/25/2020	Vicki	Blake	Lexington	MA
1/25/2020	S	Joyce	Brookline	MA
1/25/2020	Virginia	Jones	Plymouth	MA
1/25/2020	Lynn	Hamilton	Sharon	MA
1/25/2020	Olivia	DiNardo	Concord	MA
1/25/2020	Eleanor	Merson	Beverly	MA
1/25/2020	Judy	Cohen	Springfield	MA
1/25/2020	Dianne	Hoaglin	Sudbury	MA
1/25/2020	Elaine	Radiss	Great Barrington	MA
1/25/2020	Lola	De Leo	Brockton	MA
1/25/2020	Karen	Eldridge	West Newton	MA
1/25/2020	Joel	Peterson	West Roxbury	MA
1/25/2020	Susan	Willard-Killen	Stow	MA
1/25/2020	Ken	Canty	Dudley	MA
1/25/2020	Naomi	Rappaport	South Dartmouth	MA
1/26/2020	Cathy	Yee	Long Island City	NY
1/26/2020	Carol	Selton	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Jann	Quigley	Manlius	NY
1/26/2020	Heather	Turbush	Wading River	NY
1/26/2020	Corinne	Marrone	Centereach	NY
1/26/2020	Myra	Fedyniak	Albany	NY
1/26/2020	Diane	Nissan	Huntington Statio	NY
1/26/2020	Lauren	A.	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Carole	Griffiths	Tarrytown	NY
1/26/2020	Johanna	Kopp	New York	NY
1/26/2020	janet	forman	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Joshua	Wallman	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Janet	Blake	Howard Beach	NY
1/27/2020	Nicolas	Estevez	Bronx	NY
1/27/2020	Emaera	Conrad	Poughquag	NY
1/27/2020	Lauren	Beebe	Greenport	NY
1/27/2020	Oliver	Yourke	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Deborah	Phillips	Katonah	NY
1/26/2020	Tina	Laing	Bronx	NY
1/26/2020	Bibi	Eng	East Hampton	NY
1/26/2020	Yvonne	Lynn	Yonkers	NY
1/26/2020	E	L	Chappaqua	NY
1/26/2020	Rahul	Iyer	Roslyn Heights	NY
1/26/2020	John	Holland	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Marjorie	Milano	Queens Village	NY
1/27/2020	Daphne	Lumpkin	Albany	NY
1/27/2020	Elizabeth	Root	Trumansburg	NY
1/27/2020	gretchen	dumler	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Lawrence	D'Arco	Albany	NY
1/28/2020	Michael	Shaw	Baldwinsville	NY
1/28/2020	Laura	Lee	New York	NY
1/28/2020	Kathy	Smith	Mechanicville	NY
1/26/2020	Andrea	Ricard	Glenmont	NY
1/26/2020	Jason	Eckardt	Kerhonkson	NY
1/26/2020	Kathleen	Pearson	Staten Island	NY
1/26/2020	Jack	Lupo	Conklin	NY
1/26/2020	Odette	Iannetta	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Michelle	Davidson	Bedford Hills	NY
1/25/2020	Jean	Santoro	Valley Stream	NY
1/25/2020	Richard	Picone	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Mark	Baird	Indian Lake	NY
1/25/2020	Laura M	Eppig	Bay Shore	NY

1/25/2020	Clifford	Phillips	Northfield	MA
1/25/2020	Sandra	Lee	Rockport	MA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Wyman	Jamaica Plain	MA
1/25/2020	Helia	Zarkhosh	Medford	MA
1/25/2020	Hilary	McGregor	Ashland	MA
1/25/2020	Jenna	Garvey	Gilbertville	MA
1/25/2020	Scott	Sullivan	Randolph	MA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Darling	North Weymouth	MA
1/25/2020	Jill	Rosenkranz	West Tisbury	MA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Meshna	Marblehead	MA
1/25/2020	Alisha	Camacho	Worcester	MA
1/25/2020	Judi	Kidd	Brighton	MA
1/25/2020	John	Larochelle	Pittsfield	MA
1/25/2020	Marcia	Woods	Marstons Mills	MA
1/25/2020	Rebecca	Barrows	Goshen	MA
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Perkins	Fairhaven	MA
1/25/2020	Pamela	Oerth	Georgetown	MA
1/25/2020	Lisa	Howell	Holden	MA
1/25/2020	Grace	Sullivan	Ipswich	MA
1/25/2020	Fran	Gagnon	Franklin	MA
1/25/2020	Kathryn	Kraysler	Hull	MA
1/25/2020	Holiday	Houck	Boston	MA
1/25/2020	Jan	Egdall	Boston	MA
1/25/2020	Bruce	Townend	Windsor	MA
1/25/2020	Ann	Sweeten	Salem	MA
1/25/2020	Glenna	Waterman	Brookline	MA
1/25/2020	Cheryl	LaBrecque	Chelmsford	MA
1/25/2020	Marie	Rawlings	Chelmsford	MA
1/25/2020	Debra	Nimetz	North Hatfield	MA
1/25/2020	Teresa	Hill	Nahant	MA
1/25/2020	Jessie	Powell	Middleboro	MA
1/25/2020	Susan	Whiting	West Tisbury	MA
1/25/2020	Marina	Jokic	Malden	MA
1/25/2020	Jodi	Rodar	Pelham	MA
1/25/2020	Tina	Vlad	Arlington	MA
1/25/2020	Beth	Cooper	Gloucester	MA
1/25/2020	Shelley	Hartz	Littleton	MA
1/25/2020	Amy	Schneider	Newton Center	MA
1/25/2020	Wendy	Seymour	Billerica	MA
1/25/2020	Alex	Tsouvalas	Lexington	MA
1/25/2020	Harvey	Halpern	Cambridge	MA
1/25/2020	Michael	Alexander	Lexington	MA
1/25/2020	Mary	Thorpe	Van Etten	NY
1/25/2020	Theresa	Ciotoli	Candor	NY
1/25/2020	Erika	Gesue	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy	Roberts	Fredonia	NY
1/27/2020	Ronald	Wilner	Newburgh	NY
1/27/2020	Deborah	Boomhower	Albany	NY
1/27/2020	Ellen	Witte	Spring Valley	NY
1/27/2020	Julian	Warren	Watertown	NY
1/27/2020	John	Kim	Scarsdale	NY
1/27/2020	Susan	Downes	Bronx	NY
1/27/2020	Karen	Rubino	Huntington Stati	NY
1/26/2020	Marley	McDermott	Whitestone	NY
1/26/2020	Emily	Metz	Pittsford	NY
1/27/2020	Caitlin	Kelley	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Beverly	Drucker	Briarcliff Manor	NY
1/27/2020	Iris	Sinai	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Charles	Blank	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Elizabeth	Schaal	Middleport	NY
1/27/2020	Richard Anthony	Coffey	Wading River	NY
1/27/2020	Gary	Esposito	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Barbara	Holtz	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Babette	Puzey	Syracuse	NY
1/27/2020	Catherine	Ballard	Rochester	NY
1/27/2020	Mary	Gloster	Groton	NY
1/27/2020	Alexander	Brebner	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Carl	Tyndall	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Karen	Thomas	Garden City	NY
1/27/2020	Marybeth	Diss	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Morgaen	Hansen	Albany	NY
1/27/2020	Jennifer	Marinilli	Wayland	NY
1/27/2020	Karen	Moore	Fairport	NY
1/27/2020	Joe	Mulligan	South Salem	NY
1/27/2020	Ellen	Wertheim	Rockaway Park	NY
1/27/2020	Jennifer	Ali	Voorheesville	NY
1/26/2020	Suzanne	Heller-Culver	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Matthew	Linn	Sleepy Hollow	NY
1/27/2020	Jillian	Liner	Ithaca	NY
1/27/2020	Julie	Siler	Homer	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Pittelli	East Northport	NY
1/25/2020	Curtis	Bohlen	Dobbs Ferry	NY
1/25/2020	Virginia	Taylor	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Garriel	Bayville	NY

1/25/2020	Theresa	DeLuca	Melrose	MA
1/25/2020	Shirley	Borrero	Pittsfield	MA
1/25/2020	Andrei	Smarandoiu	Somerville	MA
1/25/2020	Ruth	Melnick	Pelham	MA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Elias	Fall River	MA
1/25/2020	Deborah	Spencer	Billerica	MA
1/25/2020	Lawrence	Dingman	South Yarmouth	MA
1/25/2020	elizabeth	loring	Prides Crossing	MA
1/25/2020	Alan	Ticotsky	Lexington	MA
1/25/2020	Kamilla	Carmignani	Medway	MA
1/25/2020	April	Connolly	Braintree	MA
1/25/2020	R	tippens	Colrain	MA
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Mireault	Jamaica Plain	MA
1/25/2020	Sylvia	Tolley	Taunton	MA
1/25/2020	Norma	Anthony	Lakeville	MA
1/25/2020	Alice	Johnson	Watertown	MA
1/25/2020	Judith	Barr	Wellesley Hills	MA
1/25/2020	Rebeccah	Jennings	Malden	MA
1/25/2020	Eliot	Moss	Amherst	MA
1/25/2020	Deirdre	Riley	Cohasset	MA
1/25/2020	Lis	Cloutman	Hamilton	MA
1/25/2020	Brenda	Mueller-Lamore	Belchertown	MA
1/25/2020	Ginny	Jarvis	Bellingham	MA
1/25/2020	Gladys	Perry	Raynham	MA
1/25/2020	Martha	Wales	Manchester	MA
1/25/2020	Charleen	Strelke	North Easton	MA
1/25/2020	Stacey	Mendes	Hyannis	MA
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Medina	Lee	MA
1/25/2020	Diana	Stein	Amherst	MA
1/25/2020	Michael	Stuart	Auburn	MA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Mulrey	Malden	MA
1/25/2020	Carol	Berkeley	Boxford	MA
1/25/2020	Darlene J	Jordan	Fitchburg	MA
1/25/2020	Ally	Matteodo	Revere	MA
1/25/2020	Fanny	Whitman	Westport Pt	MA
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Westbrook	Westwood	MA
1/25/2020	Robert	Booth	Hadley	MA
1/25/2020	Frances	Lynch	Swampscott	MA
1/25/2020	laurie	Strubbe	Ashby	MA
1/25/2020	Sandra	Sobek	Conway	MA
1/25/2020	Steven	O Broin	Whitman	MA
1/25/2020	Kim	Zwicker	Lynn	MA
1/25/2020	Judi	Bird	Brookhaven	NY
1/25/2020	Lynne	Landon	Youngstown	NY
1/28/2020	Franklin	Matias	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Diana	McInerney	Glendale	NY
1/27/2020	E.	M.	Medina	NY
1/27/2020	Leslie	Valentine	Huntington Stati	NY
1/27/2020	Irene	Miller	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Lawrence	Hilf	Rochester	NY
1/27/2020	karen	ditieri	Selden	NY
1/27/2020	Gloria	Benedetto	Kirkwood	NY
1/27/2020	Mikki	Chalker	Binghamton	NY
1/28/2020	Michael	Suchorsky	Andes	NY
1/28/2020	Marissa	Ferraro	Massapequa	NY
1/27/2020	Mike	Whyman	Batavia	NY
1/27/2020	Mark	Molloy	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Theresa	Wheeler	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Doug	Bloom	Larchmont	NY
1/27/2020	Jane	Poklemba	Albany	NY
1/27/2020	Margarita	Luque	Bronx	NY
1/27/2020	Barbara	Rogers	Brier Hill	NY
1/27/2020	G Joshua	Stoneman	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Priscilla	Mezrahi	Merrick	NY
1/27/2020	Jane	Edsall	Mount Sinai	NY
1/25/2020	Joseph	Sullivan	West Seneca	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Freiband	Hampton Bays	NY
1/25/2020	Dave	Storrer	Hampton Bays	NY
1/25/2020	Stacey	Riccardi	Harrison	NY
1/25/2020	andi	delorenzo	Setauket	NY
1/27/2020	lawrence	ditieri	Merrick	NY
1/28/2020	Christopher	St. Clair	Brooklyn	NY
1/28/2020	Ayla	Bagcilar	Glen Cove	NY
1/28/2020	Ronnie	Gersten	Forest Hills	NY
1/25/2020	Carolyn	Summers	Liberty	NY
1/25/2020	joanne	benoodt	Pittsford	NY
1/25/2020	Marcia	Caban	Waterford	NY
1/25/2020	Joy	Smiley	Levittown	NY
1/25/2020	Neilia	Amato	Mineola	NY
1/25/2020	Stephen	Mead	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Laura	Napoleon	Little Neck	NY
1/25/2020	Sharinne	Lercara	Flushing	NY
1/27/2020	John	Heyneman	Webster	NY
1/27/2020	linda	howe	Glen Oaks	NY

1/25/2020	Richard	Lombard	Haverhill	MA
1/25/2020	Peter	Ajemian	Bridgewater	MA
1/25/2020	Eileen	Prefontaine	Southborough	MA
1/25/2020	Donna	Austin	Hingham	MA
1/25/2020	Niles and Michel	Busler	Townsend	MA
1/25/2020	Alan	Strauss	Lexington	MA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Huntington	Ware	MA
1/25/2020	No	Aronoff	Jamaica Plain	MA
1/25/2020	Dorothy	Anderson	North Weymouth	MA
1/25/2020	Helen	Lozoraitis	Wareham	MA
1/25/2020	Mary Jo	Al-Tukhaim	West Townsend	MA
1/25/2020	Catherine	Rokaw	Littleton	MA
1/25/2020	Leah	Santone	Methuen	MA
1/25/2020	Pamela	Mahoney	Marion	MA
1/25/2020	MaryAnna	Foskett	Arlington	MA
1/25/2020	Susan	CLARK	Eastham	MA
1/25/2020	Patricia	Tamagini	Wakefield	MA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Preston	Beverly	MA
1/25/2020	Julia	Petipas	Boston	MA
1/25/2020	Catherine	Carney-Feldman	Ipswich	MA
1/25/2020	jennifer	koopmans	West Barnstable	MA
1/25/2020	Stuart	Lynn	Worcester	MA
1/25/2020	Carol	Genovese	Brookline	MA
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Palimeri	Scituate	MA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Woolley	Stoughton	MA
1/25/2020	Heather	Graf	Norton	MA
1/25/2020	Patricia	Dadmun	Lynn	MA
1/25/2020	Stephen	Adler	Charlton	MA
1/25/2020	Christine	Elliott	Braintree	MA
1/25/2020	ROBIN	SINER	Westford	MA
1/25/2020	John	Cox	Natick	MA
1/25/2020	Emily	Castner	Worcester	MA
1/25/2020	Arlene	Butters	Arlington	MA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Goddard	New Salem	MA
1/25/2020	Dodi	Hall	Greenfield	MA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Howell	Wayland	MA
1/25/2020	Allison	Jones	Somerville	MA
1/25/2020	Diane	Crowe	Leverett	MA
1/25/2020	Sarah	Gerace	Worcester	MA
1/25/2020	Brenda	Drew	Orleans	MA
1/25/2020	Carla	Moss	Byfield	MA
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Doughty	Mashpee	MA
1/28/2020	Ricki G.	Ravitts	New York	NY
1/28/2020	Melissa	Arra	Beacon	NY
1/28/2020	Deborah	Kanzler	Ossining	NY
1/28/2020	Nanci	Nugent	Scottsville	NY
1/25/2020	Bonnie	Howard	Pavilion	NY
1/25/2020	jess	pinkham	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Donna	Rose	Middletown	NY
1/25/2020	Jared	Brenner	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Patti	Cooper	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Present	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	Loomba	Valhalla	NY
1/25/2020	Doris	Chorny	Wallkill	NY
1/25/2020	Zoe	Strassfield	Water Mill	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia Carey	Schwarzlander	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	James	Romanelli	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Alaina	Schwartz	Ghent	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Jones	Mount Kisco	NY
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Josephy	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Teri	Manolas	Glen Cove	NY
1/25/2020	Joe	Connors	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Dennis	Gagomiros	Levittown	NY
1/25/2020	Diane	Menna	Beechhurst	NY
1/25/2020	Jenny	Heinz	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Allison	Matos	Plainview	NY
1/25/2020	Laraine	Lebron	Utica	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Kreisberg	New York	NY
1/25/2020	D.	Dantuono	Huntington	NY
1/25/2020	Matthew	Trbovich	North Canton	OH
1/25/2020	Caitlin	Schneider-Frantz	Loveland	OH
1/26/2020	Nicki	Stoneman	Painesville	OH
1/27/2020	Carrie	Mitchell	Streetsboro	OH
1/25/2020	Susan	Messenger	Waterford	PA
1/25/2020	Rudolph	Keller	Boyertown	PA
1/25/2020	Coral	Sheldon-Hess	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Ludwig S.	McIntyre II	Warminster	PA
1/25/2020	Susan	Bush	Pocono Pines	PA
1/25/2020	Nathalie	Picard	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	E	Stein	Stewartstown	PA
1/25/2020	Laurie	Tomme	Boyertown	PA
1/25/2020	Jo Ann	Baron	Mechanicsburg	PA
1/25/2020	June	Sarama	Plymouth Meetir	PA
1/25/2020	B. L .	Hogan	Landenberg	PA

1/25/2020	Jim And Lynn	Patrick	Mendon	MA
1/25/2020	frances h	rogovin	Weston	MA
1/25/2020	Nini	Bloch	Bedford	MA
1/25/2020	Kelly	Conger	Foxboro	MA
1/25/2020	Donna	Pearson	Boston	MA
1/25/2020	James	Poage	Lexington	MA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Gilbert	Amherst	MA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Shaughnessy	Northbridge	MA
1/25/2020	Susan	Beck	Concord	MA
1/25/2020	Sherri	Schon	Holyoke	MA
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Conroy	Roslindale	MA
1/25/2020	Walliace	Rockwell sr	Norwell	MA
1/25/2020	Sonja	Baris	Clinton	MA
1/25/2020	Debra	Bartlett	Billerica	MA
1/25/2020	John	Mahoney	North Reading	MA
1/25/2020	Anne	Legene	Great Barrington	MA
1/25/2020	Judy	Neiswander	Dedham	MA
1/25/2020	Lisa	Burke	Wakefield	MA
1/25/2020	Jane	Moosbruker	Acton	MA
1/25/2020	Jordan	Longever	Dorchester	MA
1/25/2020	Janice	Parady	Beverly	MA
1/25/2020	lillian	jeskey-lubag	Rockland	MA
1/25/2020	Margaret	Mackey	Somerville	MA
1/25/2020	C. Lynn	Bengston	Belchertown	MA
1/25/2020	monja	lacasse	North Attleboro	MA
1/25/2020	David	Dragon	Gardner	MA
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Clark	Brookfield	MA
1/25/2020	John	Huntington	Uxbridge	MA
1/25/2020	Dr.Tammy	King	Gardner	MA
1/25/2020	Nancy Jane	Zoulalian	Easthampton	MA
1/25/2020	Philip	Guimond	Sterling	MA
1/25/2020	Madeline	Blackburn	Cambridge	MA
1/25/2020	Kay	Clement	North Adams	MA
1/25/2020	Brad	McDonough	Woburn	MA
1/25/2020	Donna	Michaud	Ayer	MA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Whitehair	Haverhill	MA
1/25/2020	J.A.	McSwain	Belmont	MA
1/25/2020	Lena	Fransioli	Wenham	MA
1/25/2020	Charles	Walsh	North Attleboro	MA
1/24/2020	Maria Ann	Correale	Winthrop	MA
1/24/2020	Wendi	Quest	Medford	MA
1/24/2020	MARILYN	Giardini	Bradford	MA
1/25/2020	Jacqueline	Jones	Bainbridge	PA
1/25/2020	warren	nystrom	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Lois	Langley	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Seger	Kittanning	PA
1/25/2020	Keith	Hall	Kennett Square	PA
1/25/2020	Ned	Connelly	Clifton Heights	PA
1/25/2020	Claudette	Kulkarni	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Darlyn	McDonald	Chalfont	PA
1/25/2020	Terri	Vasko	Slippery Rock	PA
1/25/2020	Tina	Martin	Lemont Furnace	PA
1/25/2020	Stacey	Bradley	Hastings	PA
1/25/2020	Jeanne	Capone	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Nona Pepkowski	Pepkowski	Perkasie	PA
1/26/2020	Krishna	Rajan	Scranton	PA
1/26/2020	Barbara	Sonies	Narberth	PA
1/26/2020	Catherine	Raymond	Penn Valley	PA
1/26/2020	Jean	Wiant	Glenolden	PA
1/26/2020	John	Brown	Camp Hill	PA
1/27/2020	Erica	Mumford	Chalfont	PA
1/27/2020	Lorraine	Kittner	Feasterville Trevo	PA
1/27/2020	Don	Rhoades	New Hope	PA
1/27/2020	Joni	Passarelli	Curwensville	PA
1/27/2020	Sandra	Rothenberg	Warren	PA
1/27/2020	Miriam	Garey	Wernersville	PA
1/28/2020	Gale	Kessler	East Norriton	PA
1/28/2020	Marsha	Krauter	Hughesville	PA
1/24/2020	Rosanna	Mutzabaugh	State College	PA
1/24/2020	Jacqueline	Bobnick	Lawrence	PA
1/24/2020	Sheila	Erlbaum	Philadelphia	PA
1/24/2020	Joyce	Pfeiffer	Warminster	PA
1/24/2020	Paul	Farkas	West Chester	PA
1/24/2020	Jack	Roberts	Lancaster	PA
1/24/2020	David	Kutish	Chalfont	PA
1/24/2020	Paul	Sauk	West Grove	PA
1/24/2020	Cyndi	Thimpson	Wellsboro	PA
1/24/2020	Michael	Lombardi	Levittown	PA
1/24/2020	Thomas	Johnston	West Chester	PA
1/24/2020	Paula	Berry	Pittsburgh	PA
1/24/2020	Gina	LoBiondo	Havertown	PA
1/24/2020	Sue	Cobleigh	Dallas	PA
1/24/2020	Sharon	Hoffman	Pittsburgh	PA
1/24/2020	John	Hogan	Chesterbrook	PA

1/24/2020	Laurie	Toner	Brighton	MA	1/24/2020	Ava	Bariana	Phila	PA
1/24/2020	Jean	Hall	Norwood	MA	1/24/2020	Frank	Yaccino	Coatesville	PA
1/25/2020	Joan	Elkin	Winthrop	MA	1/24/2020	Maria	Rosenberger	Elverson	PA
1/25/2020	Janna	Giacoppo	Cambridge	MA	1/24/2020	Adele	Chatelain	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Francine	Traniello	Middleboro	MA	1/24/2020	Lois	Sayers	New Kensington	PA
1/25/2020	Colleen	Stearns	Spencer	MA	1/24/2020	James	Knott	Rankin	PA
1/25/2020	Jessica	Porter	Framingham	MA	1/24/2020	Ronald	Grimm	Danville	PA
1/25/2020	Sheri	Carl	Ashland	MA	1/24/2020	Robert	Blackiston	Levittown	PA
1/25/2020	irene	foley	Roslindale	MA	1/24/2020	Joan	Sukoski	Easton	PA
1/25/2020	David G.	Laramie	Sturbridge	MA	1/24/2020	John	Scanlon	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Madeleine	Souza	Fall River	MA	1/24/2020	Donna	Gensler	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Marcia	O'Connor	Dedham	MA	1/24/2020	James	Curtis	Port Matilda	PA
1/25/2020	Daniel	McCabe	Everett	MA	1/24/2020	edward	drinkwater	Malvern	PA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Hendrickson	Rockport	MA	1/24/2020	Todd	Clay	York	PA
1/25/2020	Rebecca Wish	Esche	Newburyport	MA	1/25/2020	Dale	Bicksler	Mechanicsburg	PA
1/25/2020	Spyros	Braoudakis	Braintree	MA	1/24/2020	Raymond	Moleski	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Laney	Goodman	Bolton	MA	1/24/2020	J.T.	Smith	Sellersville	PA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	DeVasher	Scituate	MA	1/24/2020	Linda	Hilf	Cheswick	PA
1/25/2020	Alexander	Dugan	Northborough	MA	1/24/2020	Lily	Swartz	New Hope	PA
1/25/2020	Maggie	Shields	Sterling	MA	1/24/2020	Christopher	Dunham	Feasterville Trevo	PA
1/25/2020	Debra	Larkin	Marblehead	MA	1/25/2020	Marcia	Godich	Trafford	PA
1/25/2020	Paula	Posnick	Concord	MA	1/25/2020	Douglas	Nightengale	King Of Prussia	PA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Storm	Norwood	MA	1/24/2020	J.	Coughlin	Norristown	PA
1/25/2020	Kristen	Elmes	Ashfield	MA	1/24/2020	Steve	Lubin	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Stuart	Armstrong	Milton	MA	1/24/2020	Joan	Krebs-Barley	Yardley	PA
1/25/2020	Chris	Aldrich	Worcester	MA	1/24/2020	Carol	Gelfand	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Allan	Smid	Marion	MA	1/24/2020	Jeffrey	Bedrick	Newtown Square	PA
1/25/2020	Myrna	MacDonald	Wellesley	MA	1/25/2020	Martha	Ralphe	Rose Valley	PA
1/25/2020	Margrie	Braverman	Salem	MA	1/25/2020	Sarah	Reese	Camp Hill	PA
1/25/2020	Crystal	Nye	Hyannis	MA	1/25/2020	Thomas	Bussard	Breezewood	PA
1/25/2020	Geoffrey	Rich	Webster	MA	1/25/2020	Karen	Morris	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020	Daniela	Osborne	Braintree	MA	1/25/2020	Kathleen	Doctor	Kittanning	PA
1/25/2020	Elaine	Salvo	Brockton	MA	1/24/2020	April	Schmitt	Landenberg	PA
1/25/2020	Shela	Hadley	Cambridge	MA	1/25/2020	Barry	Cutler	Springfield	PA
1/25/2020	Joanna	Perry	Swansea	MA	1/25/2020	Charles	Youtz	Lebanon	PA
1/25/2020	Caroline	Darst	Somerville	MA	1/25/2020	Mary	Mallas	Roaring Brook Tw	PA
1/25/2020	Ken	Reeves	Concord	MA	1/25/2020	Terry	Weida	Catasauqua	PA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Wheeler	Holden	MA	1/25/2020	Raymond	Mlynczak	Horsham	PA
1/25/2020	Richard	Reichmann	Allston	MA	1/25/2020	Regene	Silver	Wynnewood	PA
1/25/2020	Doreen	Murphy	Feeding Hills	MA	1/25/2020	Lisa	Scanga	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Spaulding	Haverhill	MA	1/25/2020	Linda	Spangler	Upper Darby	PA
1/25/2020	Michael	Sloan	Worcester	MA	1/25/2020	Diana	Warner	Grove City	PA

1/25/2020	Leonard	Marcus	West Newton	MA
1/25/2020	Susan	magdanz	Cambridge	MA
1/25/2020	Heather	Tausig	Newton	MA
1/25/2020	Teresa	Strong	West Roxbury	MA
1/25/2020	Virginia	Jastromb	Northampton	MA
1/25/2020	Susan	Grimwood	Amesbury	MA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Chiribi	Medford	MA
1/25/2020	Susan	Blain	Gardner	MA
1/25/2020	Donald	Williams	Somerville	MA
1/25/2020	Edna	Metcalf	Athol	MA
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Sheehan	Billerica	MA
1/25/2020	Carleen	Duquette	Lee	MA
1/25/2020	Michelle	Stoney	Hudson	MA
1/25/2020	Sarah	Holbrook	Lincoln	MA
1/25/2020	Faith	Fleming	Kingston	MA
1/25/2020	Judith	Embry	Florida	MA
1/25/2020	Kathleen	McHendry	Belchertown	MA
1/25/2020	Toni	Siegrist	Boston	MA
1/25/2020	Susan	Dunham	Worthington	MA
1/25/2020	Joanna	Cutting-Brady	Dracut	MA
1/25/2020	Sara	Gately	Hyde Park	MA
1/26/2020	Jacob	Pendlbury	Marblehead	MA
1/26/2020	Richard	Sirull	Holliston	MA
1/26/2020	candida	monteith	Needham Height	MA
1/25/2020	Gary	Thaler	Revere	MA
1/25/2020	Keli	Bergman	Lynn	MA
1/25/2020	Janine	Mastandrea	Sagamore	MA
1/25/2020	Ruth	Schechter	Jamaica Plain	MA
1/25/2020	Edith	Harte	Falmouth	MA
1/25/2020	Nikki	Shepherd	Wellesley Hills	MA
1/25/2020	Bethanie	Petitpas	Tewksbury	MA
1/25/2020	Alan J	Nishman	Haydenville	MA
1/25/2020	Sara	Sezun	Allston	MA
1/25/2020	Mary	Craig	Yarmouth Port	MA
1/25/2020	Alfred	Mancini	Tewksbury	MA
1/26/2020	Erin	Truitt	Boston	MA
1/25/2020	Scout	Perry	Brighton	MA
1/25/2020	Karen	Farestveit	Foxboro	MA
1/26/2020	Sage	Pasquale	Holyoke	MA
1/26/2020	Margaret	Phillips	Weston	MA
1/26/2020	sharon	Gershman	Needham	MA
1/26/2020	Constance	Nadeau	Paxton	MA
1/25/2020	Holly	Hain	Croydon	PA
1/25/2020	Louise	E Reardon	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020	Dolores	Fifer	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Nicola	Tannenbaum	Fountain Hill	PA
1/25/2020	Nicola	Nicolai	Chester Springs	PA
1/25/2020	Peggy	Acosta	Womelsdorf	PA
1/25/2020	Shane	Culgan	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Hilliard	Cohen	Red Hill	PA
1/25/2020	John	Stofko	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020	jeffrey	shuben	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Kathy	Dabanian	Sellersville	PA
1/25/2020	Melissa	K	South Heights	PA
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Fontaine	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020	Timmie	Smith	Erie	PA
1/25/2020	Linda	Granato	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Daphne	Murray	Chambersburg	PA
1/25/2020	Gudrun	Weinberg	Swarthmore	PA
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Narkoff	Souderton	PA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Dragovich	Upper Chichester	PA
1/25/2020	MaryLou	Altfather	Coraopolis	PA
1/25/2020	Erich	Freimuth Jr	Wayne	PA
1/25/2020	Michelle	Alvare'	Havertown	PA
1/25/2020	tara	appleman	Roaring Spring	PA
1/25/2020	k	danowski	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Brittany	Rubio	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Jennie	Rolon	Wayne	PA
1/25/2020	Claudia	Saitz	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Evelyn	Och	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Sherri	Fryer	Clymer	PA
1/25/2020	Tom	Wardell	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Debbie	Cieplinski	Reading	PA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Mail	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	David	Somers	York	PA
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Doleniak	Reading	PA
1/25/2020	Jason	Crawford	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020	Mary Jean	Sharp	Altoona	PA
1/25/2020	Clara	Lieberman	Warminster	PA
1/25/2020	kim	fetters	Osceola Mills	PA
1/25/2020	Patty	Barnhart	Elkins Park	PA
1/25/2020	Paul	Surovchak	Belle Vernon	PA
1/25/2020	Karen	Plummer	Phoenixville	PA
1/25/2020	Gabriele	Santarella	Forest Grove	PA

1/25/2020	Joe	Roy	Burlington	MA
1/25/2020	Lori	Conley	Montgomery	MA
1/25/2020	Lozz	Starseed	Lexington	MA
1/25/2020	Todd	Atkins	Plainville	MA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Gitschier	Leicester	MA
1/25/2020	Maren	Solomon-Wang	North Andover	MA
1/26/2020	Thomas	Galindo	Bellingham	MA
1/26/2020	David	Allard	Franklin	MA
1/26/2020	Nancy	Beaman	Southwick	MA
1/25/2020	Alison	Collins	Boston	MA
1/26/2020	Carole	McAuliffe	Wellfleet	MA
1/26/2020	Martin Du Plessis	Plessis	Springfield	MA
1/26/2020	Michelle	Malaspino	Fairhaven	MA
1/25/2020	Donna	Adams	Newton Highland	MA
1/26/2020	gail	repensek	Haverhill	MA
1/26/2020	Eric	Bronner	Sudbury	MA
1/26/2020	Raquel	Pidal	Arlington	MA
1/26/2020	Jane	Luu	Lexington	MA
1/26/2020	Michael	McCarthy	West Roxbury	MA
1/27/2020	Mark	Sullivan	Billerica	MA
1/26/2020	Kendra	Murray	New Bedford	MA
1/26/2020	wolfgang	burger	Haverhill	MA
1/26/2020	priscilla	smith	Brookline	MA
1/27/2020	Sharon	Sankey	Roxbury	MA
1/27/2020	Tania	Lillak	Swampscott	MA
1/25/2020	Louise	Piantedosi	Medway	MA
1/25/2020	sandra	schieferl	Manchester	MA
1/25/2020	KAREN	WAY	Worcester	MA
1/26/2020	Carol-Ann	Dearnaley	Millers Falls	MA
1/26/2020	Kelsey	Sampson	Brighton	MA
1/26/2020	Patrick	Thomas	Gloucester	MA
1/26/2020	Steven	Radzik	Worcester	MA
1/26/2020	William	Parr	Weymouth	MA
1/26/2020	John	Goodchild	Sandwich	MA
1/26/2020	Shelley	Monaghan	Brockton	MA
1/26/2020	Virginia	Bailey	Mansfield	MA
1/26/2020	Marci	Linker	Florence	MA
1/26/2020	Gary	Thaler	Revere	MA
1/27/2020	Maria	Rainho	Watertown	MA
1/26/2020	Sydney	Plum	Holyoke	MA
1/26/2020	Glenn	Curtis	Sandwich	MA
1/26/2020	Alexa	Wall	Marstons Mills	MA
1/25/2020	Jill	Turco	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Kay	Reinfried	Lititz	PA
1/25/2020	George	Graf	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Joanna	Hollis	Wyomissing	PA
1/25/2020	Kathryn	Montoya	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Daniel	Orfe	Harleysville	PA
1/25/2020	Carol	ONeill	Warriors Mark	PA
1/25/2020	Lauren	Deemer	Greensburg	PA
1/25/2020	Carli	Gaetano	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Chrys Morris	Morris	Wampum	PA
1/25/2020	Marion	Kiefer	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Andrew	Pudzianowski	Yardley	PA
1/25/2020	Karla C	McNamara	Baden	PA
1/25/2020	Patricia	Hunter	Greensburg	PA
1/25/2020	Doreen	Shumsky	Havertown	PA
1/25/2020	Ann-Marie	Christopher	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Don	Hawkins	Braddock	PA
1/25/2020	David	Bradshaw	Cecil	PA
1/25/2020	Rita	Shaffer	Norristown	PA
1/25/2020	Roberta	Corona	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Elaine	McCabe	Wyoming	PA
1/25/2020	Diane	Berl	Berwick	PA
1/25/2020	Chris	Valentino	Huntingdon Valle	PA
1/25/2020	Allison	Barnes	Exton	PA
1/25/2020	Mark	Boas	Pottstown	PA
1/25/2020	Wendy	Futrick	Reading	PA
1/25/2020	Tim	Herman	Hershey	PA
1/25/2020	Christopher	Pearman	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020	Marcia	Gordon	West Chester	PA
1/25/2020	John	Ott	Columbia	PA
1/25/2020	Marianne	Scott	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	donna	Gayer	New Tripoli	PA
1/25/2020	Mary	Cellucci	Broomall	PA
1/25/2020	Michelle	Anson	Penn	PA
1/25/2020	Donna	Varcoe	Bellefonte	PA
1/25/2020	Regina	Brooks	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Leatherman	Stewartstown	PA
1/25/2020	Marie	Rago	Northampton	PA
1/25/2020	Doug	Schlitte	Red Lion	PA
1/25/2020	Heather	Lyba	Adamstown	PA
1/25/2020	Denise	Wilson	Malvern	PA
1/25/2020	John	Humphreys	Doylestown	PA

1/27/2020	Catherine	Mageau	Salem	MA
1/27/2020	Gina	Johansen	Wakefield	MA
1/27/2020	Jan	Pfeiffer-Rios	West Roxbury	MA
1/27/2020	Ameke	Baptiste	New Bedford	MA
1/27/2020	Christine	Mariano	Sterling	MA
1/26/2020	michael	deangelis	Haverhill	MA
1/26/2020	nancy	burger	Haverhill	MA
1/26/2020	Deborah J	Cornwall	Marshfield Hills	MA
1/26/2020	Maryanne	MacLeod	Sterling	MA
1/27/2020	Christine	Haskell	North Chelmsfor	MA
1/27/2020	Carolyn	Wirth	Maynard	MA
1/27/2020	Seth	Read	Somerville	MA
1/28/2020	Samantha	Gill	East Falmouth	MA
1/25/2020	Jane	Morrisson	Princeton	MA
1/25/2020	Margaret	Touw	Springfield	MA
1/26/2020	Jessica	Becker	Stoughton	MA
1/27/2020	Maria	Clemente	Stoughton	MA
1/27/2020	Amy	Ingalls	Ware	MA
1/27/2020	Diana	Laurenitis	Sunderland	MA
1/27/2020	Pilar	Quintana	Methuen	MA
1/27/2020	Cheryl	Petrone	Concord	MA
1/27/2020	Diane	Kallstrom	Marshfield	MA
1/27/2020	Catherine	Volpe-Proctor	Belchertown	MA
1/27/2020	Jennifer	Vallone	Medford	MA
1/27/2020	Casey	Cochran	North Reading	MA
1/27/2020	Brock	Cordeiro	Dartmouth	MA
1/27/2020	Kathy	McBride	Lunenburg	MA
1/27/2020	Kathleen	Oldham	Abington	MA
1/25/2020	Gabriela	Romanow	Cambridge	MA
1/25/2020	Morgan	Lazenby	Cambridge	MA
1/25/2020	Deborah	Herath	Southwick	MA
1/25/2020	Lukas	Trelease	Deerfield	MA
1/25/2020	micala	gallagher	Harwich	MA
1/25/2020	Allison	Argo	Brewster	MA
1/25/2020	Stacy	Harris	Boxborough	MA
1/27/2020	Hannah	Wait	Billerica	MA
1/27/2020	Beverly	Droz	Auburndale	MA
1/28/2020	Julia	Maynard	Whitman	MA
1/27/2020	Wendy	Lanchester	Avon	MA
1/27/2020	Julia	Maynard	Whitman	MA
1/27/2020	Amy	McCoy	Shelburne Falls	MA
1/27/2020	Nanette	Oggiono	Upton	MA
1/25/2020	Sue	Bialostosky	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Warren	Abrahamson	Lewisburg	PA
1/25/2020	William	Bader	Bethlehem	PA
1/25/2020	Kathryn	Burkhart	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020	Yoko	Grosshans	King Of Prussia	PA
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Fritz	Bethlehem	PA
1/25/2020	Paulette	Colantonio	Cranberry	PA
1/25/2020	Keith	Fisher	Willow Grove	PA
1/25/2020	Marion	Chayes	Abington	PA
1/25/2020	Ja-Mia	Boyd	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Yvette	Nelson	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Laura	Orsini	Elverson	PA
1/25/2020	Josh	Staquet	Royersford	PA
1/25/2020	Thomas	Dunlap	Latrobe	PA
1/25/2020	John	Colantonio	Cranberry	PA
1/25/2020	Beverly	Smalley	Feasterville Trev	PA
1/25/2020	Bob	Barnard	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Sharon	Lebon	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Melissa	Krauss	Reading	PA
1/25/2020	Thomas	Klusaritz	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020	Joseph	Lawton	Yardley	PA
1/25/2020	Cathy	Hartner	Washington	PA
1/25/2020	Zoe	Warner	Malvern	PA
1/25/2020	Mark	Skevofilax	Dallas	PA
1/25/2020	James	Hohbach	Beaver Falls	PA
1/25/2020	kathleen	reifke	Pottstown	PA
1/25/2020	Dennis	Ahearn	West Chester	PA
1/25/2020	Kelli	Fizzano	Collegeville	PA
1/25/2020	Rocco	Mastricolo	Springfield	PA
1/25/2020	Maxwell	Stewart	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Glenn	Davis	Apollo	PA
1/25/2020	Leann	Block	Clinton	PA
1/25/2020	Laurie	Reich	Kittanning	PA
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Dembski	Erie	PA
1/25/2020	Joann	Sorrell	Collegeville	PA
1/25/2020	Roana	Fuller	Pine Grove Mills	PA
1/25/2020	Beth	Mager	Phoenixville	PA
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Ernst	Abington	PA
1/25/2020	Diane	Bastian	Liberty	PA
1/25/2020	Erin	Goode Strelec	New Cumberlanc	PA
1/25/2020	Linda	Schmidt	Gibsonia	PA
1/25/2020	Carole	DeSmedt	Newtown	PA

1/27/2020	Ellen	Frye	Chesterfield	MA
1/27/2020	Wendy	Hollis	Agawam	MA
1/27/2020	Katherine	Tildes	West Yarmouth	MA
1/27/2020	Russell	Gay	Woburn	MA
1/28/2020	Deborah	Contois	Auburn	MA
1/27/2020	J	Kosiorek	Springfield	MA
1/27/2020	Ann	Fisher	Jamaica Plain	MA
1/27/2020	Wendy	Fossa	Essex	MA
1/27/2020	James	Todino	Woburn	MA
1/27/2020	Jacqueline	Murtha	Plymouth	MA
1/27/2020	Steven	Ramar	Hyannis	MA
1/27/2020	Dayse	Waissman	Brighton	MA
1/27/2020	Nancy	Tremblay	Fairhaven	MA
1/27/2020	James	Lohman	Auburndale	MA
1/25/2020	Donald	Johnson	Clinton	MA
1/25/2020	JEN	AITCHISON	Middleboro	MA
1/25/2020	Barbara W.	Colby	Feeding Hills	MA
1/25/2020	Carol	Rubel	Vineyard Haven	MA
1/28/2020	Rebecca	Beardsley	Westfield	MA
1/25/2020	Mary	Ptak	Marlborough	MA
1/25/2020	Leah	Cameron	Whitinsville	MA
1/28/2020	Mark	Vatousiou	Feeding Hills	MA
1/25/2020	Jack	Cogswell	Fairhaven	MA
1/25/2020	Ellen	Hand	Lenox	MA
1/25/2020	Jeff	Schwefel	Allston	MA
1/25/2020	Daniel	Belachew	Norwood	MA
1/25/2020	Ken	McKay	Springfield	MA
1/25/2020	Lisa	Kunsch	Attleboro	MA
1/25/2020	michael	cushing	Kingston	MA
1/25/2020	Christine	Johnston	Bedford	MA
1/25/2020	Maureen	Whalen	Bowie	MD
1/25/2020	Linda	Murphy	Hyattsville	MD
1/25/2020	Peggy	Alpert	Kensington	MD
1/25/2020	Margaret	Chasson	Kensington	MD
1/25/2020	Paula	Bullinger	Halethorpe	MD
1/25/2020	Dan	Reuben	Laurel	MD
1/25/2020	Jill	Raymond	Silver Spring	MD
1/25/2020	Barbara	Kludy	Odenton	MD
1/25/2020	Carol	Schreter	Baltimore	MD
1/25/2020	John	Walker	Port Tobacco	MD
1/25/2020	Megan	Fink	Annapolis	MD
1/26/2020	Ankita	Nagvekar	Gaithersburg	MD
1/25/2020	Deanne	O'Donnell	Derry	PA
1/25/2020	John	Jakoby	Mountain Top	PA
1/25/2020	Michael	Balsai	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Deborah	Glang	Pipersville	PA
1/25/2020	juli	van brown	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Howard	Auaintance	Reading	PA
1/25/2020	Dianna	Holland	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Robert	Jehn	Cochranton	PA
1/25/2020	Margaret	Laske	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Bruce	Anderson	Jamestown	PA
1/25/2020	Mark	Vargo	Derry	PA
1/25/2020	DeDe	O'Donnell	Derry	PA
1/25/2020	mark	levin	Plymouth Meetir	PA
1/25/2020	George	Erceg	Natrona Heights	PA
1/25/2020	Veronica	Farmer	Phoenixville	PA
1/25/2020	Lynn	Speedie	Willow Street	PA
1/25/2020	Karen	Wyatt	Levittown	PA
1/25/2020	Dave	Trout	Youngwood	PA
1/25/2020	Hilary	Zankel	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Tina	Herzog	Slatington	PA
1/25/2020	Linda	Bescript	Langhorne	PA
1/25/2020	Irene	Bucko	Collegeville	PA
1/25/2020	Carolin	Schellhorn	Ardmore	PA
1/25/2020	Rose	Evans	Telford	PA
1/25/2020	Scott	Szoke	Wyomissing	PA
1/25/2020	William	Huber	Tobyhanna	PA
1/25/2020	Melody	Bowers	Royersford	PA
1/25/2020	JAMES E.	RUSH	Audubon	PA
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Bates	Baden	PA
1/25/2020	Cecilia	Jurlando	Greentown	PA
1/25/2020	David	Meade	Apollo	PA
1/25/2020	Kathie	Takush	Reading	PA
1/25/2020	Johanna	Hantel	Malvern	PA
1/25/2020	Joan	Kyler	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020	Mark	Niehaus	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Ella	Morris	Spring City	PA
1/25/2020	Anthony	Butch	New Castle	PA
1/25/2020	christa	vanderbilt	Kennett Square	PA
1/25/2020	Philip	Cowan	Equinunk	PA
1/25/2020	Linda	Dewalt	Boyertown	PA
1/25/2020	Mary	Deckman	Plumsteadville	PA
1/25/2020	Crystal	Smith	York	PA

1/26/2020	Robert	Woods	Havre De Grace	MD
1/26/2020	Michael	Agriesti	Millersville	MD
1/26/2020	Amy and Mike	Peters	Monrovia	MD
1/26/2020	Jamie	Sandutch	Sparks Glencoe	MD
1/26/2020	Carol	McClelland	Dundalk	MD
1/26/2020	Stacey	Streett	Frederick	MD
1/27/2020	Jim	Krebs	Phoenix	MD
1/27/2020	Barbara	Schaechtel	Severna Park	MD
1/27/2020	Alan	Oresky	Laurel	MD
1/27/2020	B.	Conelley	Frederick	MD
1/24/2020	Marc and Alice	Imlay	Bryans Road	MD
1/24/2020	Jeff	Komisarof	Potomac	MD
1/24/2020	Sirina	Sucklal	Savage	MD
1/24/2020	Sarah	Parr	Towson	MD
1/24/2020	Anne	Katz	Pikesville	MD
1/24/2020	R	Wood	Salisbury	MD
1/24/2020	Anna	Freed	Sykesville	MD
1/24/2020	Nora	Wade	Frederick	MD
1/24/2020	alissa	williams	Annapolis	MD
1/24/2020	Samuel	Gonce	Perryville	MD
1/24/2020	Lisa	Daloia	Elkton	MD
1/24/2020	Elizabeth	Lepre'	Centreville	MD
1/24/2020	James	Beeler II	Boonsboro	MD
1/24/2020	Jeremy Nathan	Marks	Rockville	MD
1/24/2020	Patricia	Gregory	Baltimore	MD
1/24/2020	Laurie	Gray	Bel Air	MD
1/24/2020	Mary	Humphrey	Halethorpe	MD
1/24/2020	Casey	Coe	Laurel	MD
1/25/2020	Grace	Morgenstein	Potomac	MD
1/25/2020	michael	bucci	Gaithersburg	MD
1/25/2020	Estelle	Zelke	Pasadena	MD
1/24/2020	Robert	Bates	Arnold	MD
1/24/2020	Anna	Langer	Potomac	MD
1/24/2020	Judy	Folus	Pikesville	MD
1/25/2020	Kelley	Dempsey	Frederick	MD
1/24/2020	Susannah	Phillips	Severna Park	MD
1/25/2020	Karen	Goshaney	Sparks Glencoe	MD
1/25/2020	Donald	Watson	Monrovia	MD
1/25/2020	Patricia	Brech	Elkton	MD
1/25/2020	Anita	Hudson	Annapolis	MD
1/25/2020	Frances	Barber	Silver Spring	MD
1/25/2020	Eileen	Gersuk-Byrd	Silver Spring	MD
1/25/2020	Friede	Lundell	Erie	PA
1/25/2020	Ellis	Coleman	Kennett Square	PA
1/25/2020	Michele	Shawaluk	Feasterville Trevo	PA
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Shaffer	Spring Grove	PA
1/25/2020	Sheldon	Isaac	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Donald	Wittle Jr	Newport	PA
1/25/2020	Joan	Yanicke	Lebanon	PA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Schneider	Elverson	PA
1/25/2020	Eva	Goll	Reinholds	PA
1/25/2020	Kevin	Berkoff	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Donald	Park	Newtown Square	PA
1/25/2020	William	Morgan	Pottstown	PA
1/25/2020	Bridget	Irons	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Kerry	Kennelly	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Barry	Yelen	Kingston	PA
1/25/2020	Nicole	Gallo	West Chester	PA
1/25/2020	Victoria	Bucher	Plymouth Meetir	PA
1/25/2020	Sam	Bleecker	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020	Craig	Conn	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Patricia	Dangle	Montoursville	PA
1/25/2020	Christopher	Smith	Birdsboro	PA
1/25/2020	Rosalie	Cox	Media	PA
1/25/2020	Rosalie	Garrett	Havertown	PA
1/25/2020	Deb	Horan	Springfield	PA
1/25/2020	william and carol	haaf	Kennett Square	PA
1/25/2020	Tomasz	Konasiuk	Lake Ariel	PA
1/25/2020	Stephan	Armstrong	Watsontown	PA
1/25/2020	Deborah	Rossow	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Burlton	Griffith	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Loretta	Lehman	Duncannon	PA
1/25/2020	Dan	Cappello	Lawrence	PA
1/25/2020	Christine	Brown	Lebanon	PA
1/25/2020	David	Thomas	Easton	PA
1/25/2020	Tony	Arnold	Gettysburg	PA
1/25/2020	Donna	Edwards	Indiana	PA
1/25/2020	Michael	Salemme	Sharpsburg	PA
1/25/2020	Linda	Manning	Chadds Ford	PA
1/25/2020	Sherry	Hicks	Kittanning	PA
1/25/2020	Carol	Thompson	South Park	PA
1/25/2020	Ellen	Cole	Chalfont	PA
1/25/2020	sarah	boucas neto	Merion Station	PA
1/25/2020	Patricia	Rossi	Levittown	PA

1/25/2020	Amadeus	Guchhait	Ellicott City	MD
1/25/2020	A	Z	Bethesda	MD
1/25/2020	Jay	Rosin	Clarksburg	MD
1/25/2020	Rhodie	Jorgenson	Bethesda	MD
1/25/2020	Renata	Rollins	Baltimore	MD
1/25/2020	James	Hamilton	Potomac	MD
1/25/2020	Mike	Wilhelm	Bel Air	MD
1/25/2020	Gary	Herwig	Baltimore	MD
1/25/2020	susan	Dickerson	Clinton	MD
1/25/2020	Janet	Medina	Ellicott City	MD
1/25/2020	Robbie	White	Silver Spring	MD
1/25/2020	Maria	Everett	Elkton	MD
1/25/2020	Valerle	Leonard	Columbia	MD
1/25/2020	Jacqueline	Marion	Columbia	MD
1/25/2020	Sarah	Peters	Silver Spring	MD
1/25/2020	Steven	Hassur	Silver Spring	MD
1/25/2020	Matthew	Morgan	Baltimore	MD
1/25/2020	Sunil	Misra	Columbia	MD
1/25/2020	Bonnie	Svec	Rockville	MD
1/25/2020	Aaron	Koch	Great Mills	MD
1/25/2020	Bryan	Vandrovec	Great Mills	MD
1/25/2020	L	Larson	Bethesda	MD
1/25/2020	Beverly	Antonio	Centreville	MD
1/25/2020	Jamie	Delili	Jefferson	MD
1/25/2020	Susanna	Scallion	Easton	MD
1/25/2020	Anndrelus	Bowser	Bowie	MD
1/25/2020	Tracey	Flater	Gaithersburg	MD
1/25/2020	Janice	Brose	Rockville	MD
1/25/2020	James	Withers	Woodbine	MD
1/25/2020	Richard	George	Columbia	MD
1/25/2020	Robin	Russell	Greenbelt	MD
1/25/2020	Janet	Fowler	Annapolis	MD
1/25/2020	Molly	Hauck	Kensington	MD
1/25/2020	Barbara	Baker	Cambridge	MD
1/25/2020	Nancy	Boyd	Greenbelt	MD
1/25/2020	Charles	Quick	Rosedale	MD
1/25/2020	Diane	Stern	Reisterstown	MD
1/25/2020	Marlie	Dryden	Ocean City	MD
1/25/2020	Daniel	Cole	Brunswick	MD
1/25/2020	Jillian	Dembek	Columbia	MD
1/25/2020	Karlyn	McPartland	Jessup	MD
1/25/2020	Michael	Hoehn	Hagerstown	MD
1/25/2020	Nora	Nelle	Collegeville	PA
1/25/2020	Ken	Januski	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Beverly	Stickley	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020	Rebecca	Gagliano	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Andrew	Dermotta	Mc Kees Rocks	PA
1/25/2020	Edward	Moul	Norristown	PA
1/25/2020	Brigitte	Bilodeau	Canonsburg	PA
1/25/2020	Jan	Kropczynski	North Versailles	PA
1/25/2020	Ahren	Ream	Kutztown	PA
1/25/2020	Lisa	Steckhouse	Pennsburg	PA
1/25/2020	Jack	Dunham	Sayre	PA
1/25/2020	Sidne	Baglini	Malvern	PA
1/25/2020	Tony	Patricco	Perkiomenville	PA
1/25/2020	Joe	Shaw	Quakertown	PA
1/25/2020	Amanda	Richardson	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Barry	Grimecy	Quarryville	PA
1/25/2020	Diane	Lutz	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020	Craig	Conn	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Susan	Miller	White Haven	PA
1/25/2020	Brenda	Fink	Columbia	PA
1/25/2020	Linda	Piatt	Kingston	PA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Porter	Gladwyne	PA
1/25/2020	Robert	Gibb	Homestead	PA
1/25/2020	Janet	Cavallo	Secane	PA
1/25/2020	Carol	Stanton	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	James	McBride	Hermitage	PA
1/25/2020	Karen	Umberger	Langhorne	PA
1/25/2020	Joan	Williams	Morrisdale	PA
1/25/2020	Angela	Zerance	Palmyra	PA
1/25/2020	Albert	Coffman	Perkasie	PA
1/25/2020	Edward	Schneider	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Silvia	Babicz	Northampton	PA
1/25/2020	Joe	Camarda	Allison Park	PA
1/25/2020	Russell	Landau	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020	Christine	Ostopoff	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Denise	Keough	Holland	PA
1/25/2020	Lawrence	Pavlock	Verona	PA
1/25/2020	Sanford	Leuba	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Patricia	Risso	Middleburg	PA
1/25/2020	Tracy	Kalesnik	Lester	PA
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Fanning	Horsham	PA
1/25/2020	Joseph	Erdeljac	West Chester	PA

1/25/2020	Randy	Kliewer	Annapolis	MD
1/25/2020	Timothy	White	Knoxville	MD
1/25/2020	Patience	Robbins	Greenbelt	MD
1/25/2020	Jen	Gaegler	Kensington	MD
1/25/2020	Gilda	Porras	Gaithersburg	MD
1/25/2020	Robin	Spence	Hampstead	MD
1/25/2020	Andrew	Wolkstein	Ellicott City	MD
1/25/2020	Oxana	Canter	Kensington	MD
1/25/2020	Vicki	Dodson	Baltimore	MD
1/25/2020	valerie	brown	Crownsville	MD
1/25/2020	Cole	Hague	Baltimore	MD
1/25/2020	Erin	Eve	Columbia	MD
1/25/2020	Steven	Wilson	Monkton	MD
1/25/2020	Ferold	Torchenot	Columbia	MD
1/25/2020	James	Soule	Greenbelt	MD
1/25/2020	Bettye	Maki	Easton	MD
1/25/2020	Linda	Sutherland	Takoma Park	MD
1/25/2020	Jane	Miller	Stoney Beach	MD
1/25/2020	Rosemary	Futrovsky	North Potomac	MD
1/25/2020	Mary	Mann	Knoxville	MD
1/25/2020	Kelly	Allison	Berlin	MD
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Guterman	Bowie	MD
1/25/2020	Robert	Huffman	Catonsville	MD
1/25/2020	Taylor	Phelps	Stevensville	MD
1/25/2020	Jesse	Quintero	Laurel	MD
1/25/2020	James	Llewellyn	Cumberland	MD
1/25/2020	Daniel	Vice	Bethesda	MD
1/25/2020	William	Ryder	Hagerstown	MD
1/25/2020	Minivere	Wenzer	Takoma Park	MD
1/25/2020	Lou	Wenzer	Takoma Park	MD
1/25/2020	Kelvin	Hobson	Nottingham	MD
1/25/2020	Sean	King	Berlin	MD
1/25/2020	Elaine	Wunderlich	Silver Spring	MD
1/25/2020	Frederick	Graboske	Rockville	MD
1/25/2020	victoria	boucher	Hyattsville	MD
1/25/2020	Nancy	Goldsmith	Dames Quarter	MD
1/25/2020	Holly	Bevagna	Baltimore	MD
1/25/2020	Jan	Ruttkay	Chesapeake Beac	MD
1/25/2020	David	Elfin	Bethesda	MD
1/25/2020	Diane	Armstrong	Annapolis	MD
1/25/2020	Georgia	McDonald	Loch Hill	MD
1/25/2020	Maureen	Wheeler	Silver Spring	MD
1/25/2020	melody	alexander	Coatesville	PA
1/25/2020	Melvin	sheets	New Brighton	PA
1/25/2020	Barry	Blust	Glenmoore	PA
1/25/2020	Irene	Tucker	Chester	PA
1/25/2020	Norman	Koerner	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Sharon	Brauer	Perkasie	PA
1/25/2020	Melissa	Elder	Marysville	PA
1/25/2020	Samuel	Madeira	Yardley	PA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Binstead	Narberth	PA
1/25/2020	Patti	Johnson	Perkasie	PA
1/25/2020	Robert	Woodington	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Ann	Barnes	Russell	PA
1/25/2020	Peter	Lapham	Wyndmoor	PA
1/25/2020	Karen	Belli	Dallas	PA
1/25/2020	Craig	Borchardt	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Mary	Prendergast	Bellefonte	PA
1/25/2020	Joseph	Kenosky	Mount Pocono	PA
1/25/2020	Dennis	McNally	Merion Station	PA
1/25/2020	John	Csaszar	Fleetwood	PA
1/25/2020	Christopher	Tobias	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	John	Hoover	Shrewsbury	PA
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Myers	York	PA
1/25/2020	Judith	Fry	Trout Run	PA
1/25/2020	Jan	Jones	Bangor	PA
1/25/2020	Ellie	McGuire	Bethlehem	PA
1/25/2020	Alexandra	Napoleon	Yardley	PA
1/25/2020	Debbie	Porter	Munhall	PA
1/25/2020	Barbara L	Druga	Oakdale	PA
1/25/2020	glenn	gawinowicz	Oreland	PA
1/25/2020	Philomena	Easley	Fairless Hills	PA
1/25/2020	Emmy	Hofmann	Telford	PA
1/25/2020	Jamie	Masterson	Glenside	PA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Simonds	Chadds Ford	PA
1/25/2020	Kelli	Dendler	Womelsdorf	PA
1/25/2020	Lawrence	Rice	Womelsdorf	PA
1/25/2020	Chuck	Oatman	Drumore	PA
1/25/2020	Curtis	Dunn	Ambler	PA
1/25/2020	Carole	Nurkiewicz	Uniontown	PA
1/25/2020	Martha	Zehner	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Michele	Fio	Henryville	PA
1/25/2020	Frances	Koharcheck	Wrightsville	PA
1/25/2020	Dionna	Bittle	Philadelphia	PA

1/25/2020	Michele	Blackwell	Manchester	MD	1/25/2020	Sharon	Ambrose	Carlisle	PA
1/25/2020	Michael	Stolar	Rockville	MD	1/25/2020	Denise	Foehl	Royersford	PA
1/25/2020	Donna	O'Berry	Owings	MD	1/25/2020	Melvin	Armolt	Chambersburg	PA
1/25/2020	J	Sampery	Halethorpe	MD	1/25/2020	Betty	Pierce	West Mifflin	PA
1/25/2020	Aaron	Ucko	Rockville	MD	1/25/2020	Mark	Held	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020	elizabeth	koopman	Cockeysville	MD	1/25/2020	JonesyG	Jones	Chambersburg	PA
1/25/2020	Sharon	Garlena	Frederick	MD	1/25/2020	Jack	Barrett	Bushkill	PA
1/25/2020	Virginia	Brace	Frederick	MD	1/25/2020	Sandra	Goodwin	Monroe Townshi	PA
1/25/2020	Dade	Snellgrove	Pasadena	MD	1/25/2020	Margery	Rutbell	New Hope	PA
1/25/2020	Caroline	Herritt	Cumberland	MD	1/25/2020	Jennifer	Hoffman	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020	Kristin	Hegwood	Crofton	MD	1/25/2020	Jean	Barrell	New Hope	PA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Horsmon	Huntingtown	MD	1/25/2020	Jim	Flis	Langhorne	PA
1/25/2020	Tracy	Snell	Bethesda	MD	1/25/2020	Kelyn	Klein	Elverson	PA
1/25/2020	Leonor	Molina	Severna Park	MD	1/25/2020	Janet	Johnston	Bethlehem	PA
1/25/2020	Pamela	Waterworth	Lanham	MD	1/25/2020	Tanya	Wenrich	Selinsgrove	PA
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Schell	Hagerstown	MD	1/25/2020	Stephen	Rosen	Ivyland	PA
1/25/2020	Carole	Dell	Potomac	MD	1/25/2020	Stephen	Bobbs	Levittown	PA
1/25/2020	Lori	Nicolle	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020	Janet	Murray	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Joan	Murtagh	Takoma Park	MD	1/25/2020	Carol	Azar	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Asha	Subramanian	Kensington	MD	1/25/2020	Jeanette	Lee	Dillsburg	PA
1/25/2020	Alex	Torres	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020	Lorie	Mc Cracken	Media	PA
1/25/2020	Bonnie	Zuckerman	Ellicott City	MD	1/25/2020	Rex	Grubb	Quarryville	PA
1/25/2020	Jeffrey	Spendelow	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020	Kathy	Stack	Munhall	PA
1/25/2020	George	Kramer	Laurel	MD	1/25/2020	Robert	Janusko	Bethlehem	PA
1/25/2020	Wendy And Dan	Fischer	Burtonsville	MD	1/25/2020	Barbara	Daniels	Hershey	PA
1/25/2020	Katy	Orme	Cabin John	MD	1/25/2020	Eddie	Poder	Johnstown	PA
1/25/2020	Jane	Scocca	Aberdeen	MD	1/25/2020	Jane	Barnette	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020	Leo	Shapiro	College Park	MD	1/25/2020	Judith	Marvin	Lewisburg	PA
1/25/2020	Emily	Manning	Riverdale	MD	1/25/2020	Nancy	Kline	West Chester	PA
1/25/2020	Linda	Just	Colora	MD	1/25/2020	Carole	Castro	Collegeville	PA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Aiken	Pasadena	MD	1/25/2020	Ann Marie	Sardineer	Trafford	PA
1/25/2020	Margaret	Gallagher	Bel Air	MD	1/25/2020	Suzanne	Stewart	Rutledge	PA
1/25/2020	Taina	Litwak	Gaithersburg	MD	1/25/2020	Pamela	Wassell	Erie	PA
1/25/2020	Linda	Marshall	Arnold	MD	1/25/2020	Thomas	Satryan	Murrysville	PA
1/25/2020	Grace	Morsberger	Chevy Chase	MD	1/25/2020	D	M	Enon Valley	PA
1/25/2020	Sam	Stahly	Marriottsville	MD	1/25/2020	Kathy	Long	Hamburg	PA
1/25/2020	Joanna	Handley	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020	Laura	Fisher	New Hope	PA
1/25/2020	Diedre	Marvel	Catonsville	MD	1/25/2020	Susan	Thompson	Audubon	PA
1/25/2020	Robin	Dumler	Berlin	MD	1/25/2020	Judith	Hughes	Derry	PA
1/25/2020	Donald	Nelson	Randallstown	MD	1/25/2020	Carrie	Huot	Easton	PA
1/25/2020	William	Stroker	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020	Michael	Peale	Aston	PA
1/25/2020	Robert	Rynasiewicz	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020	Fran	Jermain	Stroudsburg	PA

1/25/2020	Marguerite	Feldmann	Annapolis	MD
1/25/2020	Janet	Lasik	Annapolis	MD
1/25/2020	Cathy	Barton	Annapolis	MD
1/25/2020	Bernadine	Smith	Perry Hall	MD
1/25/2020	Barbara	Levedahl	Baltimore	MD
1/25/2020	Victoria	Cross	Montgomery Vill	MD
1/25/2020	John	Roche	Lothian	MD
1/25/2020	Shannon	Bellflower	Mechanicsville	MD
1/25/2020	Patricia	Johnson	Brunswick	MD
1/25/2020	Teresa	Wass	Pocomoke City	MD
1/25/2020	Kathy	MacHan	Severna Park	MD
1/24/2020	Meya	Law	District Heights	MD
1/24/2020	Judy Ditton	Ditton	Bethesda	MD
1/25/2020	Dorothea	O'Steen	Ijamsville	MD
1/25/2020	Mary	Wooldridge	Annapolis	MD
1/25/2020	Ellen	McNeirney	Bethesda	MD
1/25/2020	Joyce	Wootten	Germantown	MD
1/25/2020	Karen	Orner	Nottingham	MD
1/25/2020	Julie	Hildebrand	Laurel	MD
1/25/2020	Rachel	Towbin	Potomac	MD
1/25/2020	Gayle	Countryman-Mill	Rockville	MD
1/25/2020	Shandra	Bell	Bowie	MD
1/25/2020	Carolyn Drake	Compton	Silver Spring	MD
1/25/2020	Clairone	Delaney	Laurel	MD
1/25/2020	Monica	Defelice	Salisbury	MD
1/25/2020	Dori	Grasso	Cockeysville	MD
1/25/2020	Mary	Prowell	Mount Airy	MD
1/25/2020	Terri	Taylor	Glen Burnie	MD
1/25/2020	Zac	Huffman	Glenn Dale	MD
1/25/2020	Katherine	Babiak	Port Tobacco	MD
1/25/2020	Darlene V	Quinn	Idlewylde	MD
1/25/2020	Jo	Glancy	Annapolis	MD
1/25/2020	Stuart	Fields	Potomac	MD
1/25/2020	Jessica	Means	Randallstown	MD
1/25/2020	Eric	Nylen	Silver Spring	MD
1/25/2020	Barbara	Stewart	Columbia	MD
1/25/2020	Barry	Farley	Baltimore	MD
1/25/2020	JoAnn	Schropp	Edgewater	MD
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Angotti	Hagerstown	MD
1/25/2020	Sue	Gelrud	Lexington Park	MD
1/25/2020	Bonita	Bolyard Foose	Timonium	MD
1/25/2020	Gigi	Middlebrook	Rockville	MD
1/25/2020	Carol	Ford	Nazareth	PA
1/25/2020	ken	mitsch	Willow Grove	PA
1/25/2020	Jo-Ann	Moore	Abington	PA
1/25/2020	Patricia K	Sacks	Reading	PA
1/25/2020	Marria	Walsh	Pottsville	PA
1/25/2020	Amy	Walsh	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Robert Turri	Turri	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Melanie	Cohikc	Boiling Springs	PA
1/25/2020	Ronald	Hammill	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Keene	Oley	PA
1/25/2020	Alice	Stehle	Butler	PA
1/25/2020	John Jr	Lucci	Beaver	PA
1/25/2020	Alex	Brandt	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Brenda	Uhler	Landisburg	PA
1/25/2020	Susan	Curry	Elizabethtown	PA
1/25/2020	K	H	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Theodore	Burger	Bethlehem	PA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Ritzheimer	Pine Grove	PA
1/25/2020	Susan	Proietta	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Will	Copestick	Gilbertsville	PA
1/25/2020	Karen	Laubach	Macungie	PA
1/25/2020	Marjorie	Faust	New Ringgold	PA
1/25/2020	Melva	Meyer	Beach Lake	PA
1/25/2020	Eugenia	Ahern	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	David	Fiedler	Bensalem	PA
1/25/2020	Glenn	Moyer	Souderton	PA
1/25/2020	Arlene	Taylor	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020	Judith	Allen	Media	PA
1/25/2020	Bob	Steininger	Phoenixville	PA
1/25/2020	Evelyn	Haas	Phila	PA
1/25/2020	Richard	Lemanski	Carlisle	PA
1/25/2020	Laura	Chin	Southampton	PA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Bellers	Easton	PA
1/25/2020	Laurie	Mielo	Clarks Summit	PA
1/25/2020	CHRISTINE	WALTON	Cecil	PA
1/25/2020	David	Allara	State College	PA
1/25/2020	Don	Murtaugh	Malvern	PA
1/25/2020	Julianne	Gould	East Stroudsburg	PA
1/25/2020	Pat	Dewolfe	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020	Edmund	Dornheim	Glenside	PA
1/25/2020	J.B.	Lizak	Northampton	PA
1/25/2020	Carol	Book	York	PA

1/25/2020	Michael	Hallett	Leonardtown	MD
1/25/2020	Brynne	Cunningham	Frostburg	MD
1/25/2020	William	Berry	Waldorf	MD
1/25/2020	Julie	Gallagher	Reisterstown	MD
1/25/2020	Amanda	Griffin	Marriottsville	MD
1/25/2020	MaryAnn	Gregory	Westminster	MD
1/25/2020	Irwin	Hoenig	Laurel	MD
1/25/2020	Frode	Jacobsen	Windsor Mill	MD
1/25/2020	Deborah	Ali	Waldorf	MD
1/25/2020	Barbara A	Hood	Mount Airy	MD
1/25/2020	Joseph	Scolati	Baltimore	MD
1/25/2020	Donald	Schwartz	Baltimore	MD
1/25/2020	Courtney	Englar	Accident	MD
1/25/2020	Deborah	Belchis	Ellicott City	MD
1/25/2020	B.Todd	Towery	Kensington	MD
1/26/2020	Donna	Bernstein	Pikesville	MD
1/26/2020	Rebecca	Soubra	Germantown	MD
1/25/2020	Nadine	Watterson	Chestertown	MD
1/25/2020	Jeff	Smith	Frederick	MD
1/25/2020	Linda	Indyke	Cockeysville	MD
1/25/2020	Janet	Karasinski	Glenn Dale	MD
1/26/2020	Mary	Etherton	Reisterstown	MD
1/25/2020	Kate	Gelhard	New Windsor	MD
1/26/2020	Steve	Kline	Middle River	MD
1/26/2020	Shirley	Ford	Emmitsburg	MD
1/26/2020	Gumus	Ozkok	Crownsville	MD
1/26/2020	danielle	bigley	Port Deposit	MD
1/26/2020	Elizabeth Anne	Pritchard	Sykesville	MD
1/26/2020	William	Butler	Chevy Chase	MD
1/26/2020	Emmanuelle	Oustry	Rockville	MD
1/26/2020	Amy	Truly	Silver Spring	MD
1/26/2020	John	Miskelly	Baltimore	MD
1/26/2020	Gisele	Cheffi	Laurel	MD
1/27/2020	Benjamin	Allen	Crofton	MD
1/27/2020	Chester	Frazier	Baltimore	MD
1/27/2020	Dave	Jordahl	Middletown	MD
1/27/2020	Jennifer	Miller	Elkton	MD
1/25/2020	Carol	Nau	Jarrettsville	MD
1/25/2020	James	Balder	Baltimore	MD
1/26/2020	Candice	Garner-Groves	Frederick	MD
1/26/2020	Evan	Krichevsky	Potomac	MD
1/26/2020	Kathleen	Dodd	Gaithersburg	MD
1/25/2020	Joyce	Purdue	Gibsonia	PA
1/25/2020	Paul	Bisio	Lansdale	PA
1/25/2020	Lissa Barker	Barker	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Jane	Cease	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020	D.J.	Lubonovich	Franklin	PA
1/25/2020	Margaret	Gordon	Milford	PA
1/25/2020	R.A.	Dayton	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Marjorie	Rathbone	Bryn Mawr	PA
1/25/2020	Robert	Hansberry	York	PA
1/25/2020	Laura	Prushinski	Larksville	PA
1/25/2020	Jerry	McKenna	West Chester	PA
1/25/2020	Zsuzsa	Palotas	Warrington	PA
1/25/2020	Nadine	Sassic	Baden	PA
1/25/2020	Selena	Jones	Steelton	PA
1/25/2020	April	Dellomargio	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Hill	Canonsburg	PA
1/25/2020	James	Hicks	Falls Creek	PA
1/25/2020	Miyo	Kamihira	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Crystal	Newcomer	Enola	PA
1/25/2020	Richard	Tregidgo	Holtwood	PA
1/25/2020	Margi	Mulligan	Bryn Mawr	PA
1/25/2020	Jo	Cuffari	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Rebecca	Thomas	Greensburg	PA
1/25/2020	Jeffrey	Ridge	Saint Clair	PA
1/25/2020	Mary	Ferrigno	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Sharon	Wushensky	Kennett Square	PA
1/25/2020	Kenneth	Bickel	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Suzette	Ippolito	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Judy	Scriptunas	Chambersburg	PA
1/25/2020	Bruce L	Hoffman II	Thomasville	PA
1/25/2020	Denise	Wagner	Pennsylvania Fur	PA
1/24/2020	LYDIA	pease	Lancaster	PA
1/24/2020	Mona Stephanie	Benedetto	Harrisburg	PA
1/24/2020	Linda	Ricci	Warminster	PA
1/25/2020	Reann	MacDonald	Turtle Creek	PA
1/25/2020	Ann	Waters	Pomeroy	PA
1/25/2020	Susanne	Paulovic	Doylestown	PA
1/25/2020	Nora	Ziegler	West Chester	PA
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Geist	West Point	PA
1/25/2020	Marsha	Vlah	Ellwood City	PA
1/25/2020	David	Dzikowski	Canonsburg	PA
1/25/2020	Nancy	O	Wexford	PA

1/26/2020	Virginia	Decker	Salisbury	MD
1/26/2020	Linda	King	Bethesda	MD
1/27/2020	Tim	Crowley	Silver Spring	MD
1/27/2020	Michael	Forcinito	Gaithersburg	MD
1/27/2020	Katie	Sabella	Annapolis	MD
1/26/2020	Patricia	Burton	Gaithersburg	MD
1/26/2020	Jessalyn	Timson	Baltimore	MD
1/26/2020	Gill	Bourne	Elk Mills	MD
1/26/2020	Eleni	Kotsis	Annapolis	MD
1/25/2020	Edward	Scott	Frederick	MD
1/27/2020	Samuel	Gonce	Perryville	MD
1/27/2020	Claire	Wolfe	Germantown	MD
1/27/2020	Dale	Murphy	Edgewater	MD
1/27/2020	Donna	Buscemi	Street	MD
1/27/2020	Matthew	Humphrey	Baltimore	MD
1/27/2020	Jeanne	Sears	Baltimore	MD
1/27/2020	Ronald	Schlesinger	Rockville	MD
1/27/2020	Kelly	Lund	Nanticoke	MD
1/26/2020	Ruth	Vickers	Frederick	MD
1/27/2020	Maureen	Schriber	Prince Frederick	MD
1/27/2020	Carol	McDonnell	Baltimore	MD
1/27/2020	Neil	Rol	Westminster	MD
1/25/2020	Helen	Maher	Annapolis	MD
1/25/2020	Merrill	Weinrich	Berwyn Heights	MD
1/27/2020	Linda	Klouzal	Baltimore	MD
1/27/2020	Karen	Miles	Randallstown	MD
1/27/2020	Ronald	Isaac	Silver Spring	MD
1/27/2020	Charlotte	Kilchenstein	Pasadena	MD
1/28/2020	Kelly	Wright	Arnold	MD
1/28/2020	Duchess A.	Swift	La Plata	MD
1/28/2020	Sue	Donaldson	Annapolis	MD
1/27/2020	Carlene	Moscatt	Baltimore	MD
1/27/2020	L	Krausz	Clarksville	MD
1/27/2020	Shannon	Marshall	Baltimore	MD
1/25/2020	Tiffany	Englander	Greenbelt	MD
1/25/2020	Megan	Hannon	Cockeysville	MD
1/25/2020	Tina	Blair	Potomac	MD
1/25/2020	Mia	Wyatt	Ellicott City	MD
1/25/2020	Bee	Wenzer	Takoma Park	MD
1/25/2020	Alice	Magorian	Catonsville	MD
1/28/2020	Wilmalyn	Puryear	Lutherville Timor	MD
1/25/2020	Megan	Lankenau	Silver Spring	MD
1/25/2020	Jillian	Forschner	Murrysville	PA
1/25/2020	Jean	Kozel	Eagleville	PA
1/25/2020	Clare	Farabaugh	Dallas	PA
1/25/2020	Sandra	Edmiston	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020	Linda	Reichert	Chester Springs	PA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Jones	Beaver	PA
1/25/2020	Gwenn	Meltzer	Woodlyn	PA
1/25/2020	Wayne	Kessler	Norristown	PA
1/25/2020	Mary	Albanesi	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Susan	Baltich	Derry	PA
1/25/2020	Karen	Salvadore	Ambler	PA
1/25/2020	Anna	Tangi	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Randall	Detra	Chadds Ford	PA
1/25/2020	Edward	Thornton	Swarthmore	PA
1/25/2020	Ramona	Sahni	Cheswick	PA
1/25/2020	Matthew	Holmes	Hummelstown	PA
1/25/2020	Irene	Franzis	York	PA
1/25/2020	Rhonda	Patterson	Kutztown	PA
1/25/2020	Eric	Lehrer	North Wales	PA
1/25/2020	Sheila	Siegel	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Diann	McVey	State College	PA
1/25/2020	cody	low	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Stephen	Zinicola	Harrisburg	PA
1/24/2020	John Singer	Singer	Phila	PA
1/24/2020	Daniel	Dayton	Bensalem	PA
1/25/2020	Marilynn	Harper	Media	PA
1/25/2020	Ann	Coyne	Schwenksville	PA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Hasty	Reading	PA
1/25/2020	Christine	Rupp	Cranberry Towns	PA
1/25/2020	Debra	Sullenberger	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020	Robert	Smith	York	PA
1/25/2020	Logan	Welde	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	mj	stigliano	Bushkill	PA
1/25/2020	Michele	Oakes	Downingtown	PA
1/25/2020	Sheila	Stevens	Ft Washington	PA
1/25/2020	Shirley	Dolby	Boiling Springs	PA
1/25/2020	Diana	Ames	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Lucy	Karlsson	Berwyn	PA
1/25/2020	Holly	Hughes	Avoca	PA
1/25/2020	Jean	Galati	New Castle	PA
1/25/2020	Cy	Deitz	Gettysburg	PA
1/25/2020	Jeanne	Held-Warmkesse	North Wales	PA

1/25/2020	Robert	Wicks	Silver Spring	MD
1/25/2020	Tracey	Katsouros	Waldorf	MD
1/25/2020	Douglas	Sedon	Jefferson	MD
1/25/2020	Michael	Langton	Newburg	MD
1/25/2020	Mary	Gunther	Berlin	MD
1/25/2020	Joyce	Kitzmann	Frederick	MD
1/25/2020	Charles	Wurster	Silver Spring	MD
1/25/2020	Thea	Sames	South Portland	ME
1/25/2020	Mary	Roehrig	Topsham	ME
1/27/2020	Deb	Williams	Westbrook	ME
1/28/2020	Christine	Cotton	Ellsworth	ME
1/24/2020	Jody	Solow	Rockland	ME
1/24/2020	Jeff	Reynolds	Bangor	ME
1/24/2020	Ellen	Rice	Brunswick	ME
1/24/2020	Diane	Nosnik	Cape Neddick	ME
1/25/2020	Mj	Martinuk	Waterville	ME
1/25/2020	Greg	Kimber	Temple	ME
1/25/2020	Brendan	Kelly	Bangor	ME
1/25/2020	Judith	JAMES	Norway	ME
1/25/2020	Jane	Hardy	Lincolnville	ME
1/25/2020	Maryann	Smale	Steuben	ME
1/25/2020	Maria	O Donnell	South Portland	ME
1/25/2020	Judith	Schet	Windham	ME
1/25/2020	Meryl	Pinque	Bangor	ME
1/25/2020	Gordon	Smith	Brunswick	ME
1/25/2020	Doreen	Mann	Lisbon	ME
1/25/2020	Rosemary	Kuun	Yarmouth	ME
1/25/2020	Alexandra D.	Pappano	Mattawamkeag	ME
1/25/2020	Eila	Lang	Milbridge	ME
1/25/2020	Gina	Martin	Madawaska	ME
1/25/2020	Hannah	Osborne	Freeport	ME
1/25/2020	Susan	Cooney	Bath	ME
1/25/2020	Jim	Rodrigue	Pittston	ME
1/25/2020	Laura	Sholtz	Exeter	ME
1/25/2020	Mary Ellen	Wilson	West Bath	ME
1/25/2020	Deb	Denbow	Portland	ME
1/25/2020	Siri	Beckman	Bath	ME
1/25/2020	Judy	Cooper	Kennebunkport	ME
1/25/2020	Karen	Vasily	Abbot	ME
1/25/2020	Jerry	Sass	North Anson	ME
1/25/2020	c	eaton	Portland	ME
1/25/2020	Muriel K	Kruppa	South Portland	ME
1/25/2020	Kim	King	Greensburg	PA
1/25/2020	karen	rudy	New Cumberland	PA
1/25/2020	Michelle	Dudeck	Monessen	PA
1/25/2020	Kathy	Turner	Clearfield	PA
1/25/2020	Julie	Kaye	Emmaus	PA
1/25/2020	Barb	Moyer	Blandon	PA
1/25/2020	Helen	Naimark	Monroeville	PA
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Winkle	Meadville	PA
1/25/2020	jeanine	farrell	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Wendy	Smilek	Elizabethtown	PA
1/25/2020	John	Prellwitz	Greensburg	PA
1/25/2020	Dawn	Mason	Pottsville	PA
1/25/2020	Elaine	Cohen	Jenkintown	PA
1/25/2020	Tyler	Graham	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020	Lynn	Atwood	Slippery Rock	PA
1/25/2020	christine	haught	Shamokin Dam	PA
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Krause	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020	William	Clifford	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020	Deana	Kimes	Slippery Rock	PA
1/25/2020	Dawn	Crist	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Joan	Lewis	Hatfield	PA
1/25/2020	Raymond	Smith	Johnstown	PA
1/25/2020	Janice	Barnett	Upper Darby	PA
1/25/2020	Mary Ann	Leitch	Phila	PA
1/25/2020	Matthew	Richcreek	York	PA
1/25/2020	Kaye	Schwenk	Schuylkill Haven	PA
1/25/2020	Carrie	Bell	Lansdale	PA
1/25/2020	Donna	Smith	Havertown	PA
1/25/2020	Kim	Labadie	Bartonsville	PA
1/25/2020	Corri	Gottesman	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Lois	Seipp	Levittown	PA
1/25/2020	John	Kocer	Northampton	PA
1/25/2020	Brian	Brown	Lewisburg	PA
1/26/2020	Allen	Model	Philadelphia	PA
1/26/2020	Stephen	Sheoskie	Allentown	PA
1/26/2020	Robin	Wilson	Hawley	PA
1/26/2020	Deborah	Marchand	Gibsonia	PA
1/25/2020	Gay	Bricker	Hershey	PA
1/25/2020	Mitzi	Deitch	Feasterville Trevo	PA
1/25/2020	herbert	jeschke	Bala Cynwyd	PA
1/25/2020	Christina	Uhlir	Mountain Top	PA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Pappas	Allentown	PA

1/25/2020	Robin	Swennes	Arundel	ME
1/25/2020	Bryce	Smith	Dedham	ME
1/25/2020	Jacqui	Deveneau	Portland	ME
1/25/2020	Nancy	Whitney	Ellsworth	ME
1/25/2020	Alice	White	Kittery	ME
1/25/2020	M	Mooney	Gouldsboro	ME
1/25/2020	Dayna	Herz	Bangor	ME
1/25/2020	Albert	Meyer	Augusta	ME
1/25/2020	Susanne	Meidel	Whitefield	ME
1/25/2020	Terri	Neill	Cape Neddick	ME
1/25/2020	Alita	Dolloff	Cumberland	ME
1/25/2020	Susan	Weems	Brunswick	ME
1/25/2020	James	Heroux	York	ME
1/25/2020	Dianne	Ballon	Portland	ME
1/25/2020	eileen	frazier	Scarborough	ME
1/25/2020	Roger	Lambert	Kennebunk	ME
1/25/2020	Ruth	Provost	Exeter	ME
1/25/2020	James	Stoneton	Orrington	ME
1/25/2020	marilyn	Fleming	Wells	ME
1/25/2020	Pam	Krupinsky	Hallowell	ME
1/25/2020	Lee	Nicoloff	Portland	ME
1/25/2020	Laurra	Sheldon	Berwick	ME
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Jackson	Robbinston	ME
1/25/2020	Kristi	Niedermann	Cushing	ME
1/25/2020	Robert	Whitworth	Sanford	ME
1/25/2020	Vicki	Banks	Bath	ME
1/25/2020	Elissa	Mericle-Gray	Berwick	ME
1/25/2020	Jean	Perkins	Phippsburg	ME
1/25/2020	Linnette	Erhart	Franklin	ME
1/25/2020	Susan	DiMauro	Portland	ME
1/25/2020	John	Bernard	South Portland	ME
1/25/2020	Rachael	Pappano	Mattawamkeag	ME
1/25/2020	Penelope Z	Andrews	Hermon	ME
1/25/2020	Nancy	Packard	Scarborough	ME
1/25/2020	Arthur	Allen	Brewer	ME
1/25/2020	Lewis	Cisle	Belfast	ME
1/25/2020	Conny	Hatch	Belfast	ME
1/25/2020	Penny	Cully	Camden	ME
1/25/2020	Jacqueline	Davidson	Deer Isle	ME
1/25/2020	Susan	Swain	Portland	ME
1/25/2020	Leslie	Cummings	Windham	ME
1/25/2020	Deborah	Fobes	Berwick	ME
1/25/2020	Jenny	Ruckdeschel	Bryn Mawr	PA
1/25/2020	Mary	H	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Frank	Ayers	Altoona	PA
1/25/2020	Roy E Bires	Bires	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Linda	Hansell	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Judith	Marchock	Pittsburgh	PA
1/26/2020	Kathleen	Heisey	Carlisle	PA
1/26/2020	Nathana	Marunich	Pittsburgh	PA
1/26/2020	Al	Kato	Pottstown	PA
1/25/2020	Ken	Cox	Glen Rock	PA
1/25/2020	Dana	Waldman	Paoli	PA
1/25/2020	Angie	Yohey	Catawissa	PA
1/25/2020	Joseph Folino Ga	Folino Gallo	Coraopolis	PA
1/25/2020	Paige	Morabito	New Cumberlanc	PA
1/26/2020	Claire	D	Wernersville	PA
1/26/2020	Mary	Zupan	Sutersville	PA
1/26/2020	Mericia	Mills	Scranton	PA
1/26/2020	Micheline	Saluga	Atlantic	PA
1/26/2020	Kevin	Finn	Pittsburgh	PA
1/26/2020	Karen	Guarino Spanton	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	William	Ridgeway	Scranton	PA
1/25/2020	Ronald	Allis	Ulster	PA
1/25/2020	Cassandra	Williamson	Williamsport	PA
1/25/2020	Steven	Zserai	Jonestown	PA
1/26/2020	Kathryn	Gress	Orefield	PA
1/26/2020	Mandy	Tshibangu	Devon	PA
1/25/2020	Penny	Kulp	Phoenixville	PA
1/25/2020	George	Hunter Sr	Spring City	PA
1/25/2020	Allan	Rubin	Phila	PA
1/26/2020	Sue	DiMoia	Levittown	PA
1/25/2020	Tara	Sweeney	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Burgess	Hanover	PA
1/25/2020	Jean	Kammer	Hawley	PA
1/25/2020	Michele	Johnson	Altoona	PA
1/25/2020	Jerri	Rigo	Somerset	PA
1/26/2020	Stephen	Daily	Paoli	PA
1/26/2020	Andrew	Wadsworth	Reading	PA
1/25/2020	Marian	Huq	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Gregory	Skutches	Bethlehem	PA
1/26/2020	George	Dunsey	Pittsburgh	PA
1/26/2020	Anne	Jensen	Philadelphia	PA
1/26/2020	Ariel	Fierro	Norristown	PA

1/25/2020	Kathy	Alcott	South Portland	ME
1/25/2020	Emily	Jacobs	Long Island	ME
1/25/2020	Robert	Knight	Brooksville	ME
1/25/2020	Leslie	Clapp	Blue Hill	ME
1/25/2020	Jenni	Reis	Corinth	ME
1/25/2020	Bonnie	Hackett	South Berwick	ME
1/25/2020	Karin	Cohen	Danforth	ME
1/25/2020	Melinda	Wright	Brunswick	ME
1/25/2020	Pat	Redner	Houlton	ME
1/25/2020	Joanna	Leary	Westbrook	ME
1/25/2020	Nancy	Watson	Augusta	ME
1/25/2020	Sandra	Joy	Bangor	ME
1/26/2020	Ellen	Callahan	Gorham	ME
1/26/2020	Suanne	Williams Lindgren	Freeport	ME
1/25/2020	Patricia	Pickett	Mechanic Falls	ME
1/25/2020	Doris	Luther	Hollis Center	ME
1/26/2020	Gail	Ogilvie	Richmond	ME
1/26/2020	Sherrilee	Openshaw	Cherryfield	ME
1/26/2020	Brent	Miller	Clinton	ME
1/25/2020	Wendy	Pirsig	South Berwick	ME
1/26/2020	Pamela	Coggins	Lubec	ME
1/26/2020	Douglas	Wilson	Little Deer Isle	ME
1/25/2020	Debbie	McCarthy	Phillips	ME
1/26/2020	Janice	Cowett	Presque Isle	ME
1/26/2020	Eleanor	Leo	Biddeford Pool	ME
1/25/2020	Patti	Blevins	Phillips	ME
1/26/2020	Charlene	Clukey	Wells	ME
1/26/2020	Shonna	Davis	Houlton	ME
1/27/2020	Susan	Messerschmitt	Biddeford	ME
1/27/2020	Jennifer	Reitze	Gardiner	ME
1/27/2020	Susan	Diaz	Auburn	ME
1/26/2020	Jayne	Winters	South China	ME
1/27/2020	Suzanne	Andersen	Veazie	ME
1/25/2020	Fran	Hoef-Bouchard	Portland	ME
1/28/2020	Kimberly	Phillips	Bar Harbor	ME
1/28/2020	Greg	Dobrich	York	ME
1/28/2020	Polly	Armstrong	South Thomaston	ME
1/28/2020	Nancy	Larson	Orono	ME
1/28/2020	Yvette	Pratt	South Portland	ME
1/25/2020	Colleen McKenna	Ralph Keyes	Brunswick	ME
1/25/2020	Michaela	Batstone	Poland	ME
1/25/2020	Julie	Tidball	Minneapolis	MN
1/26/2020	Whitney	Jackson	West Chester	PA
1/26/2020	Rina	Sunar	Dover	PA
1/26/2020	Rosemary	Caolo	Scranton	PA
1/26/2020	Kim	Greene	North Wales	PA
1/26/2020	April	Crater	Douglassville	PA
1/27/2020	Erin	Shank	Connellsville	PA
1/26/2020	Christina	Rivoire	Philadelphia	PA
1/26/2020	Marielle	Lerner	Philadelphia	PA
1/27/2020	Vivienne	Fennimore	Quakertown	PA
1/27/2020	Anita	Dauberman	Halifax	PA
1/27/2020	Dat	Tran	Upper Darby	PA
1/27/2020	Edward	Kuszajewski	Greensburg	PA
1/25/2020	Patricia	Griffey	Secane	PA
1/25/2020	Carole	Shanahan	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Andrew	Sharp	Altoona	PA
1/25/2020	Marianne	Frei	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Pat	Mace	Hanover	PA
1/25/2020	John	Lapolla	Levittown	PA
1/25/2020	andy	moffatt	Doylestown	PA
1/25/2020	Charles	Hartman	Freedom	PA
1/26/2020	Roseann	Karcher	Bethlehem	PA
1/26/2020	Jean	Fissinger	Levittown	PA
1/26/2020	Carole	Ackelson	Erie	PA
1/26/2020	Denise	Whitney	Erie	PA
1/26/2020	Elinor	Daley	Greenfield Towns	PA
1/26/2020	Fernando	Segade	Springfield	PA
1/26/2020	Miriam	Burstein	Paoli	PA
1/26/2020	Shawn	Esher	Dover	PA
1/26/2020	Kathryn	Morrow	State College	PA
1/27/2020	Grace	Bergin	Du Bois	PA
1/26/2020	Keith	Hill	Reading	PA
1/26/2020	Anne Marie	Smith	Rose Valley	PA
1/26/2020	Debra	Ruppert	Biglerville	PA
1/26/2020	john	bowser	Atlantic	PA
1/26/2020	Joann	Hunter	Vandergrift	PA
1/26/2020	Theresa	White	Enola	PA
1/26/2020	Kim	Pierro-Greene	North Wales	PA
1/26/2020	Gordon	Sauve	Philadelphia	PA
1/27/2020	Eric	Thompson	Olyphant	PA
1/27/2020	Stephen	Zwierzyna	Mechanicsburg	PA
1/26/2020	Daniel	Mink	Lancaster	PA
1/26/2020	Nicole	Tursi	Abington	PA

1/25/2020	Andrew	Twaddle	Columbia	MO	
1/25/2020	Nicole	Lauren	Glasgow	MT	
1/25/2020	Nick	Hood	Clemmons	NC	
1/25/2020	James	Thompson	Hendersonville	NC	
1/25/2020	Melissa	Sheppard	Salisbury	NC	
1/25/2020	John	Cheshire	Kings Mountain	NC	
1/25/2020	nancy	hanley	Durham	NC	
1/25/2020	Tyrus	Wilson	Black Mountain	NC	
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Schenkel	Southern Pines	NC	
1/25/2020	Beverly	McIllwain	Granite Falls	NC	
1/25/2020	Gloria	Aman	Richlands	NC	
1/25/2020	Maxine	Dalton	Hot Springs	NC	
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Barker	Madison	NC	
1/25/2020	Alexis	Lamere	Elon	NC	
1/25/2020	lynn	sininger	Cornelius	NC	
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Sampson	Asheville	NC	
1/26/2020	Patty	Lehr	Roxboro	NC	
1/26/2020	Fernanda	Nieto	Ansonville	NC	
1/26/2020	Tiffany	Ehnes	Advance	NC	
1/26/2020	Paige	Hurley Humphrey	Smyrna	NC	
1/26/2020	Tracy	Gourville	Wilmington	NC	
1/26/2020	Joseph	Phillips	Kernersville	NC	
1/26/2020	Marie	Michl	Rocky Mount	NC	
1/26/2020	Elizabeth	Morris	Robersonville	NC	
1/27/2020	Robin	Russell	Conover	NC	
1/28/2020	Gail	Horne	Mint Hill	NC	
1/24/2020	Laura	Luyendyk	Raleigh	NC	
1/24/2020	Elissa	Engelbourg	Rocky Mount	NC	
1/24/2020	Linda	Hollowell	New Bern	NC	
1/24/2020	Diane	Beck	Asheville	NC	
1/24/2020	Carla	Shuford	Chapel Hill	NC	
1/24/2020	Destinee	Gillis	Raleigh	NC	
1/24/2020	Jennifer	Dimarco	Hickory	NC	
1/24/2020	Judith	Foster	Greensboro	NC	
1/24/2020	Ellen	Hunt	Raleigh	NC	
1/24/2020	Dina	Hussain	Morrisville	NC	
1/24/2020	Willie	Hinze	Winston Salem	NC	
1/24/2020	Lawrence	East	Jacksonville	NC	
1/24/2020	Janice	Rostan	Valdese	NC	
1/24/2020	Cathleen	Hayes	Leicester	NC	
1/24/2020	Patricia	Burgert	Wake Forest	NC	
1/24/2020	Jeri	Tatum	Marshall	NC	
1/26/2020	Marge	DeArdo	Pittsburgh	PA	
1/26/2020	Lynne	Hancock	Pittsburgh	PA	
1/27/2020	Laurie	Cressman	Muncy	PA	
1/27/2020	Regina	Milione	Plymouth Meetir	PA	
1/28/2020	cindy	chuplis	Middleport	PA	
1/26/2020	M	Freiberg	Penn Valley	PA	
1/26/2020	Linda	Campbell	Emmaus	PA	
1/25/2020	Ruth	Seeley	Philadelphia	PA	
1/25/2020	Elise	Kennedy	West Chester	PA	
1/27/2020	Alex	Vasquez	Steelton	PA	
1/27/2020	Gwendolyn	Blatt	Wernersville	PA	
1/27/2020	Julie	Schampel	Mckeesport	PA	
1/27/2020	Lauri	Moon	Williamsport	PA	
1/27/2020	Trudy	Gerlach	Wyalusing	PA	
1/27/2020	Judith	Burnett	Mechanicsburg	PA	
1/26/2020	K	Nichols	Levittown	PA	
1/26/2020	Brenda	Norris	Brookhaven	PA	
1/26/2020	nancy	potteiger	Enola	PA	
1/27/2020	Michele	Auker	Mohnton	PA	
1/27/2020	Lesa	Stacknick	Mechanicsburg	PA	
1/27/2020	Karyn	Hyland	Pittsburgh	PA	
1/27/2020	Eric	Pash	Indiana	PA	
1/27/2020	Dorothy	Kearney	Philadelphia	PA	
1/27/2020	Cathy	Rupp	Pittsburgh	PA	
1/27/2020	Elizabeth	LeFever	Philadelphia	PA	
1/27/2020	Nancy	Tate	Riegelsville	PA	
1/27/2020	Rona	Rosen	Philadelphia	PA	
1/27/2020	Dana	Cohen	Newtown	PA	
1/27/2020	Katherine	Jueds	Philadelphia	PA	
1/27/2020	Carrie	Swank	Sinking Spring	PA	
1/27/2020	Thomas	Contrisciano	Morton	PA	
1/25/2020	John	Orlick	Langhorne	PA	
1/27/2020	Tim	Hoy	Halifax	PA	
1/28/2020	Anne	Neel	Pittsburgh	PA	
1/27/2020	Oneida	Arosarena	Philadelphia	PA	
1/27/2020	Cindy	Marshall	Fairfield	PA	
1/27/2020	Emily	Drabick	New Providence	PA	
1/27/2020	Rhyan	Grech	Philadelphia	PA	
1/27/2020	Gloria	Cameron	Mercer	PA	
1/28/2020	Elizabeth	Seltzer	Media	PA	
1/27/2020	Christine	Lutz-Walturz	Easton	PA	
1/27/2020	Laree	Richard	Lewisburg	PA	

1/24/2020	randy	marrs	Asheville	NC
1/24/2020	Stefon	Lira	Salisbury	NC
1/24/2020	Doug	Roaten	Matthews	NC
1/24/2020	Lynne	C.	Holly Springs	NC
1/24/2020	Joe	Bearden	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Martha	Spencer	Brevard	NC
1/25/2020	LuAnn	Havers	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Hannah	Addair	Salisbury	NC
1/24/2020	Michelle	Lee	Charlotte	NC
1/24/2020	Susan	Allen	Raleigh	NC
1/24/2020	Ariel	Wynn	Hendersonville	NC
1/24/2020	Sue	Everhart	Winston Salem	NC
1/25/2020	T	G	Southport	NC
1/25/2020	Rita	Taylor	Winston Salem	NC
1/25/2020	Patricia	Kish	Reidsville	NC
1/24/2020	Chanda	Farley	Canton	NC
1/24/2020	Gareth	Wynn	Hendersonville	NC
1/24/2020	Richard	Koeneman	Asheville	NC
1/24/2020	Mark	Sullivan	Indian Trail	NC
1/25/2020	Christine	Drea	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Linda	Wells	Cary	NC
1/25/2020	Julie	Finn	Moyock	NC
1/25/2020	Ruthmarie	Kinley	Winston Salem	NC
1/25/2020	Peter	Wash	Clayton	NC
1/25/2020	Julia	Bishop	Southport	NC
1/25/2020	Thayer	Jordan	Hillsborough	NC
1/25/2020	Frank	Stroupe	Matthews	NC
1/25/2020	Margaret	Anderson	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Darlene	Falk	Boone	NC
1/25/2020	Bridget	Sprouls	Tryon	NC
1/25/2020	Shannon	Teel	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Judy	Perry	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Jessica	Sinha	Cary	NC
1/25/2020	Cathy	Nieman	Weaverville	NC
1/25/2020	Laura	Taylor	Franklin	NC
1/25/2020	Bonnie	Zotos	Sherrills Ford	NC
1/25/2020	Richard	George	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Ruth	Bauer	Hendersonville	NC
1/25/2020	Renae	Beeker	Salisbury	NC
1/25/2020	Jackie Neece	Gray	Carrboro	NC
1/25/2020	Vicki	Fuller	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Arielle	Schechter	Chapel Hill	NC
1/27/2020	Deborah	Marron	Pennsylvania Fur	PA
1/27/2020	valerie	rice	Lansdale	PA
1/27/2020	Debra	Murphy	Wayne	PA
1/27/2020	Marcia	Hoffmeier	Rochester	PA
1/27/2020	Joyce	Benson	Glenside	PA
1/25/2020	F Anne	Ritchings	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Trybus	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	david	sublette	Erie	PA
1/25/2020	Dawn	Eagle	Bath	PA
1/28/2020	Nancy	Keiter	Harrisburg	PA
1/28/2020	John	Tooker	Mechanicsburg	PA
1/28/2020	Edward	Jasiewicz	Pittsburgh	PA
1/28/2020	merian	soto	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	mary	durando	Landenberg	PA
1/25/2020	Otto	Lehrbach	Alburtis	PA
1/25/2020	Andy	Baxter	Glenshaw	PA
1/25/2020	Sandra	Forman	Honesdale	PA
1/25/2020	Conchita	Braun	Reading	PA
1/25/2020	Linda	Cellurale	Lemont Furnace	PA
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Anstey	Doylestown	PA
1/28/2020	Stephanie	McKenna	Glenside	PA
1/28/2020	Brian	Eckert	Bethel Park	PA
1/25/2020	Connie	Hershman	Phila	PA
1/25/2020	Janet	Hitz	Graysville	PA
1/25/2020	Aleta	Streett-Leavy	Butler	PA
1/25/2020	Raymond	Schreiber	Carnegie	PA
1/25/2020	Kathy	Piltz	Jim Thorpe	PA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Schure	Blue Bell	PA
1/25/2020	Janice	Crum	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Andrew	Taylor	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Aimee	Prosick	Frackville	PA
1/25/2020	Pauline	Rosenberg	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Sabrena	Boekell	Nottingham	PA
1/25/2020	Ann	Rossman	Newport	RI
1/25/2020	Thomas	Dawley	North Kingstown	RI
1/25/2020	hollie	galloway	West Greenwich	RI
1/26/2020	Jack	Lancellotta	West Warwick	RI
1/24/2020	Joseph	Ricci	Warwick	RI
1/24/2020	Diane	Barense	Barrington	RI
1/24/2020	Cindy	Clement	Portsmouth	RI
1/24/2020	Christina	Milauskas	East Greenwich	RI
1/24/2020	Diane	Derobbio	Warwick	RI

1/25/2020	Deborah	DeSimone	Huntersville	NC
1/25/2020	Sharon	Hauser	Etowah	NC
1/25/2020	Edith	Kurie	Wilmington	NC
1/25/2020	Nancy	Rausch	Apex	NC
1/25/2020	Tanya	Alstott	Weaverville	NC
1/25/2020	Jeff	Bohan	Winston Salem	NC
1/25/2020	Gordon	James	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Ann	Bobeck	Southport	NC
1/25/2020	Billy	Buckingham	Salisbury	NC
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Papia	New Bern	NC
1/25/2020	A.	Berger	Greensboro	NC
1/25/2020	Jude	Misurelli	Brevard	NC
1/25/2020	Constance	Smith	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	Sharon	Fortner	Winston Salem	NC
1/25/2020	Virginia	Schmidt	Mills River	NC
1/25/2020	Ray	Owens	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Fred	Martin	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Donald	Barker	Southern Shores	NC
1/25/2020	Ty	Carerun	Morehead City	NC
1/25/2020	Edith	Nash	Maggie Valley	NC
1/25/2020	Latouia	Sutton	Morganton	NC
1/25/2020	Christine	Laporte	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	Pete	Hall	Sanford	NC
1/25/2020	Christopher	Ventaloro	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Louise	Kulp	Elizabethtown	NC
1/25/2020	Teresa	Pitts	Glen Alpine	NC
1/25/2020	JEFFERY	BLANTON	Cherryville	NC
1/25/2020	Frances	McAroy	Gibsonville	NC
1/25/2020	Karen	Staples	Fayetteville	NC
1/25/2020	Nancy	Montgomery	Rutherfordton	NC
1/25/2020	Melvin	Hoot	Washington	NC
1/25/2020	Brian	Hopkins	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	John	Willard	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Cindy	Shoaf	Salisbury	NC
1/25/2020	Lucretia	Kinney	Carrboro	NC
1/25/2020	mary	Tomlinson	Maggie Valley	NC
1/25/2020	Margaret	Newhart	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Melissa	Williams	Raeford	NC
1/25/2020	Deborah	Smith	Valdese	NC
1/25/2020	Timothy	Peppe	West End	NC
1/25/2020	Paul	Williams	King	NC
1/25/2020	Alan	Lenk	Asheville	NC
1/24/2020	Pamala	McKenna	North Providence	RI
1/25/2020	Terrence	Cummings	Providence	RI
1/25/2020	Carolyn	Brown	E Greenwich	RI
1/25/2020	Kelly	Fiske	Harrisville	RI
1/25/2020	Kathy	Weber	Riverside	RI
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Costanza	East Greenwich	RI
1/25/2020	George	Penedo	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020	Nicolaas	Strik	Rumford	RI
1/25/2020	Phyllis	Buckley	Riverside	RI
1/25/2020	Frances	Harriman	Cumberland	RI
1/25/2020	Karen	Berg	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020	Corinne	Charpentier	Exeter	RI
1/25/2020	Karen	Shepp	Coventry	RI
1/25/2020	Sandra	Denninger	Tiverton	RI
1/25/2020	Rich and Jane	Schweinsburg	Coventry	RI
1/25/2020	Ida	Schmulowitz	Providence	RI
1/25/2020	Robert	Rodi	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020	Tracy	Whitford	Barrington	RI
1/25/2020	patricia	carrasco	Providence	RI
1/25/2020	Christine	Muller	Kingston	RI
1/25/2020	Lawren	Hancher	Westerly	RI
1/25/2020	Charlene	Maker	Little Compton	RI
1/25/2020	Randi	Sherman	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020	John	Burridge chem. e	East Providence	RI
1/25/2020	Mary Jane	Pagan	Providence	RI
1/25/2020	Carol	Spano	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020	Alfred	Pannone. Jr	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020	Thomas	McCormick	West Kingston	RI
1/25/2020	Karen	Runk	North Smithfield	RI
1/25/2020	Albert	Gamble	Jamestown	RI
1/25/2020	Matt	Bolles	Jamestown	RI
1/25/2020	Theresa	Peckham	Portsmouth	RI
1/25/2020	Barbara	Collins	Providence	RI
1/25/2020	laurie	serbyn	East Providence	RI
1/25/2020	Dawn	Field	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020	Lauren	Boulanger	West Warwick	RI
1/25/2020	Valerie	Bell	Newport	RI
1/25/2020	Robyn	DeCiccio	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020	Gabriel	Cohen-Glinick	Providence	RI
1/25/2020	Jon	Martell	Westerly	RI
1/25/2020	Sharon	Johnson	Woonsocket	RI
1/25/2020	PATRICIA	SOUSA	Cranston	RI

1/25/2020	Stephanie	Klos-Weller	Wake Forest	NC
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Harper	Brevard	NC
1/25/2020	mari	elvi	Alexander Mills	NC
1/25/2020	Lisette	Fee	Farmville	NC
1/25/2020	Linda	Lielbriedis	Sugar Grove	NC
1/25/2020	patricia	field	Gibsonville	NC
1/25/2020	Kay	Reibold	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Fred	Coppotelli	Cedar Mountain	NC
1/25/2020	Barbara	Biddle	Cary	NC
1/25/2020	Janine	Lafferty	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Lois	Arnold	Moyock	NC
1/25/2020	Richard	Hammer	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Heather	Livengood	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Emily	Edwards	New Bern	NC
1/25/2020	Farzana	Ismail	Thomasville	NC
1/25/2020	Patricia	Miller	Boone	NC
1/25/2020	Amy	Robertson	Huntersville	NC
1/25/2020	jessie	dale	Linville	NC
1/25/2020	Tom	Flagg	Waynesville	NC
1/25/2020	Rev. Paul	Brown	Murphy	NC
1/25/2020	Liz	Davis	Brevard	NC
1/25/2020	Deborah	Fox	New Bern	NC
1/25/2020	GeneviËve	Patterson	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Zandra	Talbert	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Paul	Bessey	Southern Pines	NC
1/25/2020	Audra	Lindsey	Mills River	NC
1/25/2020	Lynne	Kane	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Carol	Moldoveanu	Winston Salem	NC
1/25/2020	Jane	Frantz	Jamestown	NC
1/25/2020	Heide Catherina	Coppotelli	Cedar Mountain	NC
1/25/2020	Lisa	Gould	Winston Salem	NC
1/25/2020	Amelia	Boyer	Stony Point	NC
1/25/2020	Bernard	Carreno	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Tom	Johnson	Blowing Rock	NC
1/25/2020	Jonathan	Russo	Weaverville	NC
1/25/2020	Bradley	Lewis	Gastonia	NC
1/25/2020	Tina	Shurtleff	Murphy	NC
1/25/2020	Brandon Lee	Fitzwater	Como	NC
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Hurtt	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Gary	Fuhrmeister	Bakersville	NC
1/25/2020	Leslie	Stewart	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	John	Franklin	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Anne	Aguilera	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020	Sonja	Plumb	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020	Deborah	Boedeker	Providence	RI
1/25/2020	Patricia	Treanor	Lincoln	RI
1/25/2020	John	Doucette	Providence	RI
1/25/2020	John	Mazza	Johnston	RI
1/25/2020	Allen	Price	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020	Virginia	Tiernan	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020	Virginia	Renick	Rumford	RI
1/25/2020	Cindy	DiCarlo	West Greenwich	RI
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Williams	Jamestown	RI
1/25/2020	lynn	costa	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020	Lease	Plimpton	Little Compton	RI
1/25/2020	Jacquelyn	Kanis	South Kingstown	RI
1/26/2020	K	Bonoyer	Chepachet	RI
1/26/2020	Sandy	Millette	North Kingstown	RI
1/25/2020	Joan	Tokarz	Bristol	RI
1/26/2020	Matt	Loper	Tiverton	RI
1/27/2020	Katherine	Bressan	Cumberland	RI
1/27/2020	Deborah	Root	Coventry	RI
1/26/2020	Suzanne	Affigne	Pawtucket	RI
1/27/2020	Joann	Algasso	Warwick	RI
1/28/2020	Shannon	Kerwin	Lincoln	RI
1/25/2020	Amelia	Linder	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Militello	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020	Virginia	Caraco	Camden	SC
1/27/2020	Susan	Beauregard	Beaufort	SC
1/24/2020	Margaret	Meinert	Lexington	SC
1/24/2020	ELIZABETH	LAUMAN	Surfside Beach	SC
1/24/2020	Ronda	Reynolds	Columbia	SC
1/24/2020	Diane	Lesser	North Augusta	SC
1/24/2020	Linda	Cardin	Ladson	SC
1/25/2020	Jo	Rhoades	Lexington	SC
1/25/2020	Crystal	Smith-Connelly	Charleston	SC
1/25/2020	Tony	Wise	North Augusta	SC
1/25/2020	Serena	Casey	Woodruff	SC
1/25/2020	Paula	Loftis	Beaufort	SC
1/25/2020	Candice	Phillips	Saint George	SC
1/25/2020	Walter	Rucker	Dorchester	SC
1/25/2020	thomas	pauley	York	SC
1/25/2020	Joseph	Bennett	Murrells Inlet	SC
1/25/2020	PHILIP	MARONE	Bluffton	SC

1/25/2020	Lorraine	Aragon	Carrboro	NC
1/25/2020	Orchid	Ra	Southport	NC
1/25/2020	Kefyn	Catley	Sylva	NC
1/25/2020	Kathy	McCulloch	Lynn	NC
1/25/2020	Alden	Hanson	Wake Forest	NC
1/25/2020	Lillian	Swindell	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Ryland	Bowman	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Sally	Woodard	Black Mountain	NC
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Riedlinger	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Wanda	Baucom	Marshville	NC
1/25/2020	Don	Bergey	Winston Salem	NC
1/25/2020	Natasha	Goins	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Joe	Sandoval	Weldon	NC
1/25/2020	Kristina	Heiks	Boone	NC
1/25/2020	Sharlene	Ackley	Supply	NC
1/25/2020	Edwin	Ross	Elizabeth City	NC
1/25/2020	Ada	Southerland	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Jen	Johnson	Wilmington	NC
1/25/2020	Katherine	Tripp	Greensboro	NC
1/25/2020	Shelley	Theye	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Edward	Wolfsohn	Huntersville	NC
1/25/2020	Dianne	Mumola	Brevard	NC
1/25/2020	William	Hunter	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Michelle	Trajanovska	Clayton	NC
1/25/2020	Rebecca	Carrier	Black Mountain	NC
1/25/2020	Leslie	Hardie	Burlington	NC
1/25/2020	Robin	White	Eden	NC
1/25/2020	PATRICK	PAVLAK	Greensboro	NC
1/25/2020	David	Fouche	Winston Salem	NC
1/25/2020	thomas	lux	State Road	NC
1/25/2020	Devon	Seltzer	Greensboro	NC
1/25/2020	Samuel	Brewer	Cary	NC
1/25/2020	Daniel	Duller	Kernersville	NC
1/25/2020	Gretchen	Messer	Cedar Mountain	NC
1/25/2020	Joe	Robustelli	Hendersonville	NC
1/25/2020	Evangelyn	Buckland	Wilmington	NC
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Koscso	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Linda K	Reed	Hendersonville	NC
1/25/2020	Karin	Simpson	Haw River	NC
1/25/2020	Karen	Rivers	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Eli	Celli	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Marina	Frei	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Lyle	Burgmann	Simpsonville	SC
1/25/2020	Christina	Marone	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020	Angela	Ramirez	Gaffney	SC
1/25/2020	Mary	Lewis	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020	Michael	Satterfield	Central	SC
1/25/2020	Jen	Fogel	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Andrea	Leiman	Kiawah Island	SC
1/25/2020	Susan	Rives	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/25/2020	Gregory	Weis	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020	Marijean	Dornback	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020	Kathryn	Huggins	Simpsonville	SC
1/25/2020	Dirk	Meyn	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020	Christopher	Marcille	Clover	SC
1/25/2020	George	Simon	Chesnee	SC
1/25/2020	John	WILKINSON	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020	James	Brooke	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020	Melanie	Meadows	Rock Hill	SC
1/25/2020	Philip	Dematteis	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Melinda	Michael	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020	Tony	McCraney	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020	Ann	Donaldson	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020	Kitt	Troncone	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020	Janice	Pringle	Greer	SC
1/25/2020	Harry	Glover	Florence	SC
1/25/2020	Bert	Corley	Hanahan	SC
1/25/2020	Virginia	Dougherty	Okatie	SC
1/25/2020	Brian	Caneda	North Charleston	SC
1/25/2020	Stephen	Powell	Central	SC
1/25/2020	Janet	Ciegler	West Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Dale	Scholfield	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/25/2020	Charleen	Ounsworth	Taylors	SC
1/25/2020	Allyn	Schneider	Hilton Head Islan	SC
1/25/2020	Lynn	Martin	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020	Paul	Arcidiacono	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020	Meg	Hunt	Taylors	SC
1/25/2020	Sharon	Ballard	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020	JG	Burn	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020	Valerie	Conrad	Fort Mill	SC
1/25/2020	Jan	Lorion	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020	Karin	Haupstein	Hilton Head Islan	SC
1/25/2020	John	Schenck	Camden	SC
1/25/2020	Alyce	Lanoue	Murrells Inlet	SC

1/25/2020	Bonnie	Harvell	Harkers Island	NC
1/25/2020	Judy	BLANER	Holly Springs	NC
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Gale	Castle Hayne	NC
1/25/2020	Kathy	Morrison	Pittsboro	NC
1/25/2020	Michelle	Rivers	Mooresville	NC
1/25/2020	Deborah	OHara	Rocky Mount	NC
1/25/2020	Kathy	Boyd	Wake Forest	NC
1/25/2020	Daniel	Graham	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Christine	Morgan	Cary	NC
1/25/2020	Amanda	Brewer	Orrum	NC
1/25/2020	Polly	McClendon	Pfafftown	NC
1/25/2020	George	Phillips	Hendersonville	NC
1/25/2020	Diane	Jackson	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Joan	Byrd	Cullowhee	NC
1/25/2020	Sandy	J.	Spring Lake	NC
1/25/2020	Jan	Zollars	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Brown	Matthews	NC
1/25/2020	Anik	Mancuso	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Joyce	Huguelet	Wilmington	NC
1/25/2020	Laura	Bivins	Wilmington	NC
1/25/2020	Jeff	Kulp	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Chas	Griffin	Seven Lakes	NC
1/25/2020	Mark	Maczynski	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Jude	Maglione	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	Norma	Hanson	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	Debra	Plautz	Fuquay Varina	NC
1/25/2020	Timothy	Gallaway	Weaverville	NC
1/25/2020	Julie	Papay	New Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Jeff	Morgan	Winston Salem	NC
1/25/2020	Diane	Clark	Colfax	NC
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Jordan	Cary	NC
1/25/2020	Julie	Hutchinson	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Donald	LOOSLEY	Salisbury	NC
1/25/2020	Joy	Turner Brown	Granite Falls	NC
1/25/2020	Erin	Quist	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Anja	Collette	Sylva	NC
1/25/2020	Carolyn	Donohue	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	Laura	Delplace	Belmont	NC
1/25/2020	Stuart	Thomas	Wilson	NC
1/25/2020	Martin	Hazeltine	Sunset Beach	NC
1/25/2020	Al	Daniel	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Wes	Weaver	Boone	NC
1/25/2020	Jan	Modjeski	Murrells Inlet	SC
1/25/2020	Laurel	Daen	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Fran	Williams	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020	John H	Sisson	Mc Clellanville	SC
1/25/2020	Caren	Plaskon	Williamston	SC
1/25/2020	Donna	Grewall	Windsor	SC
1/25/2020	Dale	Smith	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Harding	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020	David	Kuzmeskus	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020	Marc	Norris	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020	Mary Beth	Osusky	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020	Mary-Springs	Couteaud	Isle Of Palms	SC
1/25/2020	June	Elliott-Cattell	West Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Janice	Cyrill	Campobello	SC
1/25/2020	Karen	McGreevy	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Jerome	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020	Lea	Lombardo	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020	Susan	Daidone	Gilbert	SC
1/25/2020	Gloria	Callahan	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020	Megan	Hendrick	Charleston	SC
1/25/2020	Lovic	Waring	Sullivans Island	SC
1/25/2020	Lynn	Arnheim	Beaufort	SC
1/25/2020	Danielle	Schneider	Pickens	SC
1/25/2020	Teresa	Williams	Spartanburg	SC
1/25/2020	Karen	Janoff	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020	John	Zillioux	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020	William	Mccullough	Chapin	SC
1/25/2020	Greg	Grunzel	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020	Patricia	Luck	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020	Camille	Noonan	Murrells Inlet	SC
1/25/2020	Karen	McGranahan	Murrells Inlet	SC
1/25/2020	Jan	Booth	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020	Karen	Clarke	North Charleston	SC
1/25/2020	Steve C.	Dennis	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Theresa	Owens	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020	John	Friestad	Conway	SC
1/25/2020	Ezra	West	Chester	SC
1/25/2020	Francis	Parnell	Darlington	SC
1/25/2020	Heide	Shaw	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Shealy	Goose Creek	SC
1/25/2020	Jamie	McCulloch	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Dorothy	Doniphan	Columbia	SC

1/25/2020	Shannon	Foreman	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Joanne	Mozgo	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Donna	Hughes	Cary	NC
1/25/2020	Tina	Vazquez	Weaverville	NC
1/25/2020	Margaret	Wolf	Hillsborough	NC
1/25/2020	ruben	barrera	Fayetteville	NC
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Wright	Duck	NC
1/25/2020	Christine	Nadel	Mebane	NC
1/25/2020	J	S	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Oakes	Cary	NC
1/25/2020	Joseph	Torres	Brevard	NC
1/25/2020	Catherine	Krug	Cornelius	NC
1/25/2020	Gloria	Shen	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	George	Neste	High Point	NC
1/25/2020	Linda	McCrosky	Waynesville	NC
1/25/2020	Susan	Phillips	East Bend	NC
1/25/2020	Lisa	Neste	High Point	NC
1/25/2020	RICHARD	CURRY	Pinebluff	NC
1/25/2020	Beth	Stanberry	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	Shereen	Gillette	Mooresville	NC
1/25/2020	Susan	Clayton	Pittsboro	NC
1/25/2020	Christyna	Reagan	Concord	NC
1/25/2020	Carol Lynn	Anderson	Greensboro	NC
1/25/2020	Peter	Crean	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Susan	Davis	Burlington	NC
1/25/2020	Michelle	Yates	Cary	NC
1/25/2020	Brenda	Peppard	Shelby	NC
1/25/2020	Renee	Jordan	Leland	NC
1/25/2020	Shelley	Rutkin	Winston Salem	NC
1/25/2020	Linda	Kehew	Winterville	NC
1/25/2020	Amanda	Levesque	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	John	Freeze	Asheboro	NC
1/25/2020	Theodora	Sullivan	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Sarah	Raite	Weaverville	NC
1/25/2020	Laura	Owens	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Connie	Toops	Marshall	NC
1/25/2020	Richard	McCrary	Gastonia	NC
1/25/2020	Robert and Pame	Baugh	Moravian Falls	NC
1/25/2020	Mary Rachel	Pearce	Supply	NC
1/25/2020	Susan	Yarnell	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Brian	Slosek	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Richard	Ashton	Pinehurst	NC
1/25/2020	Denise	Kroninger	Charleston	SC
1/25/2020	James	Majors	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020	Rosa	Hughes	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020	Mary Beth	Roy	Saint Helena Islar	SC
1/25/2020	J	Moye	Dillon	SC
1/25/2020	Eric	Brooker	Charleston	SC
1/25/2020	Chris	McCarty	Mt Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020	JANICE	Koppenhaver	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/25/2020	Alec	Tuten	Georgetown	SC
1/25/2020	Nancy	Gasen	Hilton Head Islan	SC
1/25/2020	Jonathan	Wolff	Hanahan	SC
1/25/2020	Steve	Hyslop	Hilton Head Islan	SC
1/25/2020	Mike	Stonner	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020	Jere	Kirkley	Easley	SC
1/25/2020	Joe	Sims	Pinopolis	SC
1/25/2020	Susan	Madson	North Myrtle Bea	SC
1/25/2020	Kathryn	Long	Elgin	SC
1/25/2020	Amy	Gentes	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Watson	Hilton Head Islan	SC
1/25/2020	Diane	Coiner	Liberty	SC
1/25/2020	SOPHIA C	MCALLISTER	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020	Herbert	Lord	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Christopher	Galton	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/25/2020	Linda	Harrell	Yemassee	SC
1/25/2020	Susan	Minton	Mt Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020	Connie	Lippert	Seneca	SC
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Barns	Batesburg	SC
1/25/2020	Jessica	Goody	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020	Marianne	Salamone	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020	John	Lawrence	Rock Hill	SC
1/25/2020	Michelle	Meise	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020	Patrizia	Lazzeri	Mt Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020	Diane	Sheheen	Lugoff	SC
1/25/2020	Saul	Adelman	Charleston	SC
1/25/2020	Margaret	Zelius	Chapin	SC
1/25/2020	Noelle	Glover	Lake Wylie	SC
1/25/2020	Doris	Briggs	Beech Island	SC
1/25/2020	Jeri	Williams	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020	Katrina	Victoria	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Tracie	Finley	West Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Miriam	Gonzalez	Hilton Head Islan	SC
1/25/2020	Jon J.	Lazzeri	Mt Pleasant	SC

1/25/2020	Lisa	Raschke	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Evangeline	Soter	Matthews	NC
1/25/2020	Peter	Sipp	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	Aurelie	Ward	Statesville	NC
1/25/2020	Vivian	Blanco	Cary	NC
1/25/2020	Lynn	Killam	Almond	NC
1/25/2020	kar	Lang	Wilmington	NC
1/25/2020	Kim	Brower	Asheboro	NC
1/25/2020	Lisa	Regush	Marshall	NC
1/25/2020	Karen	Langelier	Wilmington	NC
1/25/2020	Gale	Rullmann	Youngsville	NC
1/25/2020	Linda	Muntner	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Lucinda	McGuinn	Boone	NC
1/25/2020	Eileen	Field	Belmont	NC
1/25/2020	Linda	Camp	Hendersonville	NC
1/25/2020	Mercy	McCurdy	Supply	NC
1/25/2020	Jeannine	Gurley	Candler	NC
1/25/2020	Elliott	Tepper	Southport	NC
1/25/2020	Laura	Glover	Wilmington	NC
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Masonturcios	Winston Salem	NC
1/25/2020	Liz	Waters	Hillsborough	NC
1/25/2020	Mary Anne	Loughlin	Canton	NC
1/25/2020	Christi	Dillon	Mooresville	NC
1/25/2020	Joanne	Heckel	Clemmons	NC
1/25/2020	Katherine	Williams	Madison	NC
1/25/2020	kim	rhodes-thomas	Wilmington	NC
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Bernett	Concord	NC
1/25/2020	vicky	Schindler	New Hill	NC
1/24/2020	Peggy	Wynn	Hendersonville	NC
1/24/2020	Bobby	Wynn	Hendersonville	NC
1/25/2020	Scott	Hoffman	Mooresville	NC
1/25/2020	Charles	Webb	Carrboro	NC
1/25/2020	Gail	Terrell	Cameron	NC
1/25/2020	felice	berenson	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Michael	Sileno	Greensboro	NC
1/25/2020	Susan	Fox	Harrisburg	NC
1/25/2020	Renee	Gallaway	Pineville	NC
1/25/2020	Marianne	Mooney	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	Becky	Brookshire	Marshall	NC
1/25/2020	Shelley	Frazier	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	John	Davis	Greensboro	NC
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Lidd	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	Dennis	Ducate	Lexington	SC
1/25/2020	SHERRY	OLIVERI	Camden	SC
1/25/2020	Ann	McCreary	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020	S	B	Ladson	SC
1/25/2020	Ruth	Nicholson	West Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	L	C	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020	Faith	sullivan	Mt Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020	John	Hutchens Jr.	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/25/2020	Robert	Tarkington	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020	april	doyle	Conway	SC
1/25/2020	Jordan	Hayes	Camden	SC
1/25/2020	Robin	Brown	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Allen	Edgerton	Spartanburg	SC
1/26/2020	al	SEGARS	Saint Helena Isla	SC
1/26/2020	Song	Kinnamon	Easley	SC
1/25/2020	Debby	Vansant	Ridgeway	SC
1/26/2020	KERT	KOLEHMA	Charleston	SC
1/26/2020	Melissa	Paven	Surfside Beach	SC
1/26/2020	Alice	Armstrong	Spartanburg	SC
1/26/2020	Janet	Cole	Ladson	SC
1/26/2020	Noelle	Cormier	Conway	SC
1/26/2020	Sandra	Raines	Rock Hill	SC
1/27/2020	Lisa	Pate	Charleston	SC
1/26/2020	Debbie	Thomas	Columbia	SC
1/26/2020	Manuela	Segre-Amar	Aiken	SC
1/26/2020	Kim	DelMonico	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/26/2020	Carol	Chandler	Fort Mill	SC
1/27/2020	Alisa	Battaglia	Summerville	SC
1/27/2020	Michele	Springsteen	Aiken	SC
1/26/2020	Asad	Syed	Anderson	SC
1/26/2020	RANDY	HAYES	Rock Hill	SC
1/25/2020	Nancy	Eckardt	Mc Cormick	SC
1/27/2020	Mia	Cook	Pageland	SC
1/27/2020	Jennifer	Vanwormer	Charleston	SC
1/27/2020	Lynnette	McCluskey	North Augusta	SC
1/27/2020	Linda	Parker	Fort Mill	SC
1/27/2020	Julie	Wisz	North Augusta	SC
1/27/2020	Nancy	Gergen	Boiling Springs	SC
1/25/2020	May	Jones	Sullivans Island	SC
1/28/2020	Betsy	Paroby	Greer	SC
1/25/2020	Robert	Carr	Greenville	SC
1/28/2020	Jeanne	Robinson	Mount Pleasant	SC

1/25/2020	Joyce	Pusel	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Lucy	Tyndall	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Sandra	Hutchinson	Morrisville	NC
1/25/2020	Teresa	Lawson	Walnut Cove	NC
1/25/2020	Denise	Larson	Pittsboro	NC
1/25/2020	Evelyn	Parker	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	Mary	Winters	Monroe	NC
1/25/2020	Andrea	Haag	Greensboro	NC
1/25/2020	Brittany	Norman	Waynesville	NC
1/25/2020	Jam	Mil	Clayton	NC
1/25/2020	brad	buerck	Huntersville	NC
1/25/2020	Kathy	Wright	Aberdeen	NC
1/25/2020	Harriette	Frank	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Linda	Engelmann	Iron Station	NC
1/25/2020	Susan	Hindman	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Michael	Gray	Wilmington	NC
1/25/2020	Susan	Zimmer	Leland	NC
1/25/2020	Connie	Raper	Durham	NC
1/26/2020	Shoshana	Serxner-Merchan	Raleigh	NC
1/26/2020	D.	Rosengrant	Brevard	NC
1/26/2020	Wendy	Kobylarz-Chouva	Candler	NC
1/25/2020	Sherry	Porter	Leland	NC
1/25/2020	Erin	Dalpe	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Jones	Brevard	NC
1/25/2020	Rebecca	Burmester	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Jared	Misner	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Susan	Edelstein	Cary	NC
1/25/2020	Lynn	Baker	Matthews	NC
1/25/2020	Sharon	Mora	Whittier	NC
1/25/2020	Jim	Chambo	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Seth	Coffey	Winston Salem	NC
1/26/2020	Raven	Vergara	Huntersville	NC
1/25/2020	Celana	Bingham	Lexington	NC
1/25/2020	Tim	Leighton	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Tracy	Feldman	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Robert	Swett	Black Mountain	NC
1/26/2020	Mary	White	Charlotte	NC
1/26/2020	Susan	Allen	Cary	NC
1/25/2020	Sam	Heaton	Mocksville	NC
1/25/2020	Alan	Katzer	Winston Salem	NC
1/25/2020	Joseph Louis	Mazzitelli	Durham	NC
1/26/2020	Robert	Zinn	Hendersonville	NC
1/28/2020	Meghan	Lee	Isle Of Palms	SC
1/28/2020	Ericka	Keiger	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020	Kim	Rosario	Fort Mill	SC
1/25/2020	Lu	Harding	Chesnee	SC
1/25/2020	Ann	Schlossnagle	Harlingen	TX
1/25/2020	Peggy	Powell	Laredo	TX
1/25/2020	steve	Lucas	Austin	TX
1/25/2020	Chris	Lomaka	Salt Lake City	UT
1/25/2020	Milan	Mehta	Midlothian	VA
1/25/2020	John	Downer	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Leslie	Calambro	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Michael	Carter	Annandale	VA
1/25/2020	Herbert	Larner	Staunton	VA
1/25/2020	Jeffrey	Schnebelen	Stafford	VA
1/25/2020	Terri	Thompson	Troy	VA
1/25/2020	Wendy	MacDonald	Woodbridge	VA
1/25/2020	Janet	Gooch	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Joan	Yater	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Denise	Selph	Chesterfield	VA
1/25/2020	David	Hughes	Portsmouth	VA
1/25/2020	Russ	Hopler	Fairfax	VA
1/25/2020	Pat	Petro	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Edward	Bernas	Chesterfield	VA
1/25/2020	Vicki	Gaffney	Portsmouth	VA
1/25/2020	S	Fryer	Midlothian	VA
1/26/2020	Ron	Edwards	Center Cross	VA
1/26/2020	Ingrid	Kloss	Alexandria	VA
1/26/2020	Mary	Fravel	Maurertown	VA
1/26/2020	Carol	Hall	Mathews	VA
1/26/2020	Diana	Bendit	Sterling	VA
1/26/2020	Victoria	Stack	Warrenton	VA
1/26/2020	Chelsi	Williams	Fredericksburg	VA
1/26/2020	Cheryl	Arthur	Charlottesville	VA
1/27/2020	rio	valencia	Midlothian	VA
1/27/2020	Suzanne	Yeaman	Charlottesville	VA
1/24/2020	Fred	Lavy	Harrisonburg	VA
1/24/2020	Deborah	Roney	Vienna	VA
1/24/2020	Keri	Parker	Alexandria	VA
1/24/2020	Barbara	Byerly	Ruckersville	VA
1/24/2020	Nancy	Schwall	Stafford	VA
1/24/2020	Robert	Hollerbach	Virginia Beach	VA
1/24/2020	Teresa	Yuan	Chantilly	VA

1/26/2020	Dorothy	Lee	Weaverville	NC
1/26/2020	Brunson	Hoole	Chapel Hill	NC
1/26/2020	Leigh Anne	Bella	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Erica	Brechlin	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Karen	Dugan	Mooresville	NC
1/26/2020	Tish	Yarborough	Wilmington	NC
1/26/2020	Leigh	Clodfelter	High Point	NC
1/25/2020	Julie	Stahl	Raleigh	NC
1/26/2020	Xiaoying	Li	Greensboro	NC
1/26/2020	Leonard	Pardue	Asheville	NC
1/26/2020	Susan	Dameron	Lincolnton	NC
1/26/2020	Janet	Pecci	Raleigh	NC
1/26/2020	Linda	Ricks	Beaufort	NC
1/27/2020	Isabel	Cervera	Salisbury	NC
1/27/2020	Julia	Hartman	Alexander	NC
1/25/2020	ken	bosch	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Ann-Marie	Kocher	Asheville	NC
1/26/2020	Elise	Koehncke	Durham	NC
1/26/2020	wyn	lewis-bevan	Charlotte	NC
1/26/2020	Susan	Sunflower	Brevard	NC
1/26/2020	Jesse	Lankford	Raleigh	NC
1/26/2020	Paulette	Playce	Wilmington	NC
1/26/2020	D	Carr	Apex	NC
1/26/2020	Jeffrey	DeCristofaro	Asheville	NC
1/26/2020	Eleni	Chouvarda	Candler	NC
1/26/2020	LARRY	MARLIN	Statesville	NC
1/26/2020	Nancy	Kondracki	Greensboro	NC
1/27/2020	Lynn	Elliott	Durham	NC
1/27/2020	Jennifer	Brandon	Lexington	NC
1/27/2020	M	Stanley	Wilmington	NC
1/27/2020	Andrew	Hutson	Durham	NC
1/27/2020	Cathy	Darnell	Asheville	NC
1/27/2020	Nick	Hyer	Raleigh	NC
1/26/2020	D	Provance	Apex	NC
1/26/2020	Susan	Davis	Emerald Isle	NC
1/26/2020	Shelkey	Vyas	Wake Forest	NC
1/26/2020	Lucy	Cassidy	Corolla	NC
1/26/2020	Jane	Mohler	Midland	NC
1/26/2020	t	t	Waynesville	NC
1/26/2020	Amy	Carpenter	Charlotte	NC
1/26/2020	Alexandra	Digiacomo	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Russell	James	Wilmington	NC
1/24/2020	Barry	Swedlow	Lynchburg	VA
1/24/2020	Liama	Dean	Virginia Beach	VA
1/24/2020	mary	spano	Stafford	VA
1/24/2020	Charles	Ferris	Norfolk	VA
1/24/2020	Archna	Oberoi	Fairfax	VA
1/24/2020	Jean	Jean	Clifton	VA
1/24/2020	Anne	Elliott	Virginia Beach	VA
1/24/2020	Dayle	Severns	Concord	VA
1/24/2020	Donna J	McCarthy	Palmyra	VA
1/25/2020	Marlene	Lowery	Mechanicsville	VA
1/24/2020	Britt	McMurray	Bristow	VA
1/24/2020	Pauline	Nathanson	Purcellville	VA
1/24/2020	Laura	McCrory	Ashburn	VA
1/25/2020	Susan	Bradshaw	Annandale	VA
1/25/2020	robert	hughes	Luray	VA
1/25/2020	Karen	Spurr	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020	Randall	Nord	Linden	VA
1/25/2020	Omar	Pivaral	Reston	VA
1/25/2020	A	Callan	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	Valerie	Jackson	Moseley	VA
1/25/2020	Jan	Church	Woodbridge	VA
1/25/2020	Michele	Roberts	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Laura	Ray	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Brenda	Craine	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Angela	Judy	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Anne	Farr	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Smyth	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020	Carolyn	Haupt	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	Sheryl	Schweitzer	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Cochrane	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020	John	Leisenring	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Christie	Lum	Lorton	VA
1/25/2020	Theresa	Di Maggio	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Leon	Epperly	Salem	VA
1/25/2020	Charity	Moschopoulos	Annandale	VA
1/25/2020	Cliff	Drought	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	crystal	hart	Leesburg	VA
1/25/2020	Janice	Walton	Saluda	VA
1/25/2020	Anna	Reed	Fairfax	VA
1/25/2020	Amy	Buckley	Dulles	VA
1/25/2020	Dr. Robert and G	Bonometti - LTC I	Winchester	VA
1/25/2020	Sallie	Park	Charlottesville	VA

1/25/2020	Debbie	Gouldin	Louisburg	NC
1/27/2020	katrina	Emanuel	Charlotte	NC
1/27/2020	Susan	Mineo	Raleigh	NC
1/27/2020	Kelsey	Maren	Raleigh	NC
1/26/2020	Eva	Duggins	Mount Gilead	NC
1/26/2020	Amy	Dalporto	Winston Salem	NC
1/27/2020	Victor	Long	Southport	NC
1/27/2020	Vernon	Hunter	Raleigh	NC
1/27/2020	George	Navarro	Jamestown	NC
1/27/2020	Brittney	Bergstrom	Raleigh	NC
1/27/2020	Charles	Harris	Charlotte	NC
1/27/2020	Karen	Hodges	Charlotte	NC
1/27/2020	Cathy	Trick	Maggie Valley	NC
1/27/2020	Caroline	Hall	Elizabethtown	NC
1/26/2020	Donald	Haigler	Hillsborough	NC
1/26/2020	Hannah	Wood	Chapel Hill	NC
1/27/2020	Oscar	Revilla	Cliffside	NC
1/27/2020	Sandra	Resner	Greensboro	NC
1/27/2020	Susan	Richardson	Asheville	NC
1/27/2020	Kristin	Hillegas	Weaverville	NC
1/25/2020	April	Goral	Wilmington	NC
1/25/2020	DEBORAH	FINN	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Brand	Winston Salem	NC
1/27/2020	Carol	Swing	Weaverville	NC
1/27/2020	Kim	Aichele	Huntersville	NC
1/27/2020	s	fol	Charlotte	NC
1/27/2020	Susan	Goga	Durham	NC
1/27/2020	Christine	B.	Gastonia	NC
1/27/2020	Mary	Frazer	Raleigh	NC
1/28/2020	Carol	George	Raleigh	NC
1/27/2020	Charlie	Kassay Jr	New Bern	NC
1/27/2020	Gretchen	Zeiger-May	Shallotte	NC
1/27/2020	Thomas	Monforte	Indian Trail	NC
1/27/2020	Ray	Hearne	Leicester	NC
1/25/2020	emilie	booker	Charlotte	NC
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Barbara	Waxhaw	NC
1/25/2020	Debbie	Doolittle	Garner	NC
1/25/2020	Peggy	Fry	Wilmington	NC
1/28/2020	Tonya	Torrence	Mooresville	NC
1/28/2020	Lynn	Richardson	Durham	NC
1/28/2020	Debbie	Kenyon	Apex	NC
1/25/2020	Pat	Garber	Ocracoke	NC
1/25/2020	Nancy	Armitstead	Suffolk	VA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Duffy	Hillsboro	VA
1/25/2020	Lori	Williams	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Charles	Beeghly	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Alice	Corson	Locustville	VA
1/25/2020	K.L.	Eckhardt	Winchester	VA
1/25/2020	Victoria	Gussman	Toano	VA
1/25/2020	K.	Lindsey	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Vera	Gary	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Ryan	Jay	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020	Sidney	Rudd	Danville	VA
1/25/2020	Elliot	Daniels	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Ed	Kenney	Sterling	VA
1/25/2020	William	Kurtz	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	John p	Harmsen	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020	Katherine	Beard	Free Union	VA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Vick	Sterling	VA
1/25/2020	Tina	Trice	Sandston	VA
1/25/2020	Theodore	Hezel	Pulaski	VA
1/25/2020	William	Skirbunt-Kozabo	Chester	VA
1/25/2020	Carmen And Jim	Dunmire	Purcellville	VA
1/25/2020	Andrea	Popick	Stuarts Draft	VA
1/25/2020	Mary	Totty	Monroe	VA
1/25/2020	August	Neitzel	Haymarket	VA
1/25/2020	Lynda	West	Falls Church	VA
1/25/2020	Mary	Shea	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Pamela	Scrima	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Theodosia	Evans	Troutville	VA
1/25/2020	Joellyn	St. Pierre	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020	Martha	Willard	Colonial Heights	VA
1/25/2020	Erika	Boka	King George	VA
1/25/2020	Keith	Everton	Midlothian	VA
1/25/2020	William	Wells	Springfield	VA
1/25/2020	Joanna	Bose	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Mark	Ferguson	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Barbara	McCane	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020	Sally	Tucker	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	Clare	Weaver	Lynchburg	VA
1/25/2020	David	White	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	Susan	Ewald	Hillsboro	VA
1/25/2020	Maria-Celeste	Delgado-Librero	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Amy	NeLe	Rochelle	VA

1/25/2020	Stephen	Boletchek	Apex	NC
1/25/2020	Sarah	Faulkner	Weaverville	NC
1/25/2020	Rebecca	Coble	Carrboro	NC
1/25/2020	George	Dragity	Wilmington	NC
1/25/2020	Melissa	McGaw	Cary	NC
1/25/2020	Jim	Thomas	Chapel Hill	NC
1/25/2020	Darlene	Manning	Durham	NC
1/25/2020	Virginia	Duquet	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	Kimberly	McCaskill	Reidsville	NC
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Dewhirst	Asheville	NC
1/25/2020	Jackie	Franklin	Raleigh	NC
1/25/2020	Karen Liza	Avelino-David	Plattsmouth	NE
1/25/2020	Willy	Turnbull	Keene	NH
1/25/2020	Maura	Riley	Nashua	NH
1/25/2020	Christine	Manter	Manchester	NH
1/25/2020	Linda	Mason	Allenstown	NH
1/25/2020	Leo	Sandy	Plymouth	NH
1/26/2020	Magda	Poirier	Laconia	NH
1/27/2020	Jeanine	Maloney	Penacook	NH
1/24/2020	Karen	Swistak	Newmarket	NH
1/24/2020	Pamela	Higgins	Rye Beach	NH
1/24/2020	Charles	London	Stratham	NH
1/24/2020	William	Johnston	Wilton	NH
1/24/2020	Elisabeth	Bryan	Walpole	NH
1/24/2020	Elizabeth	R	Tilton	NH
1/25/2020	Michael	Trotta	North Hampton	NH
1/25/2020	Susan	Merrifield	Richmond	NH
1/25/2020	Erline	Towner	Milford	NH
1/25/2020	tj	bolduc	Concord	NH
1/25/2020	m. terese	bolduc rule	Concord	NH
1/25/2020	Mara	Sabinson	Cornish	NH
1/25/2020	Steven David	Rule	Concord	NH
1/25/2020	michele	Rule	Concord	NH
1/25/2020	Angela	Lambert	Portsmouth	NH
1/25/2020	gregory	whynott	Rochester	NH
1/25/2020	Susan	Pollock	Chichester	NH
1/25/2020	Gwen	Erley	Barrington	NH
1/25/2020	Barbara	Cunningham	Bedford	NH
1/25/2020	Rachel	Norris	Derry	NH
1/25/2020	George	Gatcomb	Rochester	NH
1/25/2020	Sherry	Bezanson	Chester	NH
1/25/2020	Jane	Trafton	Portsmouth	NH
1/25/2020	Joan	Meador	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Ina	Kelly	Leesburg	VA
1/25/2020	Brenda	Kroupa	Rockville	VA
1/25/2020	Maurice	Lapierre	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Gerald	Shenk	Waynesboro	VA
1/25/2020	Anne Katherine	Ridge	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	Mimi	Stitt	Eastville	VA
1/25/2020	Joann	Downs	Windsor	VA
1/25/2020	Marykate	Foley	Manassas	VA
1/25/2020	susan	kalan	Orange	VA
1/25/2020	Pam	Hilbert	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Gay	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Donna J.	Phillips	Winchester	VA
1/25/2020	Zeki	Gunay	Herndon	VA
1/25/2020	Betty	Ford	Midlothian	VA
1/25/2020	Martha Loar	Vandervoort	Reston	VA
1/25/2020	Linda	McDougal	Barhamsville	VA
1/25/2020	Katherine	King	Moneta	VA
1/25/2020	Marcia	Weidner	Round Hill	VA
1/25/2020	Gwen	Jennier	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Michelle	Dail	Hampton	VA
1/25/2020	Leslie	Fellows	Aylett	VA
1/25/2020	Karen	Roberts	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020	Larry	Olson	Montpelier	VA
1/25/2020	Keith	Roberts	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020	Timothy	O'Neil	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020	Patricia	Quinn	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Erin	Dudley	Goochland	VA
1/25/2020	Anne	Carbone	Annandale	VA
1/25/2020	Diane	Clark	Woolwine	VA
1/25/2020	Sandy	Weber	Blacksburg	VA
1/25/2020	Marion	Elliott	Chesterfield	VA
1/25/2020	Isabel	Tirath	Reston	VA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Scott	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020	Sharon	Boots	Reston	VA
1/25/2020	Linda	Ryan	Lottsburg	VA
1/25/2020	Amy	Biggs	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020	Gina	Paige	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Susan	McFadden	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	RaShawn	Wright	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020	James	Hartley	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Peggy	Harris	Fork Union	VA

1/25/2020	Rosalyn	Gordon	Northwood	NH
1/25/2020	Laura	Deming	Salisbury	NH
1/25/2020	Judy	Budge	East Andover	NH
1/25/2020	Janice	Banks	Center Barnsteac	NH
1/25/2020	pam	ward	Lyndeborough	NH
1/25/2020	Andy	Hughes	Milford	NH
1/25/2020	Carl	Prellwitz	Dover	NH
1/25/2020	Abigail	Gindele	Portsmouth	NH
1/25/2020	Jim	Carley	Keene	NH
1/25/2020	A	Kehas	Bow	NH
1/25/2020	Lauri	Desmarais	Rindge	NH
1/25/2020	Fairlee	Gamble	Hanover	NH
1/25/2020	Allison	Pinette	Derry	NH
1/25/2020	Daniel	MacLean	Brookline	NH
1/25/2020	Karen Mitchell	Mitchell	Mont Vernon	NH
1/25/2020	Susan	Hansel	Nelson	NH
1/25/2020	Donna	Walker	Deering	NH
1/25/2020	Alan	Brown	Goffstown	NH
1/25/2020	Paul	Mangold	Nashua	NH
1/25/2020	Marlene	Chamberlain	Springfield	NH
1/25/2020	Suzen	Hilliker	Somersworth	NH
1/25/2020	Gerry	Coffey	Wilton	NH
1/25/2020	Nancy	Hamer	New Durham	NH
1/25/2020	Kelly	Alois	Hooksett	NH
1/25/2020	Bella Boo	Waters	Plaistow	NH
1/25/2020	Patrick	Eggleston	Amherst	NH
1/25/2020	Ellen	Jahos	Alstead	NH
1/25/2020	Patricia	Dwyer	Nashua	NH
1/25/2020	Robert	Burns	Keene	NH
1/25/2020	Erik	Hilliker	Somersworth	NH
1/25/2020	Selena	Gallen	Westmoreland	NH
1/25/2020	Matthew	Siranian	Wilmot	NH
1/25/2020	Michelle	Ramauro	Keene	NH
1/25/2020	Bob	Shalit	Keene	NH
1/25/2020	Louise	McNulty	Hudson	NH
1/25/2020	m	r	Raymond	NH
1/25/2020	T	D	Peterborough	NH
1/25/2020	Deborah	Wiggin	Stratham	NH
1/25/2020	Elaine	Tedeschi	Lebanon	NH
1/25/2020	Debbie	Farr	Weare	NH
1/25/2020	Joanne	Gates	Wilton	NH
1/25/2020	Ezra	Mann	North Haverhill	NH
1/25/2020	Dennis	Tackett	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020	Sharon	Hesse	Berryville	VA
1/25/2020	John	TRUE	Palmyra	VA
1/25/2020	Natalie	DeBoer	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Kathryn	Thomson	Newport News	VA
1/25/2020	Greg	Singleton	Springfield	VA
1/25/2020	Martha	Von Der Gathen	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Sarah	S	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Robert	Sipe	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020	Sandra	Middour	Round Hill	VA
1/25/2020	Margaret	Rhodes	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	McLean	Falls Church	VA
1/25/2020	Patricia Jo	Webb	Madison Heights	VA
1/25/2020	Mary Ann	McFarland	Keswick	VA
1/25/2020	Heather	Defazio	Lexington	VA
1/25/2020	John	Millar	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020	Elaine	McCrabb	Warrenton	VA
1/25/2020	Brian	Bishop	Newport News	VA
1/25/2020	Catharine	Garber	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Devyani	Cox	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Danielle	Beres	Sterling	VA
1/25/2020	Monica	Barrios	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020	Neide	Reynolds	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Tara	Kerr	South Boston	VA
1/25/2020	Lawrence	Teachworth	Hartfield	VA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Thomas	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Kevin	Brehm	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Ken	Goldsmith	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020	Bill	Wickham	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020	Ruth	Williams	Port Haywood	VA
1/25/2020	Kimberley	Harris	Leesburg	VA
1/25/2020	Virginia	Broadbeck	Orange	VA
1/25/2020	Shannon	Roth	Rockingham	VA
1/25/2020	Don	Gay	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Lynn	Baumbusch	Fairfax	VA
1/25/2020	Peggi	Mac Martin	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020	Katherine	Hobbs	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020	Sara	Holdcroft	Mclean	VA
1/25/2020	Mary	Dellospidale	Sterling	VA
1/25/2020	Sterling	Proffitt	Keswick	VA
1/25/2020	Tanya	Roland	Falls Church	VA
1/25/2020	Brian	Dunn	Henrico	VA

1/25/2020	Susan	Thompson	Manchester	NH
1/25/2020	Barbara	Beierl	Nashua	NH
1/25/2020	CONSTANCE	Reece	Elkins	NH
1/25/2020	Diane	Wright	Exeter	NH
1/25/2020	Philip	Hood	Portsmouth	NH
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Adams	Peterborough	NH
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Miville	Goffstown	NH
1/25/2020	Linda	McCracken	Marlow	NH
1/25/2020	Ian	Blackman	Chichester	NH
1/25/2020	Brian	O'Brien	Hampton	NH
1/25/2020	Julie	Morin	Manchester	NH
1/25/2020	L E	Payne	Epsom	NH
1/25/2020	Marsha	Richelli	Portsmouth	NH
1/25/2020	Marlene	Faucher	Gilmanton	NH
1/25/2020	Renee	Giffroy	Rye	NH
1/25/2020	Virginia	Laplante	Canterbury	NH
1/25/2020	Rick	Russman	Kingston	NH
1/25/2020	Diane	Hashem	Thornton	NH
1/25/2020	Stephen	Antoniadis	Weare	NH
1/25/2020	Lou	R	Belmont	NH
1/25/2020	Charles	Arnold	Manchester	NH
1/25/2020	Sarah	Doenmez	Dublin	NH
1/25/2020	Angela	Plagge	Etna	NH
1/25/2020	Michelle	Horowitz	Bedford	NH
1/25/2020	William	Marsted-Elbers	Marlow	NH
1/25/2020	Ruth	Tranquillo	Salem	NH
1/25/2020	steven	Rule	Concord	NH
1/25/2020	Diane	Pease	Littleton	NH
1/25/2020	Linnell	Krikorian	Manchester	NH
1/25/2020	Tom	Weldon	Keene	NH
1/25/2020	Jeanne	McInnes	Portsmouth	NH
1/25/2020	J	N	Sanbornton	NH
1/25/2020	Denise	Carmosino	Salem	NH
1/25/2020	Paula	vanbuskirk	Seabrook	NH
1/27/2020	Clifforf	Peters	Walpole	NH
1/27/2020	Daniel	Heyduk	Meredith	NH
1/26/2020	Pam	VandenBussche	Hampton	NH
1/25/2020	Andra	Crawford	Newmarket	NH
1/27/2020	Kathleen	Libby	Newmarket	NH
1/26/2020	Kelly	Marshall	Francestown	NH
1/27/2020	Sigrid	Salmela	Lisbon	NH
1/25/2020	Colleen	Thomas	Londonderry	NH
1/25/2020	Danielle	Wolf	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Janet	Paisley	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	A J	Hawkins	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Servais-Ford	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Allen	Witherington	Palmyra	VA
1/25/2020	Merritt	Steadman	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Karen	Wolf	Castlewood	VA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Lucas	Fairfax	VA
1/25/2020	A	Grause	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Susann	Eastridge	Warrenton	VA
1/25/2020	Diane	Holsinger	Timberville	VA
1/25/2020	James	Mather	Lorton	VA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Midgett	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Abraham	Hampton	VA
1/25/2020	Himali	Nedimala	Fairfax	VA
1/25/2020	Mary	Van Son	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Louise	Wallace	Fairfax	VA
1/25/2020	Donna	Kittrell	Manassas	VA
1/25/2020	Amanda	Sullivan	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020	Russell	Nadel	Springfield	VA
1/25/2020	Mark	Wise	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Catherine	Puma	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Franklin	Suffolk	VA
1/25/2020	Claire	Jacobsen	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	amy	Agner	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020	Thomas	Price	Sperryville	VA
1/25/2020	Ruth	Schrott	Reston	VA
1/25/2020	George	Bilyeu	Reston	VA
1/25/2020	Rose	Jensen	Staunton	VA
1/25/2020	Janet	Martucci	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Gerald	Kuhn	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Adrienne	Eaton	Harrisonburg	VA
1/25/2020	Glenn	Secor	Louisa	VA
1/25/2020	John	Dunkle	Great Falls	VA
1/25/2020	Linda	Delaney	Spotsylvania	VA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Archer	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Tessa	Young	Windsor	VA
1/25/2020	Charlene	Jarrett	Lexington	VA
1/25/2020	Robert	Stitt	Eastville	VA
1/25/2020	Greg	Darnall	Sterling	VA
1/25/2020	Chrys	Harden	Wytheville	VA
1/25/2020	Genevieve	Swyers	Falls Church	VA

1/27/2020	Guy	Stoye	Danbury	NH
1/25/2020	Robin	Waters	Plaistow	NH
1/25/2020	Vilia	Mori	Exeter	NH
1/25/2020	Nancy	Manoogian	Nashua	NH
1/25/2020	Kathy	Skolem Fitch	Etna	NH
1/25/2020	Jamie	Greer	West Orange	NJ
1/25/2020	Judith	Taterka	Lafayette	NJ
1/25/2020	Amy	Hansen	Asbury	NJ
1/25/2020	Maddox	Pellegrino	Mays Landing	NJ
1/25/2020	tammi	phillips	Hamilton	NJ
1/25/2020	Sabine	Roehr	Jersey City	NJ
1/25/2020	Lauren	Powell	Rockaway	NJ
1/25/2020	Michelle	Cobert	Mount Ephraim	NJ
1/25/2020	fran	sherry	Trenton	NJ
1/25/2020	Barbara	Kayser	Forked River	NJ
1/25/2020	Kalina	Veintimilla	Bloomfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Shannon	Jacobs	Dorothy	NJ
1/25/2020	Jack	Kung	Warren	NJ
1/25/2020	Angela	Knable	Flanders	NJ
1/25/2020	Eleanor	Liggio	Pompton Plains	NJ
1/26/2020	Kris	Pannorfi	Ringwood	NJ
1/26/2020	Martha	Giancola	Nutley	NJ
1/26/2020	Barbara	Sendelbach	Lafayette	NJ
1/26/2020	Karen	Estok	Manalapan	NJ
1/26/2020	Shawn	Liddick	South Amboy	NJ
1/26/2020	Stefanie	Johnson	Bridgewater	NJ
1/26/2020	Wendy	Bogle	Burlington	NJ
1/26/2020	Mary	Ferrara	Barnegat	NJ
1/26/2020	Richard	Endris	Bridgewater	NJ
1/27/2020	M Rute	Correia	Elizabeth	NJ
1/27/2020	Doug	Sleight	Galloway	NJ
1/27/2020	Diane	Heyer	Kendall Park	NJ
1/27/2020	Diane	Salek	Nutley	NJ
1/24/2020	Arlene	Day	Newton	NJ
1/24/2020	Michelle	Vallee	Lake Hiawatha	NJ
1/24/2020	Lascinda	Goetschius	Fair Lawn	NJ
1/24/2020	lynn	henderson	Stanton	NJ
1/24/2020	Ellen	Mentis	Montclair	NJ
1/24/2020	A	Rossner	Summit	NJ
1/24/2020	Kelly	Martin	Brick	NJ
1/24/2020	Erin	Foley-Collins	Hazlet	NJ
1/24/2020	Sharon	Walsh	Jersey City	NJ
1/25/2020	Maxwell	Julius	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Mac	Taylor	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020	Caryl	Sawyer	Sandston	VA
1/25/2020	Bonnie	Farmer	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Carrie	Chilson	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020	Erika	Woods	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Quentin	Fischer	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Clark	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020	William	Stewart	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	John	Hitchins	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Charleen	Moore	Midlothian	VA
1/25/2020	Paul	De Vos	Staunton	VA
1/25/2020	Lisa	Fues	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Janice	Clymer	Stephens City	VA
1/25/2020	Jerald	Singer	Oakton	VA
1/24/2020	David	Savige	Portsmouth	VA
1/25/2020	Donna	Hapner	Stafford	VA
1/25/2020	Sahar	Akhtar	Leesburg	VA
1/25/2020	Laine	Stewart	Calverton	VA
1/25/2020	Linda	Rich	Fredericksburg	VA
1/25/2020	Lee	Politis	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	Sue	Russ	Hillsville	VA
1/25/2020	Carol	Metzger	Kents Store	VA
1/25/2020	Jacquelene	Jones	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Piotr	Sliwka	Manassas	VA
1/25/2020	Maryam	Rostamian	Broadlands	VA
1/25/2020	Marie	Snavely	Harrisonburg	VA
1/25/2020	Carol	Chowdhry	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	Amanda	Miller	Toano	VA
1/25/2020	Norma	Andino	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Pamela	Jiranek	Earlysville	VA
1/25/2020	Ray	Fowler	Winchester	VA
1/25/2020	Deborah	Harris	Floyd	VA
1/25/2020	Terri	Topinka	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020	Tami	Palacky	Springfield	VA
1/25/2020	Robert	Leggett	Great Falls	VA
1/25/2020	Kathy	Day	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020	Tracey	Aquino	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020	Bruce	Rauscher	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Natalie	DeBoer	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020	Tammy	Mulder	Stuarts Draft	VA
1/25/2020	Adam	D'Onofrio	North Dinwiddie	VA

1/24/2020	Barbara	George	North Bergen	NJ
1/24/2020	Timothy	McGrail	Branchburg	NJ
1/24/2020	Sheila	Dunleavy	Oakland	NJ
1/24/2020	Michael	Nelson	Haworth	NJ
1/24/2020	Maureen	Porcelli	North Bergen	NJ
1/24/2020	Glenn	Herzinger	Waretown	NJ
1/24/2020	Madhumita	Chakrabartti	Lawrenceville	NJ
1/24/2020	Chuck	Graver	Southampton	NJ
1/24/2020	Julia	Cranmer	Southampton	NJ
1/24/2020	David	Fisher	Pitman	NJ
1/24/2020	Jim	Krieger	Fort Lee	NJ
1/24/2020	Howard	Schwartz	Forked River	NJ
1/25/2020	Stephen	Evans	Paramus	NJ
1/25/2020	William J	Bolen	Brick	NJ
1/24/2020	Jill	Gumienny	Hamilton	NJ
1/24/2020	Jennifer	Pantow	Westfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Jaszmene	Smith	Millville	NJ
1/24/2020	Diana	Collins	Jersey City	NJ
1/24/2020	nancy	siebert	Toms River	NJ
1/24/2020	nika	kollar	Nutley	NJ
1/24/2020	Benny	Chung	Old Tappan	NJ
1/24/2020	Susan	Schneller	Lawrenceville	NJ
1/24/2020	Christopher	Daly	Piscataway	NJ
1/24/2020	Eugene	Cahill	Hackettstown	NJ
1/24/2020	Melissa	Vinch	Somerset	NJ
1/24/2020	Karen	Charette	Milltown	NJ
1/25/2020	Maki	Murakami	Monroe	NJ
1/25/2020	Corey	Schade	Loch Arbour	NJ
1/25/2020	Denise	Lytle	Woodbridge	NJ
1/25/2020	leora	Broche	Berkeley Heights	NJ
1/25/2020	Donna	Leavitt	Toms River	NJ
1/25/2020	Karen	Curchin	Toms River	NJ
1/25/2020	jerome	sheitelman	Basking Ridge	NJ
1/25/2020	Linda	Beauregard	Matawan	NJ
1/25/2020	Timothy	Beitel	Pitman	NJ
1/25/2020	Nushin	Amirhosseini	Matawan	NJ
1/25/2020	Rosemarie	Caruso	Toms River	NJ
1/25/2020	Cheong	Leon	North Bergen	NJ
1/25/2020	Betty	Duggan	Princeton	NJ
1/25/2020	Carole	McGurk	Ventnor City	NJ
1/25/2020	Bobbie	McClain Meluso	Parsippany	NJ
1/25/2020	Ralph	Billick	Tabernacle	NJ
1/25/2020	Daniel	Crawford	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Cindy	Mitchell	Haymarket	VA
1/25/2020	Naomi	Lee	Woodbridge	VA
1/25/2020	Suzanne	MacDougall	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Peter	Sayre	Annandale	VA
1/25/2020	Colleen	Hoover	Manassas	VA
1/25/2020	Lynn	Bruss	Stafford	VA
1/25/2020	Damien	Fehrer	Farmville	VA
1/25/2020	Mei Mei Miriyam	Sanford	West Point	VA
1/25/2020	SANDRA	Kerr	North Chesterfiel	VA
1/25/2020	Amy	Ellis	Reston	VA
1/26/2020	Larry	Tipton	Midlothian	VA
1/26/2020	Elizabeth J.	Agnew	Alexandria	VA
1/26/2020	Diane	Woodcock	Midlothian	VA
1/26/2020	Mary	Arvai	Fredericksburg	VA
1/25/2020	Paul	Macomber	Herndon	VA
1/25/2020	Caolan	Eder	Herndon	VA
1/25/2020	Alyssa	Freeman	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Donna	Hart	Fredericksburg	VA
1/25/2020	Melissa	Reisland	Reston	VA
1/26/2020	Beverly	Pettway	North Chesterfiel	VA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Katz	Mclean	VA
1/25/2020	Lynne	Hughes	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Bland	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020	Amanda	Yoder	Chesapeake	VA
1/26/2020	Walter	Moore	Moseley	VA
1/26/2020	Jan	Wiley	Woolwine	VA
1/26/2020	Theresa	Morris	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Fatma	Kamel	Newport News	VA
1/25/2020	Paula	Hancock	Reston	VA
1/26/2020	Rita	Shultz	Mineral	VA
1/25/2020	Janet	McDonagh	N Tazewell	VA
1/25/2020	Diana	Franco	Broadlands	VA
1/26/2020	Tracey	Neff	Fishersville	VA
1/26/2020	Carl	Piper	Alexandria	VA
1/26/2020	David	Copper	Staunton	VA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Tulo	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Helen	Torosian	Fredericksburg	VA
1/26/2020	Christina	Alger	Palmyra	VA
1/26/2020	Susan	Crawford	Alexandria	VA
1/26/2020	Sally	Moody	Rosslyn	VA
1/25/2020	Catherine	Winsor	Mclean	VA

1/25/2020	Kim	Lobasso	Old Bridge	NJ
1/25/2020	michael	zuckerman	Trenton	NJ
1/25/2020	Jessica	Ramirez	Lyndhurst	NJ
1/25/2020	maryanne	pilgram	Great Meadows	NJ
1/25/2020	Andy	Astalos	Lakewood	NJ
1/25/2020	Donna	Shoesmith	Roebling	NJ
1/25/2020	HARRIET	GROSE	Morristown	NJ
1/25/2020	John	Lynn	Westfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Debbie	Lee	Hopatcong	NJ
1/25/2020	Patricia	Panitz	Howell	NJ
1/25/2020	Len	Neering	Clifton	NJ
1/25/2020	Anthony	Robiolio	Secaucus	NJ
1/25/2020	Melanie	Durso	Jersey City	NJ
1/25/2020	Steph	Brueckner	Jackson	NJ
1/25/2020	James	Angley	Oakhurst	NJ
1/25/2020	Gigi	Vento	Montville	NJ
1/25/2020	Nancy	Thelot	Maplewood	NJ
1/25/2020	Elaine	Drody	Highland Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Delores	Dyke	Seaside Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Maria L	Plochocki	Jersey City	NJ
1/25/2020	Julie	Sacco	Hopatcong	NJ
1/25/2020	Tajeer	Robinson	Maplewood	NJ
1/25/2020	Leigh	Squillante	Rumson	NJ
1/25/2020	Lynne	Lieberman	Absecon	NJ
1/25/2020	Bryan	Becze	Tinton Falls	NJ
1/25/2020	Paula	Nelson Ihne	West Milford	NJ
1/25/2020	Nancy	Robbins	Galloway	NJ
1/25/2020	Robert M	Deems	Lawrenceville	NJ
1/25/2020	Dave	Pashman	Manalapan	NJ
1/25/2020	Christine	Kebakis	Pine Brook	NJ
1/25/2020	Donald	Reed	Highlands	NJ
1/25/2020	Frank	Ostlinger	Branchville	NJ
1/25/2020	Belinda	Caraballo	Keasbey	NJ
1/25/2020	Barbara	Andrew	Princeton	NJ
1/25/2020	Belinda	Caraballo	Keasbey	NJ
1/25/2020	Denise	Frullo	Westwood	NJ
1/25/2020	Bryan	Wishik	Cliffside Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Marc	Rubin	Hamilton Square	NJ
1/25/2020	Nancy	Cormia	Cliffside Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Paula	Andersen	Wall Township	NJ
1/25/2020	Debra	Smeltzer	Cape May	NJ
1/25/2020	Damian	Velez	Parlin	NJ
1/26/2020	T	Morris	Henrico	VA
1/26/2020	Stephanie	Hardy	Springfield	VA
1/26/2020	Karen	Fostel	Lynchburg	VA
1/27/2020	James	Lindsay	Arlington	VA
1/26/2020	Mari	Plante	Winchester	VA
1/26/2020	Nancy	Cox	Alexandria	VA
1/26/2020	Rhonda	Johnson	Aylett	VA
1/26/2020	Ann	Bicking	North Chesterfiel	VA
1/27/2020	Parisa	Chamlou	Springfield	VA
1/27/2020	Tamekka	Davis	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020	Tammy	Adkins	Gretna	VA
1/26/2020	Tonya	Abbott	Yorktown	VA
1/26/2020	Kate	K	Alexandria	VA
1/26/2020	Chelsea	Clark	Reston	VA
1/26/2020	Mark	Nuckols	Exmore	VA
1/26/2020	Elaine	Murphy	Norfolk	VA
1/26/2020	Anne	Duvo	Glen Allen	VA
1/26/2020	AnnaLea	Elliott	Richmond	VA
1/26/2020	Elisabeth	Murawski	Alexandria	VA
1/26/2020	Marcia	Dickinson	Richmond	VA
1/26/2020	Dina	Kim	Arlington	VA
1/26/2020	William	Dent	Rockingham	VA
1/26/2020	Lawrence	Wright	Richmond	VA
1/26/2020	Sharon	Maimon	Manassas	VA
1/26/2020	Brendia M	Pack	Christiansburg	VA
1/26/2020	Rebecca	Elliott	Cross Junction	VA
1/26/2020	Dorothy-Anne	Johnson	Centreville	VA
1/26/2020	Scott	Hemler	Williamsburg	VA
1/26/2020	Elizabeth	Hurst	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Joan	Maples	Midlothian	VA
1/25/2020	Christian	Comstock	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Mary	Cole	Oakton	VA
1/25/2020	Robin	Robichaux	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020	Carol	Miller	Hamilton	VA
1/27/2020	C	Kasey	Mechanicsville	VA
1/27/2020	Kathleen	O'Sullivan	Bumpass	VA
1/27/2020	Lee	Waggoner	Fairfax	VA
1/27/2020	Dianne	Williams	Chesapeake	VA
1/27/2020	Heather	Walker	Staunton	VA
1/27/2020	Harriet	Hirsch	Vienna	VA
1/26/2020	Felix	Gostel	Richmond	VA
1/26/2020	Mary	Hard	Williamsburg	VA

1/25/2020	Michael	DiGiore	Manchester	NJ
1/25/2020	Aashir	Awan	East Windsor	NJ
1/25/2020	Dennis	Ziober	Gillette	NJ
1/25/2020	Ronald Joel	Davis	Ramsey	NJ
1/25/2020	Nichole	Diamond	Parsippany	NJ
1/25/2020	John	Hila	Keyport	NJ
1/25/2020	Dennis	Kunkel	Edison	NJ
1/25/2020	Anthony	Debiase	Delran	NJ
1/25/2020	Lorraine	Brabham	Hoboken	NJ
1/25/2020	Michael	Cullinan	Clementon	NJ
1/25/2020	Denise	Lavish	South Plainfield	NJ
1/25/2020	mary	renard	Union City	NJ
1/25/2020	Robert	Viola	Whiting	NJ
1/25/2020	Ann	Sandritter	Old Bridge	NJ
1/25/2020	Graham	Ellis	Wyckoff	NJ
1/25/2020	Patricia	Yardley	Manchester	NJ
1/25/2020	Constance	Caldwell	Edgewater	NJ
1/25/2020	Jack	Gajda	Passaic	NJ
1/25/2020	John	Gajda	Passaic	NJ
1/25/2020	Yonatan	Kaplan	Montclair	NJ
1/25/2020	Michaela	Redden	Norwood	NJ
1/25/2020	Krystle	Viola	Hazlet	NJ
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Clark	Woodbine	NJ
1/25/2020	Jack	Gajda	Passaic	NJ
1/25/2020	Katherine	Castro	Kearny	NJ
1/25/2020	Linda	Williams	Cape May Court I	NJ
1/25/2020	Yara	Martin	Brick	NJ
1/25/2020	F·tima	Roberto	Fair Lawn	NJ
1/25/2020	Morgan	Cormia	Cliffside Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Daniel	Kurz	Monroe Townshi	NJ
1/25/2020	Penny	Sundstrom	Vincentown	NJ
1/25/2020	Steve	Mattan	Southampton	NJ
1/27/2020	Mary	Epatko	Herndon	VA
1/27/2020	Mahi	Denny	Salem	VA
1/27/2020	Heather	Smith	Great Falls	VA
1/25/2020	River	Penn	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Jason	Klinkel	Alexandria	VA
1/27/2020	Marshal	Franklin	Virginia Beach	VA
1/27/2020	Frances Lynn	Jenkins	Carson	VA
1/28/2020	Cynthia	Laughlin	Lynchburg	VA
1/28/2020	Laura	Grove	Williamsburg	VA
1/28/2020	Carla	Meixner	Staunton	VA
1/28/2020	Elizabeth	Kerr	Charlottesville	VA
1/27/2020	Lindsay	Pugh	Disputanta	VA
1/28/2020	Lawrence	Bifareti	Clifton	VA
1/27/2020	Nan	Arthur	Ashland	VA
1/27/2020	Leslee	Eldard	Burke	VA
1/25/2020	Uwe	Dotzauer	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	John	Curran	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020	Katharina	Bergdoll	Hague	VA
1/25/2020	Johanna	Brown	Abingdon	VA
1/25/2020	Doris	Balser	Covington	VA
1/25/2020	Angelica	Freitag	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Ann	Hopkins	Lexington	VA
1/25/2020	Grace	Kelly	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Donald	Mackler	Blacksburg	VA
1/25/2020	Roberta	Sangster	Sandston	VA
1/25/2020	Anne	Kohut	Ashburn	VA
1/25/2020	Jean Marie	VanWinkle	Bedford	VA
1/25/2020	David	Warner	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020	Carole	Arbour	St Thomas	VI
1/25/2020	Kathi	Squires	Montpelier	VT
1/25/2020	Taryn	Haynes	Parkland	WA
1/25/2020	Mark	Canright	Rockport	WA
1/25/2020	James	Walker	Janesville	WI
1/26/2020	K	Krupinski	Salem	WI
1/25/2020	Herb	Myers	Harman	WV
1/25/2020	Paul	Dougherty	Laramie	WY

Date Submitted	First Name	Last Name	City	State/Province	Message Text
1/26/20	David	Keller	Trumbull	CT	As a member of Ducks Unlimited, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Colleen	Kydd-Sumberg	West Hartford	CT	Dear Sir or Madam: I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and over fishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing game fish, supporting 167,000 jobs. As an Audubon member I urge you to include seabirds in your decisions about how many fish can be caught! Sincerely, Colleen Kydd-Sumberg
1/25/20	Thomas	Adamski	Southbury	CT	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. The long term future of the food chain is far more important than short term profits for the fishing industry. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Judith	Jordan	Columbia	CT	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please do all that you can to ensure responsible management of menhaden supports our seabird populations. Thank you.
1/27/20	S	Davis	Bristol	CT	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. ALL SPECIES ARE INTERCONNECTED. WHEN WE MAKE IT HARDER OR IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY SPECIES TO SURVIVE, WE ULTIMATELY CREATE A PLANET WHER EVEN HUMANS CANNOT LIVE SAFELY. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Ann	Phillips	Ashford	CT	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please help the seabirds!
1/25/20	Helen	Cantrell	Old Lyme	CT	I am writing to you to ask that you protect the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I care about seabirds, living on the Long Island coast with a waterfront beach property. It is a tragedy, of human making, that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help populations rebound. The current management system is broken, ignoring needs of seabirds and other wildlife. This harms many birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. The Audubon Society points out that: * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	James	Dugan	New Milford	CT	I am writing to you to sincerely ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/27/20	Naomi	Pomper	Tolland	CT	In your deliberation of fisheries management, I urge you to consider the dietary impact of forage fish on the Atlantic seabird population. We enjoy the return of our osprey population in Connecticut and so many people enjoy the activity on and around the numerous osprey nests that were built. But nesting sites alone are not sufficient without ensuring a source of food. You need to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Gretchen	MacKenzie	Guilford	CT	PLEASE, THIS IS URGENT ! I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean. They have a huge role in the ecosystem, and the way that they're managed should take that into account. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face so many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing; they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will help the birds' populations rebound. The current management system does not consider the needs of seabirds and other wildlife and that can harm birds that depend on Atlantic mehaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in the diets of Royal Tern chicks. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreys' primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish that are critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for considering my special request.
1/25/20	Patricia	Vanleuvan	Newark	DE	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. We need a management system that takes into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, not one that harms populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Sincerely, Dr. Patricia VanLeuvan
1/25/20	V	Zink	Ponte Vedra Be	FL	As someone who lives not far from the ocean, and has concern for the vital protection of the natural life on our coastline, I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. We are surely all alarmed that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Calvin	Hilton	Jacksonville	FL	Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery.
1/25/20	Ann S	Johnson	Port St Lucie	FL	I am a Florida resident in Port St. Lucie and an avid scuba diver. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Paula	Morgan	Winter Springs	FL	I am all for the birds! It is imperative the amount of fish caught must include sea birds! Humans eat everything and we don't share. Now with climate change we must learn to share. When discussions are about how many fish to catch please include sea birds as they can't just eat air! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/27/20	Bev	Vanderstar	Geneva	FL	I am asking that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Douglas	Morse	Saint Augustine	FL	I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, and that can can harm bird populations that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. For example, * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. It is imperative that Menhaden are managed with the above facts in mind. Thank you,
1/25/20	Kathleen	Coates	Tallahassee	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem due the extent possible based on available data. Many seabird populations have declined and face threats such as including climate change, pollution, and overfishing. Many species rely on forage fish like menhaden. Improvef management of forage fish populations may help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for considering this request.
1/25/20	Barbara	Prynoski	St Augustine	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/24/20	Sonia	Stephens	Winter Park	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I care about the health of seabirds and am very concerned that seabird populations have declined 70% since 1970. Seabirds rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/24/20	Beth	Hirschfeld	Hollywood	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, loss of habitat, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Robin	Bean	Lake Worth	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Nancy	Roessel	Fort White	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Russell	Collins	Orlando	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. All species matter, or no specie matters. Including our own.

1/25/20	Beverly	Summers	Jacksonville	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. PLEASE LISTEN TO THE AUDOBON SOCIETY. THEY HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF BIRDS THAT FEW PEOPLE HAVE. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Doug	Byron	Fernandina Bea	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	E. Lynne	Wright	Vero Beach	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Elizabeth	Cote	Saint Augustine	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As a volunteer seabird steward in St. Johns County, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Elizabeth A. Cote
1/25/20	Marge	Rooyakkers	Palm Coast	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. A good management program benefits all involved. Good for recreation, fishermen, birds and mammals that depend on the oceans food supply. They the wildlife need your help. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Rene	Hall	Saint Johns	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for considering my comments.
1/25/20	Kelly	Walker	North Miami Be	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. ~ In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. ~ Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. ~ From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. ~ Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Robert	Greenboam	Port Orange	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As people who care about the health of seabirds, my wife and I are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Liz	Pollock	Spring Hill	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please help to fight for something so important because if we don't, no one will.
1/25/20	Diana	Perez	Miami	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please, consider to protect the menhaden and include these birds in your conservation plans, all birds have a specific roll in keeping a balance in Nature. Thank you
1/26/20	Richard	James	Royal Palm Bea	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Robert	Schoonmaker	Melbourne Bea	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including pollution and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Jabe	Breland	Tallahassee	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Birds are important and seabirds depend upon ocean fish! As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Rebecca	Ziegler	Palm Bay	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for your consideration of these critical birds species.
1/25/20	Jean	Farris	Orlando	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a MERE fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed according to their great importance; in a way that takes into full account their enormous role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including the EVER-WORSENING CLIMATE CRISIS, pollution, and overfishing, and they HEAVILY rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one GRAVE threat and help their populations rebound. The current WOEFULLY INADEQUATE management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, EXTREMELY critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Candy	Davis	Fruitland Park	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just as a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about sustaining our populations of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats, including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Maybe a day-that will come-when you see no birds in the skies and hear no bird calls is okay with you. It is not okay with me. Once they are gone, they are not coming back. DO THE RIGHT THING.

1/25/20	D	S	Ocala	FL	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just considering a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account the fish's role in the marine ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one of those threats and help seabird populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, all of which are critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please take this information into consideration and manage the Atlantic menhaden fishery in ways that benefit the marine ecosystem and coastal economies.
1/27/20	Marla	Robb	Patrick Afb	FL	I am writing to you to sincerely request that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Vanette	McConahey	Stuart	FL	I ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/24/20	Sharon	Watkins	Cocoa Beach	FL	I gre up catching the menhaden runs in my little Lees River in Swansea, Massachusetts, and I remember how plentiful the runs were!!! The seabirds were all as happy as we were to see the seasonal runs. So I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Tammy	Lettieri	Coconut Creek	FL	I urge you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	WILLIAM	LOFTUS	Vero Beach	FL	In my role as an Aquatic Ecologist, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I care about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Laurel	Fee	Daytona Beach	FL	Please do the right thing! You know this is critical. We have lost too many species as it is. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Eleanor	Hodgson	Hollywood	FL	Please ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Everyone should care about the health of seabirds, Populations have declined 70% since 1970. They face many threats - climate change, pollution, & over fishing, which rely on to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce this threat & help their populations rebound. The existing mgmt system does not include the needs of seabirds & wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, & larger fish. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial/ recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs & provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing game fish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/24/20	Leslie	Eckhart	Tallahassee	FL	Please Help! All our Seabirds are in trouble!! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Gloria	Pogel	Plantation	FL	Please remember to vote BLUE in 2020. Enough with this Dickless Draft Dodger Donnie. Pimping Presidunce is IMMATURE (demonstrated at NATO mtg, et alii.), toxic, racist, CORRUPT, evil, vindictive, amoral, petty, LYING, adulterous, draft dodging, CostCo size sack of stupid. The Moron-in-Chief has only impacted the USA in extremely negative ways, to the point of embarrassment. I feel like apologizing to our WORLD & the UNIVERSE! WE NEED A FUMIGATOR! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Andrea	Sharp	Miami	FL	Please save some fish for the birds! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/27/20	Charles	Bell	Holly Hill	FL	We live in an environment that it complex and for it to exist optimally the balance of nature must be maintained. When out of balance, all life in that environment eventually suffers. This has been scientifically proven to the point that it is accepted as proven fact! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you!
1/25/20	T	Garmon	Dawsonville	GA	Do your job or RESIGN !!!!!! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Heidi	Davison	Athens	GA	As a beach lover, I spend as much time along the shore as possible. Among the many reasons for going one is the birds. The variety and beauty of shore birds makes the beaches an ever more interesting place to visit and relish the beauty and diversity of our natural world. Like every other living creature on the planet, shore birds are members of an ecosystem and once that system is broken some component is effected negatively. In this case, it's overfishing, which we already know is detrimental to marine life and local economies. Seabirds need food and they specifically need menhaden to survive. Birds, in general, are facing declining poplulations due to human activity. We know the problem and we can solve it!! This is your job as a member of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. So, I turn to you for help. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Ashley	Patel	Cataula	GA	Birds have already taken so many hits, and are more vulnerable with each passing year--please leave enough fish so that they can eat too! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Lynn	Vanderhoff	Marietta	GA	I am a former environmental educator for the schools in Cobb County. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Susan	Blas	Augusta	GA	I am asking your support to protect more than fish to protect Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish but to help protect the ecosystem. Seabirds face many threats and rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. The current management system does not take into account seabirds and other wildlife that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Peter	Followill	Tucker	GA	I am concerned about declining bird populations, particularly shrinking seabird populations. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Michelle	Munoz	Marietta	GA	I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than for just fish being removed from the ocean; more importantly they should be managed in a way that takes into account their immense role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden for their survival. By taking steps to manage forage fish populations one threat to population will be reduced, and hopefully their populations may rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Pleaae take these points into consideration.
1/24/20	Brenda	Beckner	Bonaire	GA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Helen	Haynes	Athens	GA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please listen to the scientists and protect seabirds. Our future also depends on safe, sustainable practices in regard to protecting all marine species.
1/25/20	Janet	Walley	Decatur	GA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Smokey	Ardisson	Lawrenceville	GA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Expanding management protections of Atlantic menhaden will help protect both our ecology and our economy, and I urge you to vote in support of these new management policies.

1/25/20	Tiffany	Grant	Hampton	GA	I ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Stephen	Patrick	Dunwoody	GA	PLEASE ~ I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, environmental pollution / forestry diseases, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. THANK YOU ~ The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm bird populations that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food !!!! * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominantly found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	James D.	Bloom	Conyers	GA	The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Thomas And Lin	Serra	Waleska	GA	We are writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As people who care about the health of seabirds, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Karlene	Schwartz	Boylston	MA	As a biologist, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Royal tern chicks are fed on menhaden. Please keep them from starving. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Gary	Sanborn	Milford	MA	As you are making decisions about fish, please consider birds and other wildlife that may be impacted by your decisions. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Marina	Sagradua	Brighton	MA	Ecologically speaking, every day we are losing more natural elements than we are either preserving or saving. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Karen	Martin	Jamaica Plain	MA	GI am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Dawn	Carroll	Medford	MA	Hard to believe we have to keep begging to save our earth - I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Emily	Lewis	Easthampton	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/27/20	Kathleen	Bolen	Littleton	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am extremely concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Catherine	Kappel	Leominster	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean. They should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am extremely concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and over fishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. I simply don't understand why they are not included. This is extremely short-sited given the growing pressures from over fishing and climate change that are causing their populations to decline. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing game fish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Therefore, I urge you to support the Forage Fish Conservation on the Atlantic Coast and allow seabirds to also be included in decisions about how many fish can be caught.
1/24/20	D'Anna	Fortunato	Boston	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they MUST be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am extremely concerned that seabird populations have declined 70 percent since 1970. THAT IS A HUGE NUMBER ! Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. ALL SO VERY IMPORTANT > DO ALL YOU CAN!!
1/25/20	Elana	Howard	Wareham	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	James	Vander Poel	Northborough	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Support this conservation, so my grandchildren will not be left a world without birds.
1/25/20	Nancy	McRae	Pepperell	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife which rely on menhaden. This short sighted approach harms the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. It is crucial that the wider picture be considered when making these critical policy decisions.

1/25/20	Brooke	Dyer-Bennet	Sunderland	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares very much about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970!! Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	George	Gordon	Concord	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. I * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I love birds!
1/25/20	Patricia	Thomas	Sterling	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I have seen puffins up close and many, many seabirds around the world. They are very important to us and future generations.
1/25/20	Cheryl	Rigby	Ashland	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for your consideration and for accepting my comments.
1/25/20	Susan	Lacey	Rochester	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Please act now. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Elizabeth	Newton	Wayland	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you.
1/25/20	James K	Hadcroft	Falmouth	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Please take a close look at independent, peer-reviewed science. Allowing the fox to tell you it isn't eating the chickens usually results in more dead chickens. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	M·ria	Farsang	North Attleboro	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Brenda	Troup	Bolton	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. It is basic and important. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Marcia	Huyette	E Falmouth	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. PLEASE! Our precious seabirds have no one but YOU to help them. There must be creative ways to solve this problem. For instance, why not encourage more raising of fish for human consumption? Fish farms could create more jobs and better fish. Thereby cutting down on the amount of fish taken from our oceans, lakes, and streams. Thank you for considering doing the right thing.
1/25/20	Nancy	Solomon	Sharon	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Anca	Vlasopolos	Centerville	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I realize that you're swimming against the tide, so to speak, of an administration intent on destroying the planet, but take a step to protect it instead. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Jacquie	Murphy	Humarock	MA	I am writing to you to ask that you PLEASE enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Andrew	Costigan	Norwood	MA	I am writing to you to urging you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am genuinely concerned seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Andrea	Doukas	Brookline	MA	I urge you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Leda	Zimmerman	Lexington	MA	I very concerned about the plunge in coastal bird species in my region. So I write today to ask you to establish ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Mike	McCool	Millbury	MA	I wish to request that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Linda	Meech	Milton	MA	If your only food supply were threatened, what would YOU do? I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/28/20	Sally	Schwartz	Swampscott	MA	PLEASE BE SURE TO HELP AMERICA'S SEABIRDS TO THRIVE. PLEASE DO MUCH MORE TO WISELY MANAGE FORAGE FISH WHICH PROVIDE VITAL FOOD TO OUR SEABIRDS. AS PARENTS, AS VOTERS AND AS TAXPAYERS, WE CARE ABOUT THIS. THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP. SALLY & JAKE SCHWARTZ AND CHILDREN SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Stacy	Diamond	Boston	MA	Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery! As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish such as menhaden for their survival. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations is one step that will help populations rebound. The current management system is not acceptable in that seabirds and other wildlife, which depends on Atlantic menhaden for food, are going to suffer. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and other marine mammals, many of which are endangered, facing threats from hunting, Gill nets, pollution and climate change. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Peggy	Kocoras	Northfield	MA	PLEASE enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Barry	Kesselman	Medford	MA	Seabirds are the same as every other element of a healthy life supporting natural environment. Essential and necessary. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Lisbeth	McLarty	Northampton	MA	Thank you for taking an inclusive approach when enacting new regulations. We can see that everything is connected. Now more than ever we need to strive for balance in our ecosystem. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Pamela	Lyons	Lexington	MA	This is terribly important. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/24/20	David And Susa	Clark	Concord	MA	We are witnessing such population crashes of sea birds. So we are writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As people who care about the health of seabirds, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	George	Oleyer	South Yarmouth	MA	We live at the headwater of a herring run (Long Pond) in South Yarmouth where the herring count has dwindled to near nothing in recent years. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Alison	Shelton	Takoma Park	MD	As a birder, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Mark	Schilling	Stevensville	MD	As a citizen and bird watcher that has lived and worked near the ocean or Chesapeake Bay for most of the last 40 years, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Barbara	Winner	Arnold	MD	As a concerned citizen, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I have been a resident of Maryland for the past 45 years. The health of the Chesapeake Bay is of utmost importance to me. We must insure the balance of nature in order to restore health to our National Treasure.
1/25/20	Judy	Lalingo	Jarrettsville	MD	As a wildlife artist and a concerned American, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. It's quite apparent to me that menhaden is a keystone species, critical for many other species' survival. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I do not wish to see a barren coastline, devoid of life because of the negligence of today's leaders. We owe it to future generations to preserve what we can of our planet. Sincerely, Judy Lalingo
1/25/20	Robert	Lukinic	Bryans Road	MD	As Conservation Chair of the Southern Maryland Audubon Society, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. This primary link in our ecosystem needs maximum protection.
1/25/20	Marianne	Follingstad	Rockville	MD	I am a 70yo US citizen who is extremely concerned about the environment, wildlife, and public health and safety and I adamantly urge you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am deeply concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Duchess A.	Swift	La Plata	MD	I am asking you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares deeply about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Mary	Hackman	Annapolis	MD	I am concerned at the drastic decline in sea birds due to climate change and overfishing and I am writing to you today to ask that you enact ecological reference points for Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Jean	Newcomb	Greenbelt	MD	I am writing to ask that you rethink how you decide to ensure there is plenty of food for seabirds and wildlife, not just people. Specifically, it is prudent to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Ayan	Roy-Chowdhury	Silver Spring	MD	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden play an important role in the ecosystem, and should be managed in a way that takes into account their role. I am extremely concerned by the drastic 70% decline in seabird populations since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/24/20	Pamela	Langer	Potomac	MD	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I am a birder and travel to wildlife refuges and different state park beaches to see these magnificent birds. I spend money in the areas where these birds are found. Being surrounded by thousands of birds during migration is one of the most beautiful things I have seen. Please take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. They are important.
1/25/20	N Virginia	Woolridge	Annapolis	MD	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. We are in a period of significant species and population loss. We must do our best to stop these declines. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Michele	Booth	Berlin	MD	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. The above sounds like a good idea.
1/25/20	Jane	Stairs	Harwood	MD	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Susan	Nerlinger	Olney	MD	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. We share the Earth with billions of other creatures and we have to take their well-being into account when we make decisions about how we can use our common resources - sharing!!! We are supposed to share.
1/25/20	Kathryn	Watkins	Damascus	MD	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. We must speak for and protect our wildlife and environment before it is too late.
1/25/20	Ellen	Halbert	Drayden	MD	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. In short, menhaden are a foundation of our ecosystem ,and thus our economy and ultimate health and well being. Please do all you can to restore and protect them. Thank you.
1/25/20	Jane	Randall	Chestertown	MD	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Terri	Coppersmith	Westminster	MD	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food.
1/25/20	Jackie	Lunz	Cockeysville	MD	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Doris	Ekelof	Silver Spring	MD	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Proverbs 12:10
1/28/20	Aimee	Schmidt	Silver Spring	MD	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in our ecosystem. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Sheridan	NEIMARK	Silver Spring	MD	It's really important for the future of sea life, so I'm writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Alicia	Czechowski	Baltimore	MD	People don't need to devour every living thing on the planet so they can be fat and sick and lazy! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Elke	Binder	Conowingo	MD	This is so important. Please read this for it is for the future of our children and children's children. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Anne	Sturm	Barnesville	MD	When you are making management decisions for our fisheries, please take in account that sea birds and the creatures that live underwater, have NO choice in where they get their food. They have to eat what is in the sea and can't go to another source. Human beings do have a choice in how we source our food for ourselves and our animals whether they be pets or animals being raised for human food. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Grace	Bartlett	Bangor	ME	As a long time resident of Maine I am keenly aware of Maine's strong reliance on shore and marine ecosystems. Seabirds are a significant part of a healthy environment, which benefit us all. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Eve	Duplissis	Lewiston	ME	I am writing to ask you to please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please help us protect it. Thank you for your attention.
1/25/20	Pamela	MacBrayne	Camden	ME	I am writing to request that you consider the broad ecosystem as you consider the management of the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution and overfishing; they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. The current management system does not appear to take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife when considering the limits on the menhaden fishery. Menhaden support whales, dolphins and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please consider all the factors when setting fishing limits.
1/25/20	Alexandra	Samaras	Rockland	ME	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please include the needs of seabirds as an important part of your decision about menhaden. Thank you.
1/26/20	Julia	Hanauer-Milne	Sidney	ME	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	thomas	Aversa	Unity	ME	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and striped bass. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Adair	DeLamater	Bath	ME	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. When the ocean fails, so will the people whose jobs depend upon its resources. Let's be smart, and consider all aspects of the picture.
1/25/20	Margaret	Tyler	Bath	ME	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Just because a creature is small does not mean it is not important to a balanced and healthy ecosystem. We have a chance here to protect a little guy the Menhaden that is important on so many levels. Image if there were no bald eagles because their food supply was gone? The Bald Eagle is the symbol of America. Please, let us not forget the importance of the little guy on the bottom.
1/25/20	Margery	Kivel	Thomaston	ME	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	William	Leavenworth	Searsmont	ME	Menhaden are a crucial part of the food web from the Chesapeake to Nova Scotia. In the fall of 2018 we all met in Plymouth, MA, and the outcome was banning big trawlers within 12 miles of the coast. That was a start. After 30 years of research in the historical ecology of the GoM and especially the waters within 50 miles of the Maine coast, I have come to the conclusion that ALL large trawlers must be bought up and scrapped if we are to save the ecosystem of the nearshore waters. In 1878 There were 20 Rhode Island menhaden steam seiners in Belfast Bay alone in 1878, inside the monument and as far up the river to head of tide. And the problem didn't stop with the Lapham Act in the 1890s. Replacing them with smaller locally-owned seiners is not a solution: seiners must be banned from our waters out at least 100 miles. I have worked on a herring seiner; we caught them several miles out beyond their NH spawning grounds and the hold was filled with milt and roe exuded from dying fish. A few years later that entire herring spawning area was barren. If you want to be useful, ban all seiners within a hundred miles of the coast.
1/25/20	Vinnedge	Lawrence	West Baldwin	ME	Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more comprehensively than merely as fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed so as to take into account their role in the ecosystem. This approach should take into account the health of seabirds. Seabird populations have declined 70% since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing as they rely on forage fish such as menhaden to survive. Managing forage fish populations effectively will reduce this threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, potentially harming population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Sharon	Martin	Turner	ME	Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm bird populations that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Michelle and Sta	Moody	Topsham	ME	We are writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As Maine folks who care about the health of seabirds, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. We hope you will consider these facts before making any new rules. All wildlife deserves some consideration.

1/25/20	Bill	Staton	Charlotte	NC	As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/27/20	Maryanne	Rackoff	Arden	NC	As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Scott	Milam	Candler	NC	America should be leading the world in protecting the environment and all wildlife. This sounds like a good candidate. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Julia	Jessop	Durham	NC	As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Ann	Hass	Greensboro	NC	As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Jacquelyn	Hough	Red Springs	NC	Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than simply fish being removed from the ocean. They should be managed as the ecological link that they are in the well-being of the coast, marine fisheries, and the entire marine ecosystem, including seabirds. SEABIRD POPULATIONS HAVE DECLINED SEVENTY PERCENT SINCE 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system utterly ignores the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. Populations of birds depend on Atlantic menhaden for food: * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for bald eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of brown pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in royal tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, the primary food source of ospreys (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden also fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. Please vote to increase the economic and ecological protection of menhaden.
1/25/20	AA	Lloyd	Asheville	NC	I am extremely concerned about the continuing degradation of our planet and its natural resources, including wildlife on both land and sea; therefore, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Melissa	Nemeth	Concord	NC	I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. The role of Atlantic menhaden in the ecosystem should be taken into account in managing the fishery. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Alan	Avakian	Chapel Hill	NC	I am writing to you as a concerned citizen of N.C. concerning the management of small fish that are important for the survival of healthy population of seabirds. I can't imagine going to the beacg and not seeing long strings of pelicans fly across the waters. So, please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds and the shore ecosystem I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Going to the beach is much more than sunning, swimming and watching the waves. It is more about enjoying the unique ecosystem and variety of life that is not seen inland.
1/25/20	Sue	Hayden	Bahama	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Fishing resources must be managed from an overall ecosystem viewpoint, not simply by how many fish can be taken without sending that particular species into decline. Atlantic menhaden need to be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970!! Humans have been destroying our air, water, plants and animals at horrific rates in the last few decades that have guaranteed that none of us will have a high quality of life within 25 years if we do not ALL step up and do something immediately. Seabirds are yet another vital link in the intricate planetary system and face many threats including climate change and destabilization, pollution and overfishing. They rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. It is a simple fact, well known to biologists and millions of others who have educated themselves about the planetary crisis that we are facing -- when humans destroy ecosystems they guarantee their own extinction. Drastic action is needed on all fronts immediately or the human species will be extinct by the turn of the century and quality of life by then will be very low for those who remain. Please understand that fisheries management must take into account a much broader ecological perspective than it currently does. Additional ecosystem facts: * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for bald eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of brown pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is the predominant food in royal tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, the ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Simply put, ecosystems are intricate and fish resources must be managed accordingly. Thank you
1/25/20	C.	Schoen	Durham	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Sarah	Hollis	Raleigh	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the long and short term health of our fisheries and our seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Barb	Purdie	High Point	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. This is something you can definitely do to address just one of innumerable crucial situations in the world today. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	diana	richards	Lake Lure	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. The health and sustainability of the human species is directly related to the health and sustainability of our ecosystem and all other species. Please protect us. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Janet	Elmo	Durham	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ENTIRE ecosystem. Removing an essential element, the menhaden, could result in the collapse of the whole system as they are the proverbial nail that keeps the shoe on the horse in Benjamin Franklin's metaphor for life. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Pamela	Culp	Asheville	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Thank you for your attention to this important coastal issue which is critical for the health of our ecosystems and ultimately Americans. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Lee	Lumpkin	Charlotte	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I believe that what we do to protect birds and the environment that sustains them is critically important now. We cannot ignore the opportunities to do the right thing for our children's future.
1/25/20	Lindsay	Addison	Wilmington	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am a biologist who works with coastal birds, including those that forage on menhaden, and also someone who just cares about the health of our environment and wildlife. And I fish for recreation. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Pamela	Voisin	Columbus	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	M	Win	Durham	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Too many types of fish and other marine life have become extinct or near extinction due to over fishing. We must consider the balance of nature and protect the menhaden so they are available to other fish and marine mammals who eat them.
1/25/20	Ann	Prince	Chapel Hill	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. It is very important that the resources for shorebirds are not excessively depleted by the fishing industry.
1/25/20	Adrienne	Ferriss	Asheville	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Alan	Linn	Hickory	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and over-fishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing game fish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for all you do to help our planet and its wild inhabitants.

1/25/20	Jo Ellen	Brandmeyer	Chapel Hill	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies, including those throughout North Carolina's coastal counties. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Philip	Johnson	Durham	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. MENHADEN IS A HUGELY IMPORTANT FISH IN THE ECOLOGY OF SEA LIFE. IT MUST, MUST BE PROPERLY MANAGED.
1/25/20	Janet	Rodrick	Wilmington	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. We must PROTECT our oceans NOW!!!! Thank you for your consideration. Just please do the right thing for all of our futures!!
1/25/20	Michi	Vojta	Raleigh	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	P	Wright	Vilas	NC	I am writing to you to please ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Catherine	Carter	Cullowhee	NC	I am writing today to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden, or alewife, fishery. Atlantic menhaden must be actively managed in a way that takes into account their crucial role in numerous ecosystems. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden--ESPECIALLY menhaden--o survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please: protect and support the menhaden which are so close to the foundations of so many crucial ecosystems.
1/28/20	Deborah	Milkowski	New Bern	NC	I am writing today to request that you begin using ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. When deciding on how to manage a certain species, I believe that the entire ecosystem needs to be considered - not just the isolated species. I care deeply about the health of seabirds and I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. It is critical that seabirds be included in decisions about catch limitation. We can help seabird populations rebound by better managing their preferred prey, forage fish. Thank you for your time.
1/27/20	Emmy	Moore	Raleigh	NC	I am writing you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing game fish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Barbara	Gabriel	Carrboro	NC	I ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Carol	Hoke	Conover	NC	I strongly urge you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. The management of Atlantic menhaden must take into account their important role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats, including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish such as menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. This oversight harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in the diets of Royal Tern chicks. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, all of which are critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate more than $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. Because they feed larger fish, menhaden support commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry provides 341,000 jobs and $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Lila	Singer	Durham	NC	Look at the whole picture. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Joshua	Present	Winston Salem	NC	please do not be short sighted, and consider the future. The future that includes my yet to be conceived grandchildren. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Ruth	Looper	Warne	NC	Several years ago, a colleague and I took a group of students to the ACE basin as part of a college class. We saw ospreys nesting--so beautiful--and all of us were humbled by the sight. Please protect these creatures so that my students' children can have the same joys. Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/27/20	George and Eliz	Kimberly	Mocksville	NC	We are writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As citizens who care about the health of seabirds, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Susan	Lindenberger	Blowing Rock	NC	We have participated in a nationally sponsored monthly shorebird count for 15 years. In that time we have seen a dramatic drop in some species: Harlequin and Long-tailed Ducks, some grebes, turnstones, sandpipers, terns. These are "canaries", not of mines, but of our habitat as well, the seas that surround us and from which some of our food originates. The shorebird decline is complex, a mix of climate change, pollution and also overfishing of their food sources. Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Shorebirds along the Atlantic depend on menhaden for life itself. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Jane	Rose	Greenville	NC	We need your help today. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Barbara	Collins	Troy	NH	Enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	E	Vogt	Rye	NH	Every animal - fish, birds etc are extremely important to our world. Nature has always had a way for them to be managed on their own. When humans step in disaster often strikes. Fishermen need to make a living bit over fishing is not sustainable. Thank you. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Judi	Lindsey	Candia	NH	Everything is connected and important and critical. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Jean	Lewandowski	Nashua	NH	I am a grandparent, which means I appreciate the long view and big picture when it comes to the world all our grandchildren will inherit. I also am privileged to live near the Atlantic Ocean. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden management should be more than just about fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/24/20	Brigitte R	Meier	Manchester	NH	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Marilyse	de Boissezon	Hanover	NH	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Marilyse de Boissezon
1/25/20	Janis	Patrick	Exeter	NH	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.I All of us have to support the protection of our oceans and all that's in it as we depend on the smallest of its inhabitants that supplies the food chain for us to live. Sincerly, Janis Patrick Exeter, NH
1/25/20	Nathan	Rees	East Hampsteac	NH	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for your consideration!

1/25/20	Patricia	Kellogg	Littleton	NH	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I am an avid bird watcher & it is SO IMPORTANT that seabirds be included in decisions as to how many fish can be caught per all the above information as written.
1/26/20	Ginger	Riege-Blackman	Chichester	NH	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. As an educator, mother and grandmother, I am urging you to do all you can to protect the delicate balance of nature so that my grandchildren will be able to enjoy the wondrous gifts the natural world has to offer.
1/25/20	Nora	Hanke	Hollis	NH	I am writing to you to ask that you include consideration of the needs of wildlife for forage fish when setting guidelines for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden play important roles in the ecosystem which catch limits can recognize. I care about the health of humans AND seabirds. While human populations are rising, seabird numbers have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. These include Osprey, who eat only fish, and almost entirely menhaden in the summer, Bald Eagles, that are primarily fish eaters and favor menhaden, as well as Brown Pelicans, Royal Terns and many other bird species. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. Along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism (including bird and sea mammal watchers) every year. Thank you for expanding your consideration of menhaden catch limits to include the needs of our wildlife.
1/27/20	Eric	Abrams	Bow	NH	I am writing to you to ask that you manage Atlantic menhaden as more than just fish being removed from the ocean, but in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about seabirds, I am concerned that their populations have declined over the years. Seabirds rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Jan	Ekeberg	Concord	NH	Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Siegrid	Berman	Washington	NJ	BIRDS NEED FISH TOO AND NEED TO BE INCLUDED IN NEW LAWS PROTECTING FISH I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Sam	Zappala	Mullica Hill	NJ	Don't act like your "president". I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Linda	Hassa	Brick	NJ	I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined 70 percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing; and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four (4) most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you.

1/26/20	Tracy	Carcione	Teaneck	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Sally	Lederman	Wayne	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than as just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined 70% since 1970!! Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to effectively manage forage fish populations will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are the fish predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Clearly, ideal management of this fish is important for the whole ecosystem in which they live. Please support the Forage Fish Conservation in their name.
1/28/20	Margaret	Spallone	Browns Mills	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. While my husband and I are vegetarian, we do give a menhaden dog food to our dog since it is easy on his delicate stomach. I hope we are able to do this in a sustainable way which protects seabirds and cetaceans.
1/24/20	Ruth	Boice	Shamong	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. As a descendant of many generations of commercial fisherman, I am well aware of how necessary forage fish are to the health of the sea.
1/25/20	Sarah	Roberts	Belle Mead	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Our whole ecosystem is very important. No one species or type of species can survive without it. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Dr. Robert	Cospito	Totowa	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Dr. Robert A. Cospito.
1/25/20	Edith	Neimark	Princeton	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Menhaden, mossbunkers, a type of herring, are considered junk fish and used for animal food or fertilizer. Their role in the ecosystem merits greater concern.
1/25/20	Nancy	Anderson	Montague	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Do not forget , along with overfishing, all the plastics that people have discarded into our beautiful oceans. This has killed so many birds and so much sea life. Please protect our oceans.....birds and sea life also. Thank you.

1/25/20	Donna	Hadsall	Collingswood	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Good management practices acknowledge, are responsive to, and benefit all living beings in this important ecosystem.
1/25/20	Anita	Gould	Highland Park	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	C. Sharyn	Magee	Pennington	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. With biodiversity unsustainably declining, it is important to consider the effects of proposed legislation and management policies on all species in the ecosystem. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Sherrill	Faunce	Moorestown	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Sherrill C Faunce
1/25/20	Linda	Henson	Haddon Townsh	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I recall when menhaden were called "trash fish" and were harvested on a large scale as fertilizer, and the fishery collapsed for that and other reasons. It is still recovering and should at least be able to rebound to the point where these fish can help sustain Atlantic seabirds. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Sister Josie	P.	Jersey City	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Linda	Rossin	Lake Hopatcong	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their important role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms population of the birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Rebecca	Reynolds	Monroe Townsh	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Joann	Ramos	Iselin	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Stop allowing an ignorant uneducated president from destroying the tru greatness of the US, it's environment.
1/25/20	John	Fulmer	Woodbury	NJ	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just as a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Jesse	Reyes	Maplewood	NJ	I am writing today to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their essential role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds and wildlife ecosystems, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seventy percent! Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, overdevelopment, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm bird populations and other wildlife that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Think about those numbers, in addition to the seventy percent decline in the seabird population, moving forward. Ignoring them would be folly to the extreme.
1/25/20	Carolyn	Edelmann	Lawrenceville	NJ	I carea bout the health of ALL birds, and ask that you keep their well-being foremost in consciousness and action. You KNOW we've lost 2.9 billion birds since the 1970's. Environment is the culprit, our increasingly damaged environment. Devote yourself, please, to protecting nature every way you can. As the birds go, so go the humans... As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Eugene	Gorrin	Union	NJ	I respectfully request that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you.
1/25/20	Jennifer	Downing	Stockholm	NJ	Please consider ecological perspectives regarding the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed with regard to their critically important role in the ecosystem, not just by catch numbers. I care about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. This is a staggering number! Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations stabilize and, hopefully, eventually rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Please rectify that lack of oversight. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. I hope you agree that the intrinsic value of these birds matters now and to future generations. The larger picure also includes economics. Feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. All things considered, menhaden are significantly important and must be managed with knowledge of all of their intricacies within their ecological roles, as well as commercial impact.
1/25/20	P J	September	Westwood	NJ	PLEASE enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	andrea	zaferes	Shokan	NY	We must do everything possible to save our ecosystem. Seabirds are an important part of the ecosystem. There is no reason why these changes cannot be made to prevent more destruction. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Jay	Holmes	New York	NY	As a New Yorker concerned about the recently reported dramatic declines in a wide range of bird populations. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I recently took one of our local whale watch trips from Far Rockaway to the waters south of Staten Island to see humpback whales feeding on menhaden. It was a spectacular sight. The improvements in water quality are reviving the return of whales to our area, we must build on this work with the incorporation of ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery.
1/25/20	Adelia	Harrison	Brooklyn	NY	Atlantic menhaden are important food for declining seabirds and other marine life. Ocean ecosystems are collapsing and it terrifies me. They need to be managed in a holistic way taking into account the intricacies of the food chain. Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Gail	Gray	Westfield	NY	Birds require forage fish more than we do. We need to care for and share our common world. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Judith	Davidsen	New York	NY	Enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Mary	Kerins	Rego Park	NY	Human actions in many spheres have brought s to a breaking point, whether that is the environment, pollution or , in this case, ocean management. I feel many in decision making roles do not appreciate the fragility of the web of nature. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	JK	Kibler	Ghent	NY	I ask you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Mark	Pezzati	Andes	NY	I am concerned about Atlantic menhaden fishery management and its role in Atlantic ecosystems health. Please work to ensure that threats to seabird populations (including climate change, pollution, and overfishing), are considered when managing the menhaden fishery. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife which depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. This must change.
1/25/20	Joan	Farber	New York	NY	I am writing to request you to that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just any fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Harry	Stuckey	Roslyn	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Toni	Coffee	New York	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the state of our oceans and seacoasts, and the health of our seabird populations, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. There are several important reasons for protecting Menhaden, part of a population which also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while almost 14 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I urge you to undertake better, more long-term management of forage fish, of which menhaden are such an important part.
1/25/20	M	Gualtieri	Astoria	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown pelicans. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Carlene	Meeker	New York	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please manage menhaden for the good of our natural world, for the health of our birds, and for our whales and dolphins. So much depends on the health of the menhaden. Thank you.
1/25/20	Elizabeth	Lewis	White Plains	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Never before have people had the technological ability to identify risks to the ecosystem as we have today. We must use that ability to preserve the environment and earth's inhabitants, and not waver in our desire to roll back waste and careless fishing methods.
1/25/20	Lael	Burns	Chappaqua	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I grew up on the Chesapeake Bay and want to keep the wildlife.
1/25/20	Georgeanne	Matranga	Port Jefferson S	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for your attention to my very grave concerns.
1/25/20	Judith	Wilson	Brooklyn	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. To help our seabird population survive these fish, the menhaden, must be protected. Our lives and the beauty in this world is diminished when we stop caring for the wildlife that share the world with us.

1/25/20	Joy	Swensen	Baldwinsville	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please help!!
1/25/20	Marietta	Scaltrito	Staten Island	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. WE ARE SUPPOSED TO BE CARETAKERS OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES - NOT TO EXPLOIT THEM FOR GREED, PROFIT & INDIFFERENCE! WILDLIFE IS EVERYONE'S CONCERN, ESPECIALLY THOSE WITH POWER!! As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Dawne	Eng	Brooklyn	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please do the right thing and stop over fishing.
1/25/20	Jim	Brown	Island Park	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Protect forage fish and protect seabirds!
1/25/20	Marianne E.	Kelly	Perry	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Please be sensible-not political. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Jonathan	Maletta	Wading River	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish (such as striped bass, an important recreational fish in decline), critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Linda	Ivany	Erieville	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. It's important that we take the long view here and consider the whole system in which individual commercially important species live. As someone who cares about the health of our ocean ecosystems, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, plastic, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Joanne	Barker	Deer Park	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you very much for being responsible for saving our ocean life and the animals dependent on it.

1/25/20	Deborah	Dobski	Haines Falls	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. We need to keep the appropriate balance! I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face numerous threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thanks for your consideration.
1/25/20	Frank	Murphy	Athens	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies.
1/25/20	Bernard	Levin	New York	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem, of which they are an essential part! As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. The financial impact of diminution in menhaden populations will be widespread!
1/25/20	Beth Jane	Freeman	Wantagh	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I am counting on you to to continue to protect sea birds, & expand that protection so more sea birds are safe.
1/25/20	Teresa	Vuoso	New York	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. The birds have given me a reason to live when I was very ill. They are so loving, precious, and beyond beautiful. They warm our hearts and God gave these precious gifts to us. protect the gifts were were given mightily. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Pamela	Olsen	Southampton	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. WE ALL NEED TO PROTECT NOT ONLY SEABIRDS BUT ALL OUR ENDANGERED SPECIES.
1/25/20	Jay	Greenberg	Rochester	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. In short, they have a key role in the ocean ecosystem by providing food for countless other animals. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Thomas E	Smith	Bronx	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Margaret	Coppenrath	Nesconset	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. A larger and more comprehensive view of the ecological system is needed.
1/25/20	Ellen	Pemrick	West Charlton	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the entire ecosystem. Seabird populations have declined 70% since 1970. These birds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Atlantic menhaden are a primary food source for Brown Pelicans, Osprey, and other seabirds along the Atlantic coast. They are also among the most important fish species for Bald Eagles, especially in the Chesapeake Bay area. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat to seabirds and help their populations rebound.
1/25/20	David	Korman	New York	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy (!) percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Joanne	Bogdan	Barton	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help t988heir populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Rosemary	Wagner	Staten Island	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. These birds need to be able to thrive Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Peter	Ewing	Lake View	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Ocean life is not limited to organism living primarily below the surface of the sea. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	norma	Sloane	Shelter Island	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. .
1/26/20	David	Esmond	Delmar	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Ecologically important species are diminishing at an unprecedented rate throughout the world. Your decision related to the Menhaden fishery can help counter that trend on the Atlantic sea coast.
1/27/20	Rev. James	Davis	Bearsville	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I am in favor of extending and defending our National Maritime boundary to at least 12 miles!

1/27/20	Thomas	Winner	Brooklyn	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I live in New York City, and can see first hand the impact menhaden have on local economies besides fishing. Now that they've returned to New York Harbor, whale watching tours are booming. I see more birds at Brooklyn Bridge Park. Please keep this momentum going. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Laura	Desmond	Potsdam	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. It is insufficient (and possibility hubristic) to attempt only to sustain the menhadin population in and of itself. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Shankar	Kumar	New York	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you implement ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	CHLOE	ARIDJIS	Brooklyn	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you PLEASE enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares IMMENSELY about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/24/20	John	Rhodes	Mount Kisco	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their important role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. and help to maintain biodiversity. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/24/20	Cary	Appenzeller	Brooklyn	NY	I am writing to you to DEMAND that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Lynn	Matsuoka	Bridgehampton	NY	I am writing to you to URGENTLY ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem! As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have DECLINED SEVENTY % since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does NOT take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. PLEASE CARE that Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. This is OUR WORLD! SUPPORTS OUR ECONOMY! All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Jean	Naples	Suffern	NY	I am writing to you to very much urge that you please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Please know that to fully ensure protection for our Forage Fish, Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean They must be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, please know that I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. At this time, taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. Please be aware that the current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Please understand that Menhaden Forage Fish as a food source also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. At this time, I thank you for your consideration of my letter and please realize that protection for the Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Jean Marie Naples, MD-Ph.D.

1/25/20	Trresa	Youngblood	New York	NY	I am writing to you with an urgent request - to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Michelle	Lemay	Southold	NY	I live on the coast of Long Island, and one of the great joys in my family's life is watching the local seabirds, in particular the ospreys, live their lives around us. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Marion	Ulmer	Chatham	NY	In a world food chain, every creature and its interaction needs to be taken into account. Extinction looms for many on the horizon. Science has made great advances, but political will often ignores it. So today I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Donald	Henderson	Ithaca	NY	Over fishing in our oceans is a hallmark of our times. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Diane	Traina	Ithaca	NY	Please do everything you can to save seabirds. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Victoria	Anderson	West Point	NY	Please do this! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Dan	Kriesberg	Bayville	NY	Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account the entire ecosystem. One action does not happen in isolation. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Better management of forage fish will at least help with one problem. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Loretta	Cummings	Bayville	NY	Please protect our irreplaceable natural resources resources and animals! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/26/20	Lou	Sebesta	Rensselaer	NY	Please Protect Seabirds by making your decisions with the sustainability of the entire marine ecosystem web of diverse life in mind as integral in your decision making process. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	julie	levin	New York	NY	Please put into action ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean because they play an important part in the balance of the ecosystem. Seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970 because they face threats like climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Kenneth	Rosenblad	Brooklyn	NY	Respectfully, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Rob	Puc	Brooklyn	NY	Save the birds now I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Rona	Fried	Huntington Stat	NY	Seabird populations are down a full 70% because of overfishing, pollution and climate change - it's time to act on their behalf. That means protecting their main food source - forage fish like menhaden. From what I understand, you are about to vote on whether to significantly increase protection of menhaden. I urge a YES vote on this. Menhaden are a critical food source for many species and play a critical role in account in ecosystems. The current management system needs to be updated because it doesn't take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. According to Audubon scientists, Atlantic menhaden are crucial for Bald Eagles, Brown Pelicans, Royal Terns and Osprey. Whales, dolphins and large fish rely on menhaden. Besides protecting wildlife populations, ecotourism is central to many coastal economies, generating over $17.7 billion a year. Without menhaden, commercial and recreational fishing will suffer - an industry that supports 341,000 jobs and $46.3 billion in annual sales.
1/26/20	Debra And Davi	Dekoff	Oneonta	NY	We are writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Frank	Perretta	Clinton	NY	We need to do every thing possible to help preserve our wildlife populations. It is getting late in our opportunity to restore the wildlife populations of the planet. Please act now. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Nadine	Henderson	Stony Brook	NY	When we help birds, we also help ourselves. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Maryl	Mendillo	Aurora	NY	With our oceans over stressed from heat, plastic, changing currents, shipping and all the other stresses we should be allowing fish to evolve into a fish that can manage to survive these stresses. The sea birds are a part of this process. Evolution comes from environmental adjustments to non-man-made behavior. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	Sylvia	Palumbo Tirella	East Rockaway	NY	You are in a position to truly make a positive difference. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Gabriele	Barta	Portland	OR	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please protect our fellow species.
1/25/20	Al	Roesch	Lansdale	PA	As a scientist, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/24/20	David	Kagan	Jersey Shore	PA	Be ecologically and morally conscientious and caring. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/27/20	Barbara	Hegedus	Parkesburg	PA	COMMON SENSE - SEABIRDS SHOULD FACTOR INTO ANY DECISIONS YOU MAKE ABOUT OVERFISHING! OVERFISHING NOT ONLY DESTROYS FISH NUMBERS CAUGHT, IT ALSO DESTROYS SEABIRDS WHO DEPEND ON FOOD FOR THEIR YOUNG! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Eileen	MCILHINNEY	Philadelphia	PA	I am very concerned about this matter...I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Sharon	Furlong	Feasterville Tre\	PA	I am writing in order to ask, no, plead with you to stop treating menhaden and all fish as just a mindless resource to be plundered at will. They are living beings who we happen to eat but should be treated with respect. In addition, they are part of a entire system of Life and have evolved over thousands and thousands of years to be an integral part of that system. Wholesale removal wreaks havoc. It shreds this evolved fabric, this tapestry of existence in a part of the Earth we are only just really learning about, the Oceans. In addition, seabirds rely on the ocean for their food. They donít have supermarkets, right? I care deeply about seabirds and once again, must point out that they too have evolved over millennium along with their food. All seabirds are in decline all over the planet...like to the tune of a 70% decline. We have much to do with this...overfishing, pollution, climate change. They rely on this species, menhaden. Anything we can do to manage this living creature in a way that helps both the fish and the birds that rely on them to survive will help mitigate the fact that we are the cause of both of these species doing poorly. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. It is time to stop being greedy, excessive and arrogant. We need to be part of things, not trying to run them. We need to take everyone and everything into account. We need to do this now.
1/25/20	Robert	Wasilewski	Wilkes Barre	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a commodity; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As a long-time bird enthusiast, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats, including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help seabirds' populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, and hence, can be detrimental to population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Consider, for example, that in the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles; along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans; from Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets; along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreysí primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. Indeed, during June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, which support coastal economies through ecotourism. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over 17.7 billion in ecotourism dollars per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Hence, menhaden are important to both local economies and seabird populations. Therefore, I again ask that you consider the needs of seabirds and other wildlife when you formulate management plans for the menhaden and other Atlantic fisheries. Thank you for considering my comments.
1/27/20	Allison	Kiser	Camp Hill	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Norma	Kline	Meadville	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account management to sustain the ecosystem by addressing seabirds and other wildlife, dependent on Atlantic menhaden for forage. Such a holistic management approach is necessary too to sustain coastal economies and communities, and ensure a dependable source of seafood production for Americans. To do this a viable healthy ecosystem is essential. Fishery management based on this approach is strongly supported by the science and evidence you need consider.
1/25/20	Kathleen	Nicholas	Pittsburgh	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are on,e of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/27/20	Arlene	Steinberg	Philadelphia	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Bird populations are under severe stresses, more today than ever before. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/27/20	Dianne	Hall	Franklin	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabirds and marine mammals must also be taken into consideration As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. My husband and I have spent many days birding along the Delaware Bay and the Atlantic coasts. We have also enjoyed whale and dolphin watching. We are counting on you to help protect a vital source of food for many species that are threatened by climate change and ocean pollution.
1/24/20	John	Leonard	Pittsburgh	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please do all you can to protect/save our seabirds.

1/25/20	Gail	Newbold	Cochranville	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. My husband is a freshwater biologist, and we watch these situations about fresh and salt water carefully. I'm sure you are aware of the importance of seabirds. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Bob	Griger	Pittsburgh	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely Bob Griger
1/25/20	Katrina	Probst	Downingtown	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	David	Koller	Gilbertsville	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 billion pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Stephanie	Stover	Bethlehem	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. To support our birds, marine species, and coastal economies, please support the Forage Fish Conservation on the Atlantic Coast. We cannot afford to wait. Thank you.
1/25/20	Janece	Knapp	Lebanon	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) are Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for your time and consideration of this important issue.
1/25/20	Mary E	Robbins	Tunkhannock	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. As you can see in the above paragraphs, the Menhaden are eaten by many birds, so please cut back on the amount that fisherman are allowed to take. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Paul	Roden	Yardley	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. This is not a "burdensome regulation." This action is necessary to protect our country, the ecosystem and the planet. Nature bats last. To ignore sea birds is to be willfully blind and ignorant and not caring for the "general welfare" of the people and our descendants,.

1/25/20	Dorothee	Stuber	Upper Chicheste	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Dorothee Stuber
1/25/20	Gretchen	Linton	Centre Hall	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Think of the birds, think of yourselves, think of the planet - and try to save them all.
1/25/20	Leslie	Engelmeier	Wexford	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Leslie Engelmeier
1/25/20	Paul	Palla	Greencastle	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE EAT ALL OF THE SEED CORN BEFORE ANY OF IT GETS PLANTED? I THINK YOU KNOW!
1/25/20	Bartbara	Bruce	Johnstown	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined by seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20	B.	Shimer	Norristown	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/27/20	Hannah	Salvatore	Robesonia	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. What will you tell your grandchildren?
1/27/20	Carol	Williams	Indiana	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Overfishing threatens the balance of nature and will have far reaching consequences for the people as well as all of the wildlife impacted. Short term profit should not be placed above long time benefits of proper management. Take action now to protect the future and guarantee that the balance of nature is maintained.

1/25/20	Laura	Horowitz	Pittsburgh	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I ask you to use all relevant data to make your decisions, including the impact on seabirds.
1/25/20	Sondra	Moore	Downingtown	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for your time and attention.
1/25/20	Anita	Buffer	Warminster	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you ENACT ECOLOGOCAL REFERENCE POINTS for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden SHOULD BE MANAGED more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account THEIR ROLE IN THE ECOSYSTEM. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds FACE MANY THREATS including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively WILL REDUCE ONE THREAT and help their populations rebound. *** DONALD TRUMP DOES NOT HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE TO APPRECIATE THE NEED TO KEEP OUR ECOSYSTEMS SAFE; HOWEVER, HE DOES RECOGNIZE $$$$ PROFIT & JOB LOSS. The current management system DOES NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE NEEDS OF SEABIRDS & OTHER WILDLIFE, which can HARM population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden FOR FOOD. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, OspreyíPRIMARY FOOD SOURCE (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden ALSO SUPPORTS whales, dolphins, and larger fish, 'CRITICAL' to Coastal Economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 MILLION resident and nonresident wildlife ECONOMIES. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 JOBS anPROVIDES $46.3 BILLION in annual sales, while 13.9 MILLION recreational anglers spend $16.2 MILION pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,00 JOBS.
1/25/20	Mary	Hrenda	Morrisville	PA	I am writing to you to ask that you please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please protect menhaden to preserve our wildlife, ecosystems and economy. Thank you.
1/25/20	Pat	Bontinen	Lewisburg	PA	I ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, the Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales and dolphins as well as larger fish critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Beverly	Rae	Hellertown	PA	I ask you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am greatly concerned as seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. As you know, seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Patricia	Reich	Allentown	PA	I care deeply about our environment, and the animals and birds that share the Earth with us. I am also an "ecotourist", who travels to enjoy spending time in our wild places and especially birdwatching. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Joel	Jacobs	Carlisle	PA	I request that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and over-fishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/26/20	Susan	Gottfried	State College	PA	I urge you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabird populations have declined 70 percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. This system harms populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, all of which are critical to coastal economies. Along the Atlantic Coast, wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. Also, by feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. Please develop a menhaden management plan that includes the needs of seabirds, ocean mammals, and fish.
1/25/20	Sue	Heilman	Lancaster	PA	IThank you for taking the time to consider this plea. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Peace!
1/26/20	Kelly	Thomas	Philadelphia	PA	Now more than ever we need people in a position of power, like you, to take every aspect of our ecological system into consideration. We are being told everyday how we are on the brink of complete worldwide devastation! We can not afford to turn a blind eye to ANY part of our ecological systems. Every animal on this planet has a critical role to your survival and your children's. Do not make the mistake thinking this will never affect you. I fear for our future everyday. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just as a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Mary Ann	Schlegel	Lancaster	PA	Our birds are already under tremendous pressure from habitat loss and climate change. Please, please do what we can right now and with immediate redults: protect a vital food source. Last spring, I was able to personally see skimmers and least terns nesting on a NJ beach. If you have not seen this, I encourage you to view these birds close at hand. They are part of a natural history legacy we need to protect for future generations. Please help to protect seabirds by enacting ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, all of which are critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Andrea	Young	Muncy	PA	PLEASE enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Caring about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Ellen	M	West Chester	PA	Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I care about the health of seabirds, so lím very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/24/20	Jeffrey	Solow	Elkins Park	PA	Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Managing forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	P	Henry	Springfield	PA	The menhaden Fishery industry is very important to the local economy. Protections should be put in place to not only protect the ecological system along with the humans involved. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Priscilla and Roc	Waldman	Seven Valleys	PA	We am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As people who care about the health of seabirds, rockfish, and menhaden themselves, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970 and rockfish, in addition to disease, face a declining prey base. These species face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Harry and Jill	Brownfield	Newport	PA	We are writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As people who care about the health of seabirds, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Susang-Talamo	Family	Export	PA	We are writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As a family who cares about the health of seabirds, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Ruth	Sheets	Brookhaven	PA	With our rush to make as much money as possible from every part of the earth, we either forget or don't care that all living things depend on other living things for life. That is leading to destruction of so many ecosystems. This needs to stop. One way is to consider the needs of sea birds. Therefore, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. This is unacceptable. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing (all human actions), and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. In case you all care, * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. With all this at stake, it is essential these fish be protected and allowed to rebound now before bird and other populations are so decimated they can't come back. R.Sheets
1/26/20	Carolyn	Raasch	Morrisdale	PA	You can make a positive difference!
1/25/20	Ellen	Goodman	Providence	RI	I write to ask you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. For all these reasons, It is vital to support the population of menhaden not just for themselves but for the health of seabird populations too.
1/25/20	Jenny	Green	Greenville	SC	As a 6th grade science teacher, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Carol Ann	Smalley	Charleston	SC	I am writing as a birder and someone thankful for our natural world and thankful for seafood. Please give careful thought to what is written below. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Virginia	Prevost	Mc Clellanville	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. Along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. please consider all this when deciding on fishing regulations.

1/25/20	Janet	Korzen	Aiken	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Janet Korzen
1/25/20	Sandra	Niemeyer	Greer	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Darline	Waring	Summerville	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. These threats have resulted in a loss of 70% of the seabird population since 1970. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Sheila	Quigley	Johns Island	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Sheila Quigley
1/25/20	Betty	Saunders	Hilton Head Isla	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Betty Q. Saunders
1/27/20	Howell	Morrison	Charleston	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their crucial role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and over-fishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing game fish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Erlene	Nolley	Greenville	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, habitat destruction, and overfishing. They rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Protecting our wildlife and supporting ecosystems for them to thrive needs balance that makes moral, economic and social sense.
1/25/20	Lauren	Kindred	Marietta	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I grew up fishing with my family in South Florida. I have seen drastic declined in fish, turtle, seabirds and bottlenose dolphins in the past 10 years. We have to have our heads in the sand of we don't recognize our fisheries are under tremendous pressure. Consider the money fisheries bring to local economies from sport fishing people. Got to say those board are getting bigger and more expensive. If we don't protect the food source, it will all come tumbling down.

1/25/20	SUZANNE	ROBINSON	Clover	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. The health of people is tied to the health of the ecosystem. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Kathy	Bradley	Lugoff	SC	I ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Jerome	Glassman	Landrum	SC	I feel I can not add more. Well said. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Susan	Vanderborg	Columbia	SC	Let's not deplete the food source of seabirds completely; let's make sure these fish are protected. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Margaret	Pearl	Charleston	SC	Please help regulate fishing practices so that seabird populations are protected. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed to take into account their role in the ecosystem. I care about the health of seabirds and I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/24/20	Jennifer	McCarthey Tyrr	Charleston	SC	Protecting the food chain is critical and a starting point for so many species. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Regina	Swygert-Smith	Stephens City	VA	Although I live far from Virginiaís coast, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health and lives of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please put this item as a crucial part of your management program. Save our seabirds by assuring they have food.
1/25/20	Renee	Boyle	Falls Church	VA	Atlantic menhaden are the canaries of the ocean and they are in jeopardy. I am writing to you to ask you to take action now to protect them to avoid losing these important seabirds that make critical contributions to human economies and wildlife habitats. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	Donelle	Sawyer	Vienna	VA	Atlantic menhaden should be managed with regards to their role in the ecosystem, which we know are delicately balanced infrastructures dependent on every aspect that nature put in place (except for the most invasive species on earth: man). Please acknowledge our invasive role in these natural infrastructures, and enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery, and do everything possible to protect rather than disrupt. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, in fact ALL birds, these declines in populations are deeply upsetting. They face many human-caused threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and human-intervention such as the HRBT expansion. These seabirds rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Barbara	McKenna	Alexandria	VA	Global bird populations are reducing at drastic rates, and seabirds are among the most endangered. According to a 2019 study published in Science (Vol. 366, Issue 6461, pp. 120-124), since the 1970s, the United States has lost 3 billion birds in general and 70 percent of its seabirds. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Rick	Henshaw	Kinsale	VA	I am a lifelong fisherman and outdoors enthusiast. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Eve	Schwartz	Keswick	VA	I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Seabird populations have declined 70% since 1970, a dramatic drop. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, which are critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. The inclusion of ecological reference points for menhaden management will do more than protect this species, it will protect the entire ecosystem, including the humans who both rely upon, and simply enjoy it.
1/27/20	EILEEN	THOMPSON	Springfield	VA	I am writing to you from Florida today to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more specifically than just any fish being removed from the ocean. They should be managed in a way that takes into account their key role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds and who has spent years in Florida, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. The steep rate of decline is apparent to all! Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution like blue-green algae, protracted red tides, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Doing the right thing for our ecosystem and wildlife is also doing the right thing for business interests.
1/25/20	Larry	Dowdy	Vienna	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for taking the time to consider my point of view.
1/25/20	Hersha	Evans	Christiansburg	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for considering my requests.

1/25/20	Alice	McArdle	Mclean	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please help protect seabird populations.
1/25/20	Ann	MacLeod-Lamb	Mount Solon	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I urge you to enact ecological reference points. Protecting food sources protects the food chain and the environment.
1/25/20	Anne	Blowers	North Chesterfi	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Atlantic menhaden feed bald eagles, brown pelicans and osprey. They also support whales and dolphins. Menhaden support ecotourism, recreational fishing, jobs and commercial economies.
1/25/20	john	roberts	Richmond	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I have followed this issue for many years and the need is urgent to protect menhaden from overfishing. Our natural heritage, our sea birds need to have fish too, afterall they were here first!
1/25/20	Patricia	Kadar	Richmond	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. These links in the overall ecosystem are far more valuable to humans in total than the so-called "health" products derived from a great deal of the menhaden catch. The actual health value of those products is not proven by scientifically-based studies. Much of the catch is obtained by foreign companies for their profits, not for the benefit of our citizens. Please take into consideration the value of the species affected adversely by current forage fish catch when making your decision about catch limits.
1/25/20	Susie	Duckworth	Oakton	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Better management of important forage fish such as menhaden is a win for everyone ó the fishing industry, local economies, our shared environment, the natural world.
1/25/20	JAMES	MAST	Manassas	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system is unsustainable and does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	P	Simonetta	Yorktown	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION OF THIS MESSAGE. BALANCING OUR WATERS IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT. PHYLLIS

1/25/20	Robin	Swope	Fairfax Station	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. We have a moral obligation to protect our planet and all those who live here. Removing one link in the ecosystem chain can have a devastating effect on the rest of the ecosystem.
1/25/20	Walter	Hylton	Falls Church	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for considering these points.
1/27/20	John	Griggs	Reston	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. To make a decision regarding menhaden harvesting without considering the needs of birds and other wildlife would be absurd. Any single food source cannot be viewed in isolation. We have a legal duty as well as a moral obligation to protect and preserve all natural species.
1/26/20	John	Fitzpatrick	West Springfiel	VA	I ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Susan	McSwain	Shipman	VA	I live in Virginia, where the top three industries are tourism, agriculture, and forestry. One out of four Americans enjoy birdwatching, and Americans spend $82 billion/year on birding paraphernalia and birding trips. Overfishing Atlantic Menhaden is not only bad for the ocean and for birds, but bad for the economy. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I have been both a birder and a fisherwoman for sixty years. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Jennifer	Roberts	Sterling	VA	Not all fish are equal. Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. As so I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Carol	Monfalcone	Glen Allen	VA	Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/27/20	joshua	pucci	Richmond	VA	Please make good decisions. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20	David	Addison	Staunton	VA	Please promptly enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden most certainly need to be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Sane Americans are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account many of the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/27/20	Kathy	Kelly	Nellysford	VA	The current management system for fisheries, particularly Atlantic menhaden, does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. I urge you to manage Atlantic menhaden as in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem, by enacting ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Currently, the lack of management is harming the populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food I am very concerned about the steep declines in seabird populations overall--70 percent since 1970. We need to address the many threats they face, including climate change, pollution, and overfishing. Seabirds depend on forage fish like menhaden to survive, and we must urgently take steps to manage forage fish populations to help their populations rebound. Please read the following critical points regarding the need to manage these fish for other species and the habitat overall. Beneficiaries range from birds to other ocean species to human economies. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/27/20	James	Wright	Nellysford	VA	The current management system for fisheries, particularly Atlantic menhaden, does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. I urge you to manage Atlantic menhaden as in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem, by enacting ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Currently, the lack of management is harming the populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food I am very concerned about the steep declines in seabird populations overall--70 percent since 1970. We need to address the many threats they face, including climate change, pollution, and overfishing. Seabirds depend on forage fish like menhaden to survive, and we must urgently take steps to manage forage fish populations to help their populations rebound. Please read the following critical points regarding the need to manage these fish for many other species. Beneficiaries range from birds to other ocean species to human economies. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Valerie	Ashley	Oak Hill	VA	THIS SHOULD NOT TAKE A PETITION TO GET YOUR ATTENTION! TAKE CARE OF OUR SHORE BIRDS AND ALL OF OUR BIRDS! WHAT IS WRONG WITH PEOPLE!!! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/24/20	Elaine	Becker	Roanoke	VA	We MUST save species for future generatons! To do that, they need enough food! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Ospreyís primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over $17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides $46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend $16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

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MEMORANDUM

January 27, 2020

To: **South Atlantic State/Federal Fisheries Management Board**

From: **Cobia Technical Committee**

RE: **Recommendations for Atlantic Cobia Harvest Quota**

In January, 2020, a benchmark stock assessment for Atlantic cobia was completed through the Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR) 58 process. Projections of spawning stock biomass, fishing mortality, and removals through 2024 were provided in the assessment report.

Upon review of these projections, the Cobia Technical Committee (TC) requested additional projections from the SEDAR 58 Analytical Team that update the 2018 estimate of removals with harvest data finalized after the assessment's terminal year and re-estimate the 2019 removals as an average of the harvests from 2016-2018. Dead discards were estimated as 13.3% of total harvest, based on a weighted average of annual discard ratios from 2015-2017 (the assessment's 3 terminal years). This discard ratio is recommended for use throughout all projections discussed and was added to the harvest estimates used in the projection to estimate the total removals. Using the updated values for 2018-19 removals, the additional projections include fishing mortalities (F) set at $F_{current}$ (0.15), $F_{40\%}$ (0.65), 75% $F_{40\%}$ (0.49), 50% $F_{40\%}$ (0.33), and 25% $F_{40\%}$ (0.16), as well as constant annual harvests for the projected timeframe set at 2, 2.4, 2.8, and 3.7 million pounds (with total removals calculated as the harvest plus estimated dead discards). Results of each requested run are shown in the Projection Report attached to this memo.

The TC's discussion of additional runs focused on the stochastic projection trends in spawning stock biomass (S.med) and probability of the stock becoming overfished (pr.overfished). Due to the declining trends in spawning stock biomass through the assessment's terminal year, projected continued declines through 2019, and uncertainties outlined within the assessment report, the TC recommends a precautionary approach in selecting a total harvest quota. The TC recommends that the Board give preferred consideration to harvests projected through the $F_{current}$, 25% $F_{40\%}$, and 2 million pound constant harvest runs. In each of these runs, S.med increases throughout the projected timeframe (2020-24). The TC estimated constant harvest under the F-based projections to be the average removals during the projected timeframe minus estimated discards.

The projection with the highest harvest that maintained harvest relatively close to its 2019 level was the constant harvest at 2.4 million pounds, the average of the 2016-2018 harvests. The TC

recommends this harvest level as a maximum for the Board's consideration, noting a slight decrease in S.med and increasing pr.overfished up to 0.25 throughout the projected timeframe.

Finally, the TC recommends that the Board specify the total harvest quota in numbers of fish, then use the average of annual coastwide commercial average weights from 2015-17 (22.8 pounds) to convert the commercial quota from numbers to pounds. Final harvest quotas and allocations to the recreational and commercial fisheries according to Amendment 1 using the recommended projections are shown in the table below.

Projection	**Total Harvest Quota (fish)**	**Recreational Quota (fish)**	**Commercial Quota (pounds)**
$F_{current}$	53,467*	49,190	97,595
25% $F_{40\%}$	57,526*	52,924	105,003
Harvest = 2 mil lb	65,819*	60,554	120,142
Harvest = 2.4 mil lb	80,112	73,703	146,232

*Preferred by TC

To: Mike Schmidtke, ASMFC
From: Katie Siegfried, lead analyst for Cobia, SEFSC
Re: Cobia Projection request

Dear Mike,

In response to your request for additional Cobia projections, we are providing you with the following document. Please let us know if you or the Technical Committee have any questions or require additional assistance.

We have responded to your requests in italics below each bullet:

- Annual ratios of dead discards to landings for the base run. We're trying to estimate how much of the landings in the projection tables are dead discards. In doing this, please also average the ratios for 2015-2017 (current discard ratio).

The attached file, "Calculating discard ratios.xlsx", contains the dead discard rations for each year, and the averaged (over 2015-2017) "current" discard ratio. In the spreadsheet, the weighted discard ratio is highlighted in green. The commercial discards are reported in lb. and the recreational discards are reported in numbers. We used the units each is reported in to calculate the discard ratios. I did calculate the commercial discard ratio in numbers as well, but it is likely less accurate. It's worth noting that discards, especially commercial discards for cobia, are highly uncertain.

- For all requested projections, recalculate landings (landings + dead discards) estimates for 2018 and 2019. For 2018, please use 3,231,501 pounds + current discard ratio * 3,231,501 pounds. For 2019, please use 2,410,848 pounds + current discard ratio * 2,410,848 pounds. The 3.2 million number is the 2018 landings and the 2019 number is the average landings from 2016-2018.

The interim landings adjusted for the discarding ratios are highlighted in blue in the attached spreadsheet.

- Re-run the provided projections (Fcurrent, F40, and 75% F40) with the 2018 and 2019 values in #2.

These runs are called Fcurrent, F40, and 75%F40, and the results are appended below in figures and tables 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

- Additional F-based projections, all with the above 2018 and 2019 landings values: F=50% F40; F=25% F40

These runs are called 50%F40 and 25%F40, and the results are appended below in figures and tables 4 and 5 respectively.

- Constant harvest projections (for all projections, add discards estimated as the annual harvest * current discard ratio): Annual harvest = 2 million pounds; Annual harvest = 2,410,848 pounds; Annual harvest = 2,821,695 pounds; Annual harvest = 3,711,695 pounds

The constant harvest values used in these projections (the annual harvest + discard estimate) are highlighted in orange in the attached spreadsheet. These runs are called "Lconstant-" followed by the number of pounds used in the harvest projection, and the results are contained in figures and tables 6,7,8 and 9 respectively.

- For all projections, please provide similar information as that provided in Tables 18-20 of the Post-Review Report (annual F, SSB, landings, etc.) and Table 2 of the Review Report (proportion of stochastic runs where SSB<SSB_{F40}).

All figures and tables are appended below, and the pr.overfished values are the proportion of runs below the $L_{F40\%}$ benchmark.

We would like to add that the error on the constant catch scenarios grows quite large in the last couple years of the projections. With the constant catch scenarios, that model sometimes runs out of fish causing increased uncertainty in the projections. The constant catch scenario results are only robust for a few years following the terminal year of the assessment.

Table 1. Projection results with fishing mortality rate fixed at F = Fcurrent starting in 2020. R = number of age-1 recruits (in 1000s), F = fishing mortality rate (per year), S = spawning stock (mt), L = removals (landings and dead discards) expressed in numbers (n, in 1000s) or whole weight (w, in 1000 lb). The extension b indicates expected values (deterministic) from the base run; the extension med indicates median values from the stochastic projections. The pr.overfished indicates the number of runs below the $L_{40\%}$ benchmark.

year	R.base (1000)	R.med (1000)	F.base	F.med	S.base (mt)	S.med (mt)	L.base (1000)	L.med (1000)	L.base (1000 lb)	L.med (1000 lb)	pr.overfished
2018	1796	1399	0.22	0.28	6520	5235	107	109	3664	3664	0.08
2019	1796	1377	0.19	0.24	5874	4969	82	86	2742	2742	0.14
2020	1796	1389	0.1	0.15	5961	5032	45	57	1437	1777	0.14
2021	1796	1382	0.1	0.15	6218	5164	49	59	1525	1832	0.12
2022	1796	1385	0.1	0.15	6418	5293	51	61	1592	1887	0.1
2023	1796	1380	0.1	0.15	6565	5370	52	63	1640	1931	0.09
2024	1796	1383	0.1	0.15	6670	5427	53	63	1674	1960	0.08

Table 2. Projection results with fishing mortality rate fixed at F = F40% starting in 2020. R = number of age-1 recruits (in 1000s), F = fishing mortality rate (per year), S = spawning stock (mt), L = removals (landings and dead discards) expressed in numbers (n, in 1000s) or whole weight (w, in 1000 lb). The extension b indicates expected values (deterministic) from the base run; the extension med indicates median values from the stochastic projections. The pr.overfished indicates the number of runs below the $L_{40\%}$ benchmark.

year	R.base (1000)	R.med (1000)	F.base	F.med	S.base (mt)	S.med (mt)	L.base (1000)	L.med (1000)	L.base (1000 lb)	L.med (1000 lb)	pr.overfished
2018	1796	1399	0.22	0.28	6520	5235	107	109	3664	3664	0.21

2019	1796	1377	0.19	0.24	5874	4969	82	86	2742	2742	0.26
2020	1796	1389	0.69	0.65	4949	4293	249	208	7821	6362	0.32
2021	1796	1382	0.69	0.65	4072	3590	204	169	5862	4915	0.41
2022	1796	1385	0.69	0.65	3737	3328	187	156	5109	4290	0.46
2023	1796	1380	0.69	0.65	3611	3228	181	150	4825	4070	0.49
2024	1796	1383	0.69	0.65	3564	3199	179	149	4718	3978	0.5

Table 3. Projection results with fishing mortality rate fixed at F = 75%F40% starting in 2020. R = number of age-1 recruits (in 1000s), F = fishing mortality rate (per year), S = spawning stock (mt), L = removals (landings and dead discards) expressed in numbers (n, in 1000s) or whole weight (w, in 1000lb). The extension b indicates expected values (deterministic) from the base run; the extension med indicates median values from the stochastic projections. The pr.overfished indicates the number of runs below the $L_{40\%}$ benchmark.

year	R.base (1000)	R.med (1000)	F.base	F.med	S.base (mt)	S.med (mt)	L.base (1000)	L.med (1000)	L.base (1000 lb)	L.med (1000 lb)	pr.overfished
2018	1796	1399	0.22	0.28	6520	5235	107	109	3664	3664	0.21
2019	1796	1377	0.19	0.24	5874	4969	82	86	2742	2742	0.26
2020	1796	1389	0.52	0.49	5221	4518	198	165	6248	5064	0.29
2021	1796	1382	0.52	0.49	4554	4007	174	145	5142	4294	0.33
2022	1796	1385	0.52	0.49	4255	3784	164	136	4644	3893	0.36
2023	1796	1380	0.52	0.49	4123	3687	160	133	4421	3724	0.37
2024	1796	1383	0.52	0.49	4064	3652	158	131	4322	3655	0.37

Table 4. Projection results with fishing mortality rate fixed at F = 50%F40% starting in 2020. R = number of age-1 recruits (in 1000s), F = fishing mortality rate (per year), S = spawning stock (mt), L = removals (landings and dead discards) expressed in numbers (n, in 1000s) or whole weight (w, in 1000lb). The extension b indicates expected values (deterministic) from the base run; the extension med indicates median values from the stochastic projections. The pr.overfished indicates the number of runs below the $L_{40\%}$ benchmark.

year	R.base (1000)	R.med (1000)	F.base	F.med	S.base (mt)	S.med (mt)	L.base (1000)	L.med (1000)	L.base (1000 lb)	L.med (1000 lb)	pr.overfished
2018	1796	1399	0.22	0.28	6520	5235	107	109	3664	3664	0.21
2019	1796	1377	0.19	0.24	5874	4969	82	86	2742	2742	0.26
2020	1796	1389	0.35	0.33	5512	4759	140	117	4447	3592	0.27
2021	1796	1382	0.35	0.33	5144	4513	134	111	4046	3352	0.26
2022	1796	1385	0.35	0.33	4955	4401	130	108	3840	3208	0.25
2023	1796	1380	0.35	0.33	4859	4341	129	107	3732	3137	0.24
2024	1796	1383	0.35	0.33	4809	4320	128	107	3676	3112	0.23

Table 5. Projection results with fishing mortality rate fixed at F = 25%F40% starting in 2020. R = number of age-1 recruits (in 1000s), F = fishing mortality rate (per year), S = spawning stock (mt), L = removals (landings and dead discards) expressed in numbers (n, in 1000s) or whole weight (w, in 1000lb). The extension b indicates expected values (deterministic) from the base run; the extension med indicates median values from the stochastic projections. The pr.overfished indicates the number of runs below the $L_{40\%}$ benchmark.

year	R.base (1000)	R.med (1000)	F.base	F.med	S.base (mt)	S.med (mt)	L.base (1000)	L.med (1000)	L.base (1000 lb)	L.med (1000 lb)	pr.overfished
2018	1796	1399	0.22	0.28	6520	5235	107	109	3664	3664	0.21
2019	1796	1377	0.19	0.24	5874	4969	82	86	2742	2742	0.26
2020	1796	1389	0.17	0.16	5825	5015	74	62	2379	1913	0.24
2021	1796	1382	0.17	0.16	5870	5131	78	64	2410	1980	0.2
2022	1796	1385	0.17	0.16	5918	5239	80	66	2440	2025	0.16
2023	1796	1380	0.17	0.16	5956	5307	81	67	2461	2058	0.13
2024	1796	1383	0.17	0.16	5984	5368	81	67	2476	2086	0.1

Table 6. Projection results with fixed total removals = 2,266,817 from 2020 through 2024, with 2020 as the first year of new regulations. The interim years (2018 and 2019) use the values requested by the ASMFC with the added discard estimate. R = number of age-1 recruits (in 1000s), F = fishing mortality rate (per year), S = spawning stock (mt), L = removals (landings and dead discards) expressed in numbers (n, in 1000s) or whole weight (w, in 1000 lb). The extension b indicates expected values (deterministic) from the base run; the extension med indicates median values from the stochastic projections. The pr.overfished indicates the number of runs below the $L_{40\%}$ benchmark.

year	R.base (1000)	R.med (1000)	F.base	F.med	S.base (mt)	S.med (mt)	L.base (1000)	L.med (1000)	L.base (1000 lb)	L.med (1000 lb)	pr.overfished
2018	1796	1399	0.22	0.28	6520	5235	107	109	3664	3664	0.08
2019	1796	1377	0.19	0.24	5874	4969	82	86	2742	2742	0.14
2020	1796	1389	0.16	0.19	5842	4972	71	74	2267	2267	0.16
2021	1796	1382	0.16	0.19	5917	5014	73	74	2267	2267	0.17
2022	1796	1385	0.16	0.19	5997	5082	74	75	2267	2267	0.18
2023	1796	1380	0.16	0.19	6066	5126	74	75	2267	2267	0.18
2024	1796	1383	0.15	0.18	6123	5195	74	75	2267	2267	0.18

Table 7. Projection results with fixed total removals = 2,732,475 from 2020 through 2024, with 2020 as the first year of new regulations. The interim years (2018 and 2019) use the values requested by the ASMFC with the added discard estimate. R = number of age-1 recruits (in 1000s), F = fishing mortality rate (per year), S = spawning stock (mt), L = removals (landings and dead discards) expressed in numbers (n, in 1000s) or whole weight (w, in 1000 lb). The extension b indicates expected values (deterministic) from the base run; the extension med indicates median values from the stochastic projections. The pr.overfished indicates the number of runs below the $L_{40\%}$ benchmark.

year	R.base (1000)	R.med (1000)	F.base	F.med	S.base (mt)	S.med (mt)	L.base (1000)	L.med (1000)	L.base (1000 lb)	L.med (1000 lb)	pr.overfished
2018	1796	1399	0.22	0.28	6520	5235	107	109	3664	3664	0.08
2019	1796	1377	0.19	0.24	5874	4969	82	86	2742	2742	0.14
2020	1796	1389	0.2	0.24	5773	4903	86	89	2732	2732	0.18
2021	1796	1382	0.2	0.24	5741	4835	89	90	2732	2732	0.21
2022	1796	1385	0.2	0.24	5736	4815	90	91	2732	2732	0.23
2023	1796	1380	0.2	0.24	5740	4792	90	92	2732	2732	0.24
2024	1796	1383	0.2	0.25	5747	4807	90	92	2732	2732	0.25

Table 8. Projection results with fixed total removals = 3,198,133 from 2020 through 2024, with 2020 as the first year of new regulations. The interim years (2018 and 2019) use the values requested by the ASMFC with the added discard estimate. R = number of age-1 recruits (in 1000s), F = fishing mortality rate (per year), S = spawning stock (mt), L = removals (landings and dead discards) expressed in numbers (n, in 1000s) or whole weight (w, in 1000 lb). The extension b indicates expected values (deterministic) from the base run; the extension med indicates median values from the stochastic projections. The pr.overfished indicates the number of runs below the $L_{40\%}$ benchmark.

year	R.base (1000)	R.med (1000)	F.base	F.med	S.base(mt)	S.med(mt)	L.base (1000)	L.med (1000)	L.base (1000 lb)	L.med (1000 lb)	pr.overfished
2018	1796	1399	0.22	0.28	6520	5235	107	109	3664	3664	0.08
2019	1796	1377	0.19	0.24	5874	4969	82	86	2742	2742	0.14
2020	1796	1389	0.24	0.28	5704	4833	100	104	3198	3198	0.19
2021	1796	1382	0.25	0.3	5563	4655	104	106	3198	3198	0.24
2022	1796	1385	0.25	0.31	5474	4551	106	108	3198	3198	0.28
2023	1796	1380	0.26	0.32	5414	4457	107	109	3198	3198	0.3
2024	1796	1383	0.26	0.32	5371	4421	108	110	3198	3198	0.32

Table 9. Projection results with fixed total removals = 4,206,866 from 2020 through 2024, with 2020 as the first year of new regulations. The interim years (2018 and 2019) use the values requested by the ASMFC with the added discard estimate. R = number of age-1 recruits (in 1000s), F = fishing mortality rate (per year), S = spawning stock (mt), L = removals (landings and dead discards) expressed in numbers (n, in 1000s) or whole weight (w, in 1000 lb). The extension b indicates expected values (deterministic) from the base run; the extension med indicates median values from the stochastic projections. The pr.overfished indicates the number of runs below the $L_{40\%}$ benchmark.

year	R.base (1000)	R.med (1000)	F.base	F.med	S.base(mt)	S.med(mt)	L.base (1000)	L.med (1000)	L.base (1000 lb)	L.med (1000 lb)	pr.overfished
2018	1796	1399	0.22	0.28	6520	5235	107	109	3664	3664	0.08
2019	1796	1377	0.19	0.24	5874	4969	82	86	2742	2742	0.14
2020	1796	1389	0.33	0.39	5550	4676	132	137	4207	4207	0.23
2021	1796	1382	0.36	0.44	5175	4261	139	142	4207	4207	0.32
2022	1796	1385	0.38	0.49	4904	3968	143	146	4207	4207	0.39
2023	1796	1380	0.41	0.54	4704	3726	146	150	4207	4207	0.43
2024	1796	1383	0.43	0.58	4553	3586	148	152	4207	4207	0.46

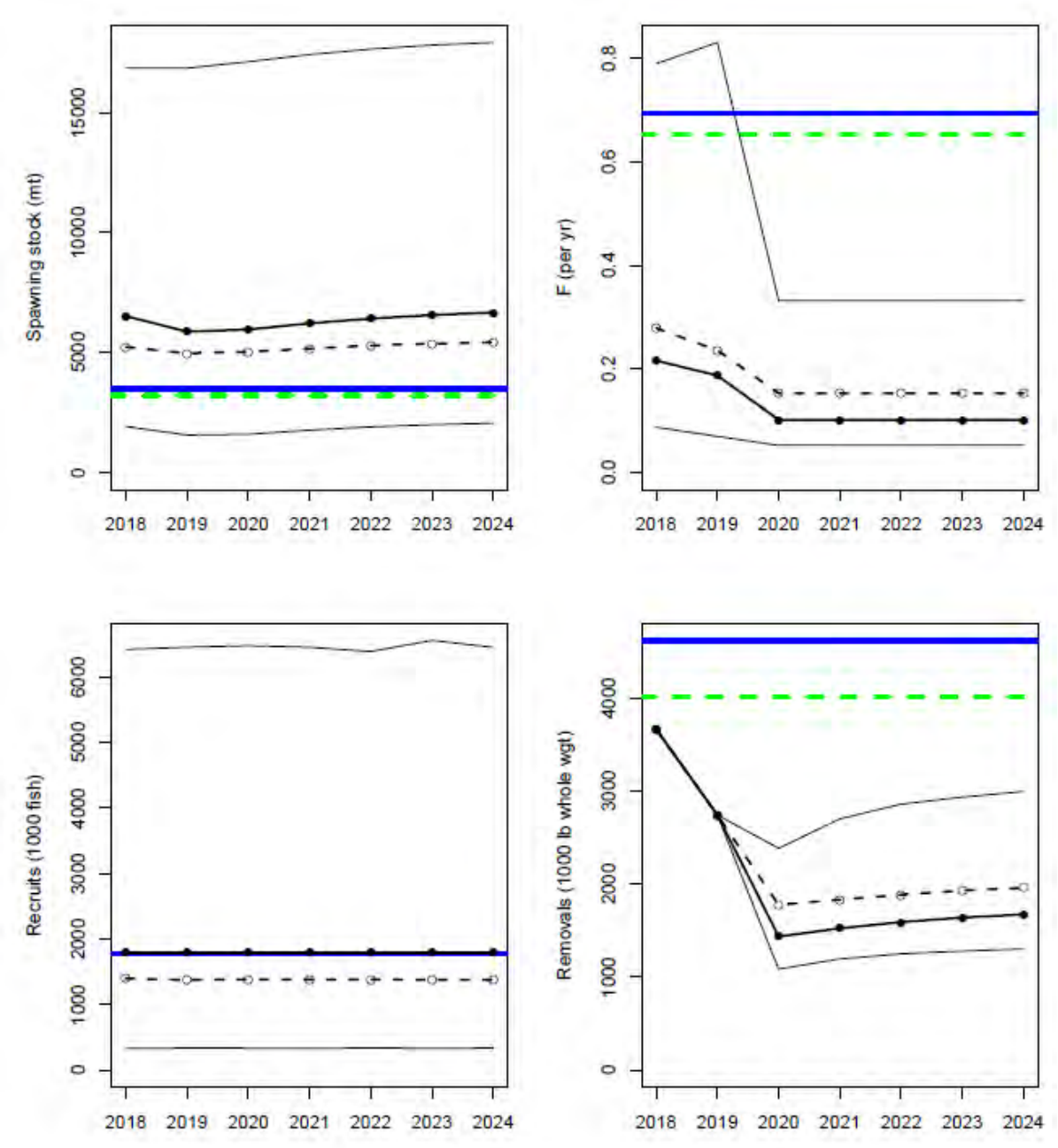

Figure 1. Fishing mortality rate fixed at F = Fcurrent, with 2020 as the first year of new regulations. The interim years (2018 and 2019) use the values requested by the ASMFC with the added discard estimate. In all panels, expected values represented by solid lines, median values represented by dashed lines, and uncertainty represented by thin lines corresponding to 5th and 95th percentiles of replicate projections. Horizontal lines mark LF40%-related quantities from the base run (solid blue lines) and medians from the ensemble model runs(dashed green lines). Spawning stock (SSB) is at time of peak spawning.

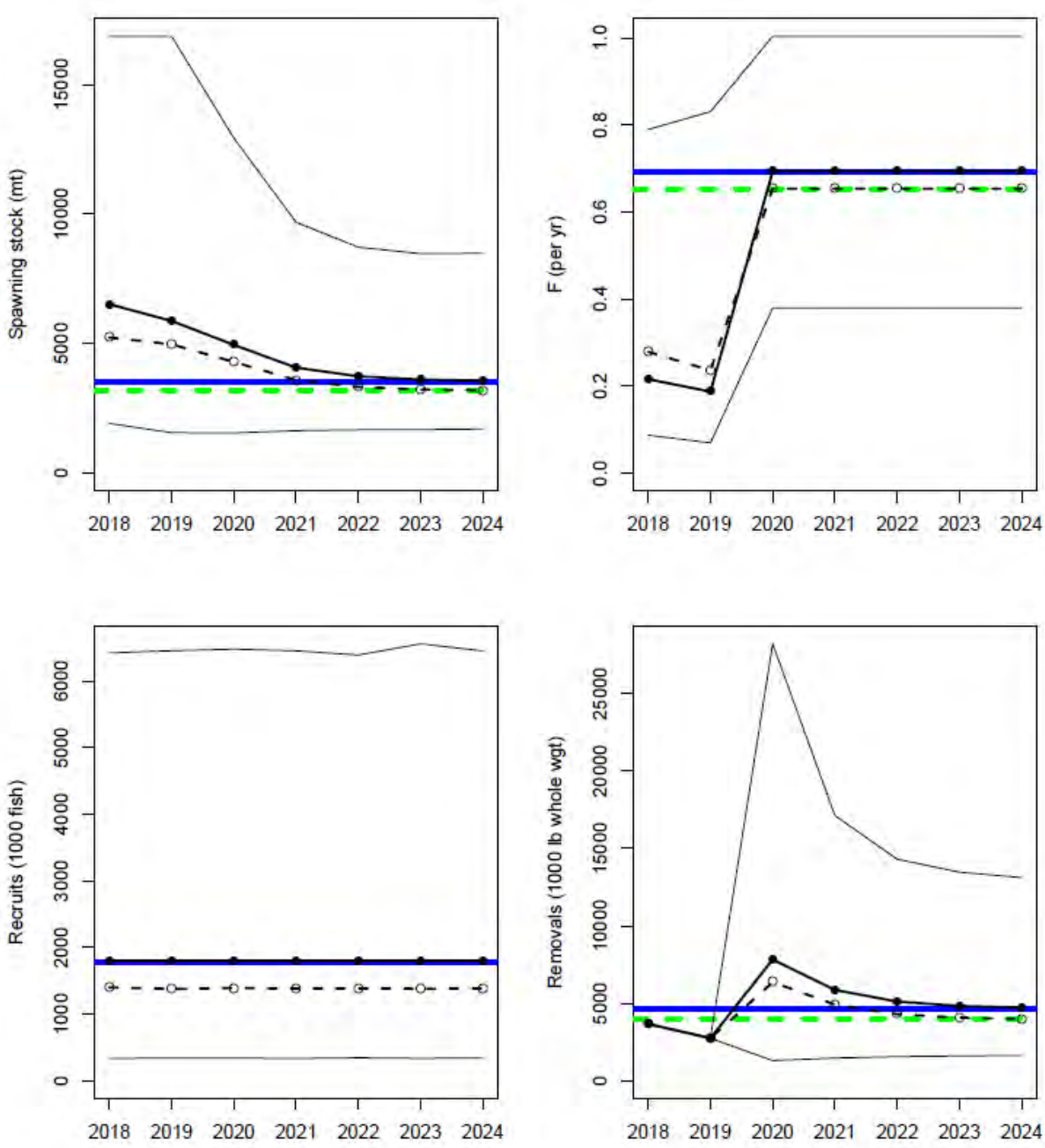

Figure 2. Fishing mortality rate fixed at F = F40%, with 2020 as the first year of new regulations. The interim years (2018 and 2019) use the values requested by the ASMFC with the added discard estimate. In all panels, expected values represented by solid lines, median values represented by dashed lines, and uncertainty represented by thin lines corresponding to 5th and 95th percentiles of replicate projections. Horizontal lines mark LF40%-related quantities from the base run (solid blue lines) and medians from the ensemble model runs (dashed green lines). Spawning stock (SSB) is at time of peak spawning.

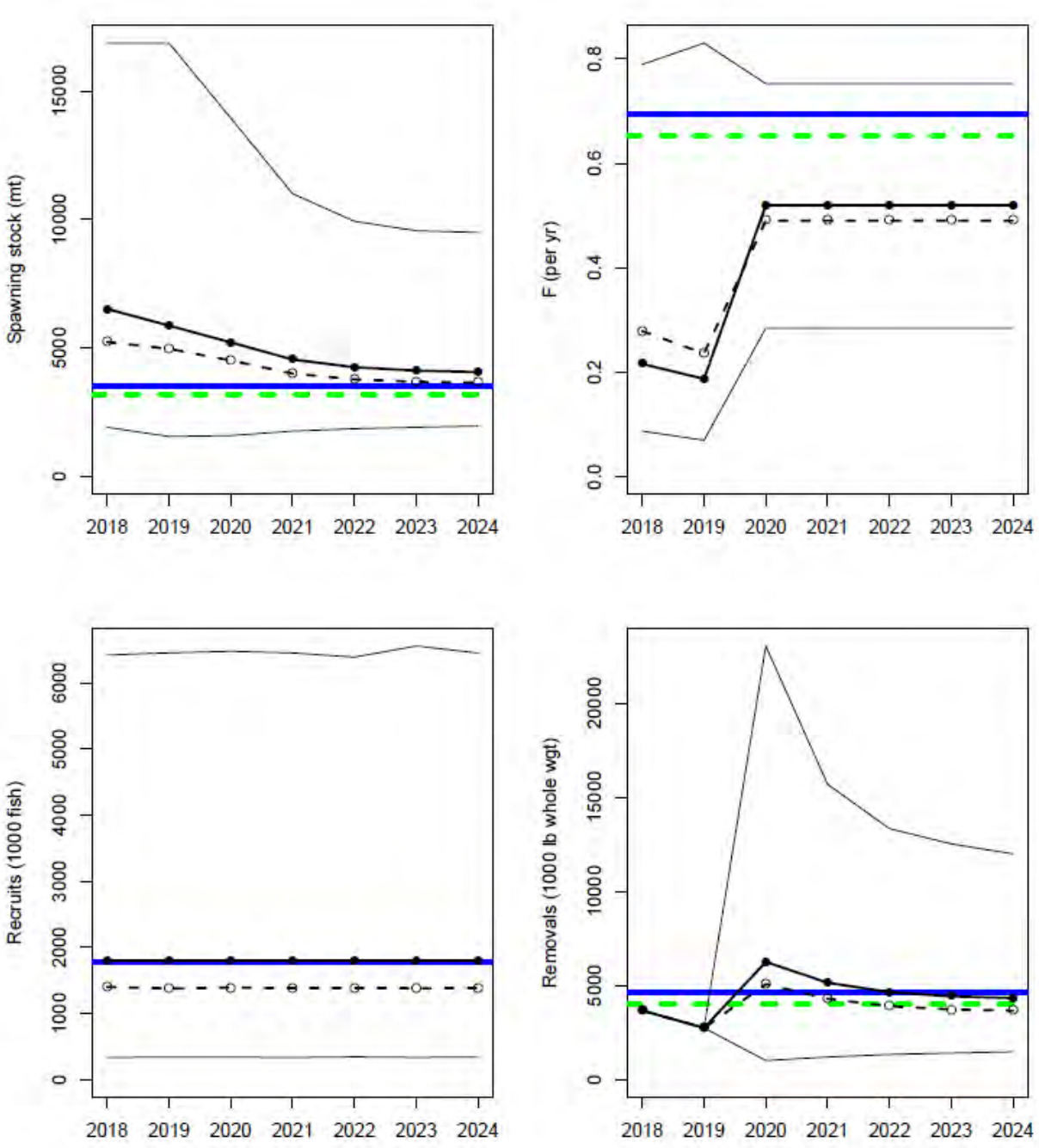

Figure 3. Fishing mortality rate fixed at F = 75%F40%, with 2020 as the first year of new regulations. The interim years (2018 and 2019) use the values requested by the ASMFC with the added discard estimate. In all panels, expected values represented by solid lines, median values represented by dashed lines, and uncertainty represented by thin lines corresponding to 5th and 95th percentiles of replicate projections. Horizontal lines mark LF40%-related quantities from the base run (solid blue lines) and medians from the ensemble model runs (dashed green lines). Spawning stock (SSB) is at time of peak spawning.

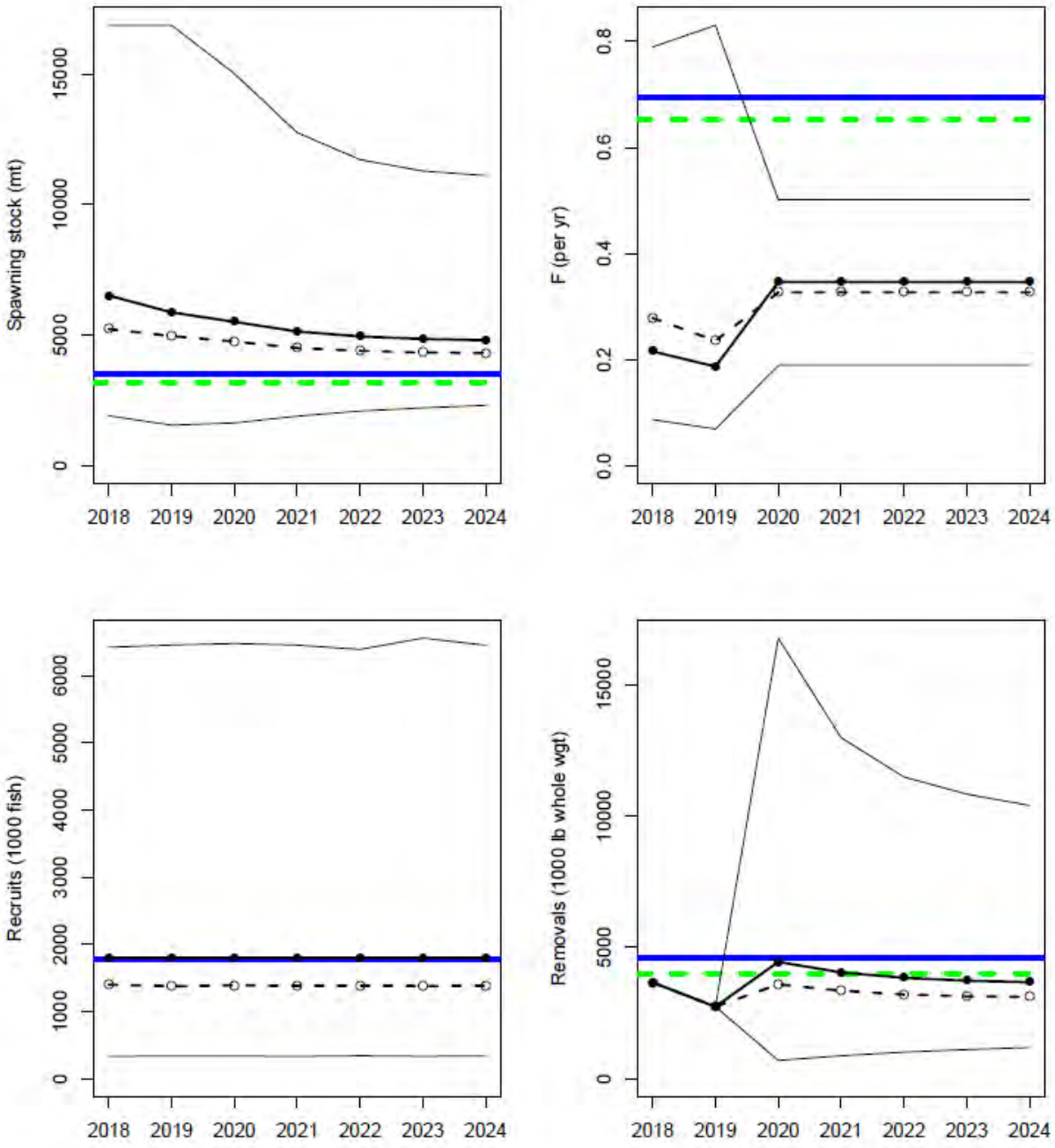

Figure 4. Fishing mortality rate fixed at F = 50%F40%, with 2020 as the first year of new regulations. The interim years (2018 and 2019) use the values requested by the ASMFC with the added discard estimate. In all panels, expected values represented by solid lines, median values represented by dashed lines, and uncertainty represented by thin lines corresponding to 5th and 95th percentiles of replicate projections. Horizontal lines mark LF40%-related quantities from the base run (solid blue lines) and medians from the ensemble model runs (dashed green lines). Spawning stock (SSB) is at time of peak spawning.

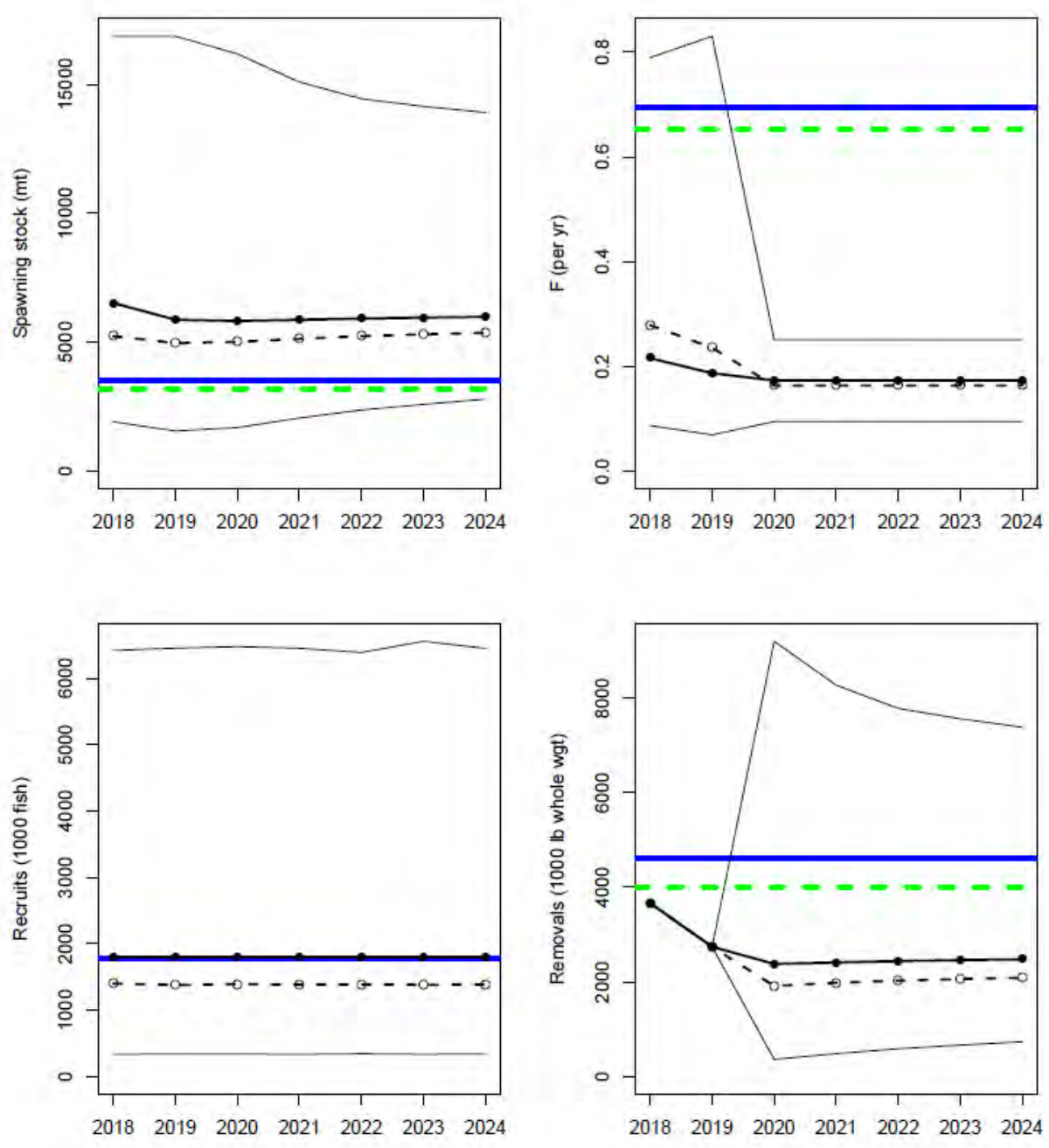

Figure 5. Fishing mortality rate fixed at F = 25%F40%, with 2020 as the first year of new regulations. The interim years (2018 and 2019) use the values requested by the ASMFC with the added discard estimate. In all panels, expected values represented by solid lines, median values represented by dashed lines, and uncertainty represented by thin lines corresponding to 5th and 95th percentiles of replicate projections. Horizontal lines mark LF40%-related quantities from the base run (solid blue lines) and medians from the ensemble model runs (dashed green lines). Spawning stock (SSB) is at time of peak spawning.

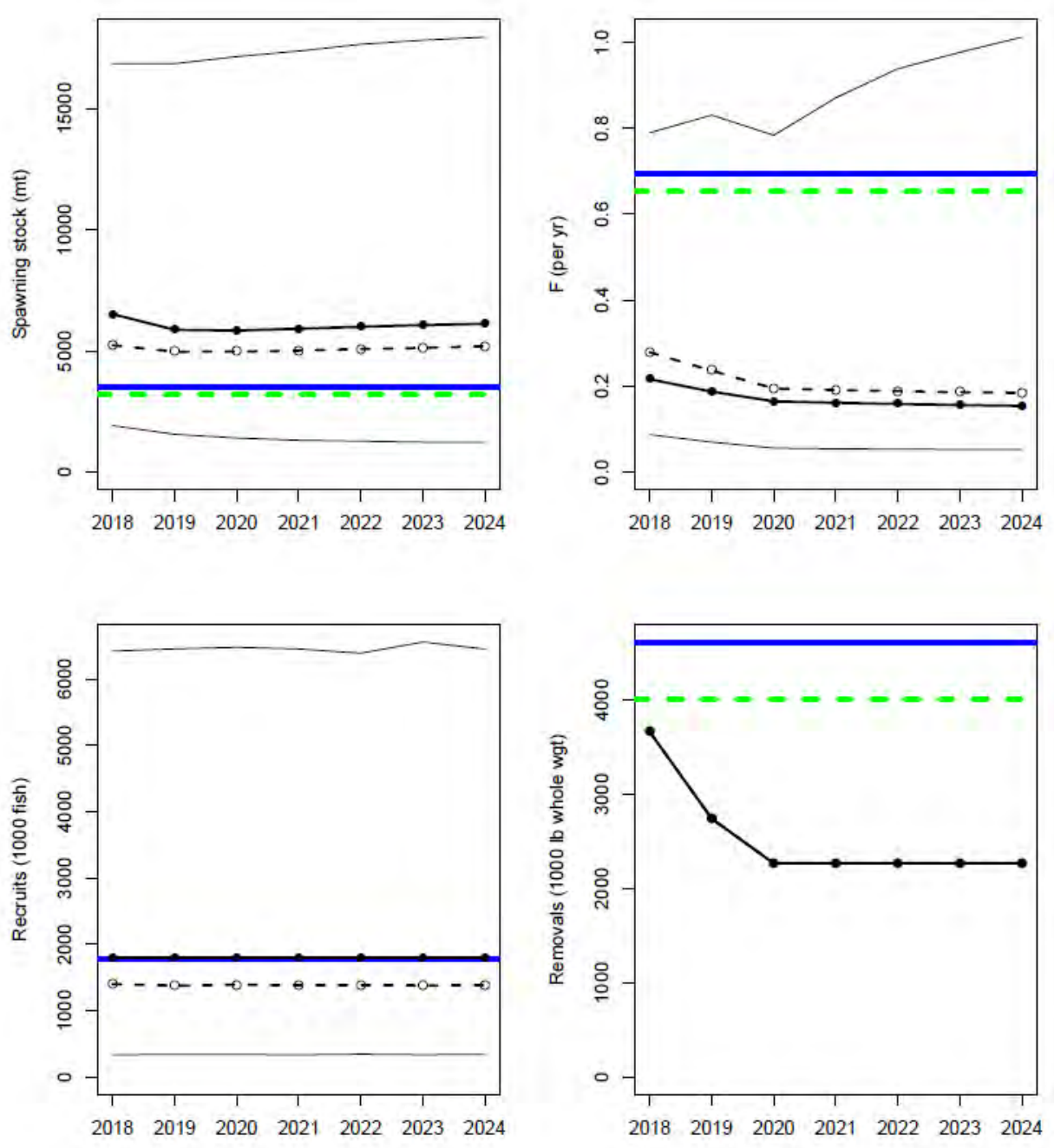

Figure 6. Harvest fixed at total removals = 2,266,817 from 2020 through 2024, with 2020 as the first year of new regulations. The interim years (2018 and 2019) use the values requested by the ASMFC with the added discard estimate. In all panels, expected values represented by solid lines, median values represented by dashed lines, and uncertainty represented by thin lines corresponding to 5th and 95th percentiles of replicate projections. Horizontal lines mark LF40%-related quantities from the base run (solid blue lines) and medians from the ensemble model runs (dashed green lines). Spawning stock (SSB) is at time of peak spawning.

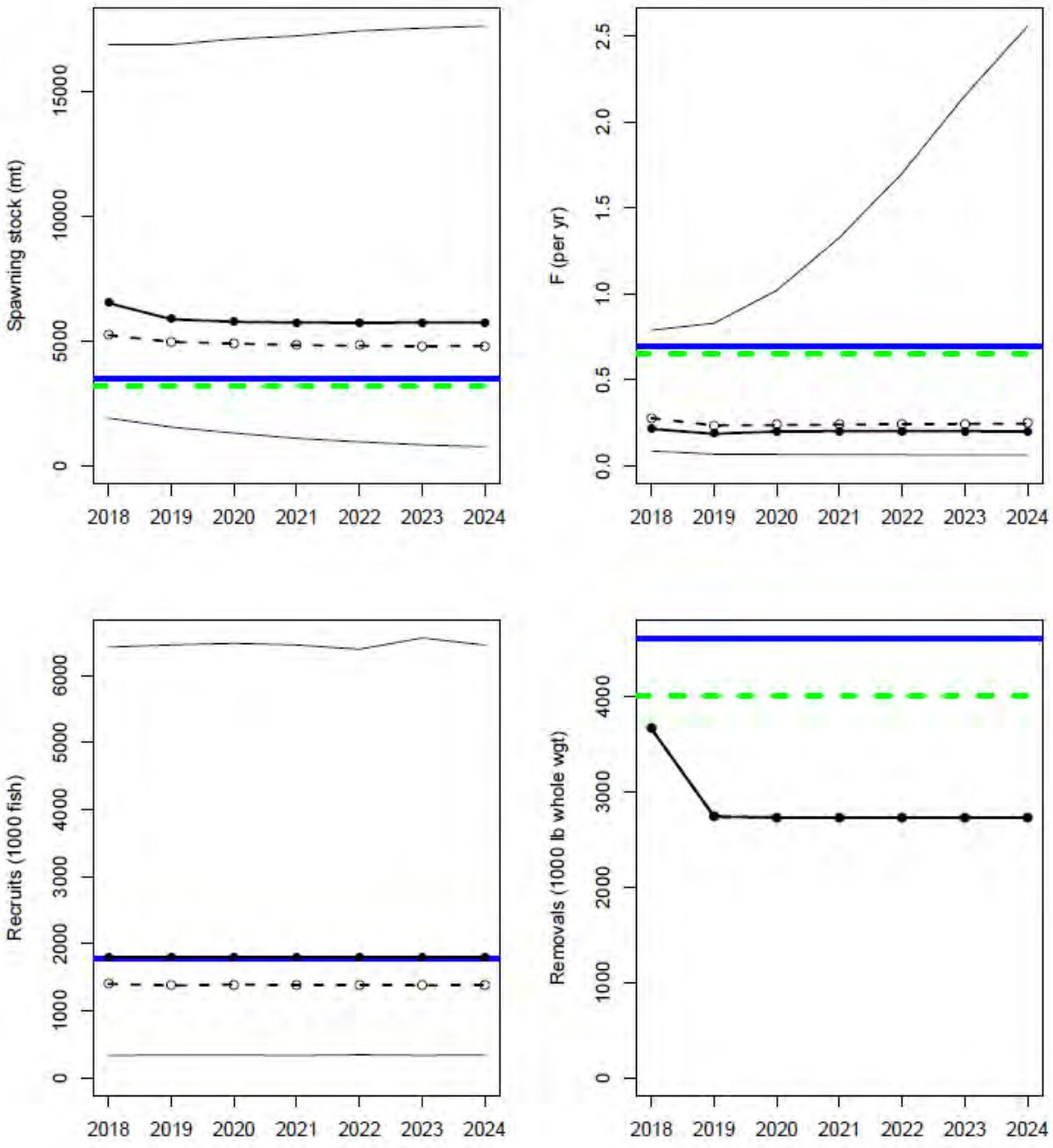

Figure 7. Harvest fixed at total removals = 2,732,475 from 2020 through 2024, with 2020 as the first year of new regulations. The interim years (2018 and 2019) use the values requested by the ASMFC with the added discard estimate. In all panels, expected values represented by solid lines, median values represented by dashed lines, and uncertainty represented by thin lines corresponding to 5th and 95th percentiles of replicate projections. Horizontal lines mark LF40%-related quantities from the base run (solid blue lines) and medians from the ensemble model runs (dashed green lines). Spawning stock (SSB) is at time of peak spawning.

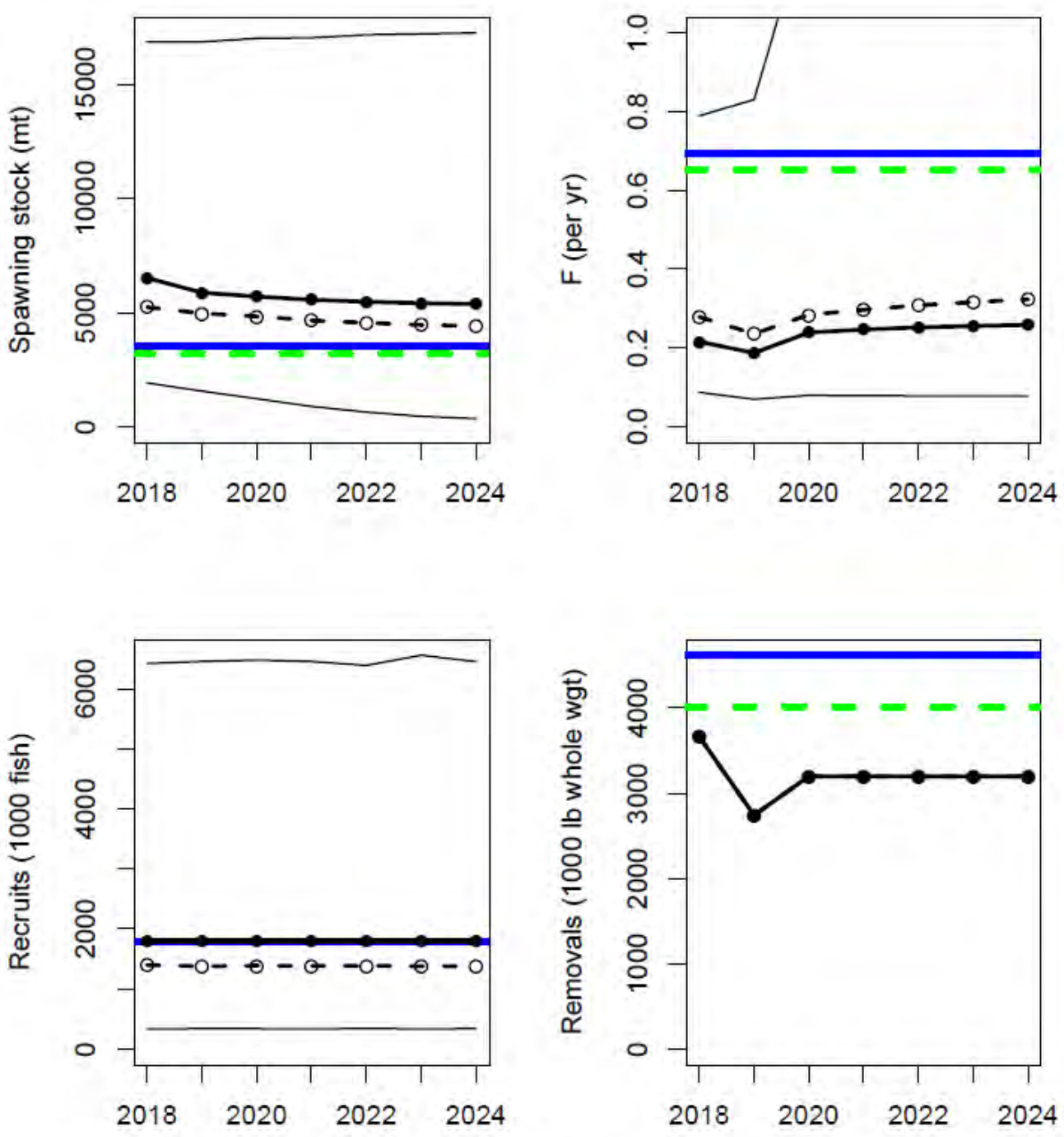

Figure 8. Harvest fixed at total removals = 3,198,133 from 2020 through 2024, with 2020 as the first year of new regulations. The interim years (2018 and 2019) use the values requested by the ASMFC with the added discard estimate. In all panels, expected values represented by solid lines, median values represented by dashed lines, and uncertainty represented by thin lines corresponding to 5th and 95th percentiles of replicate projections. Horizontal lines mark LF40%-related quantities from the base run (solid blue lines) and medians from the ensemble model runs (dashed green lines). Spawning stock (SSB) is at time of peak spawning.

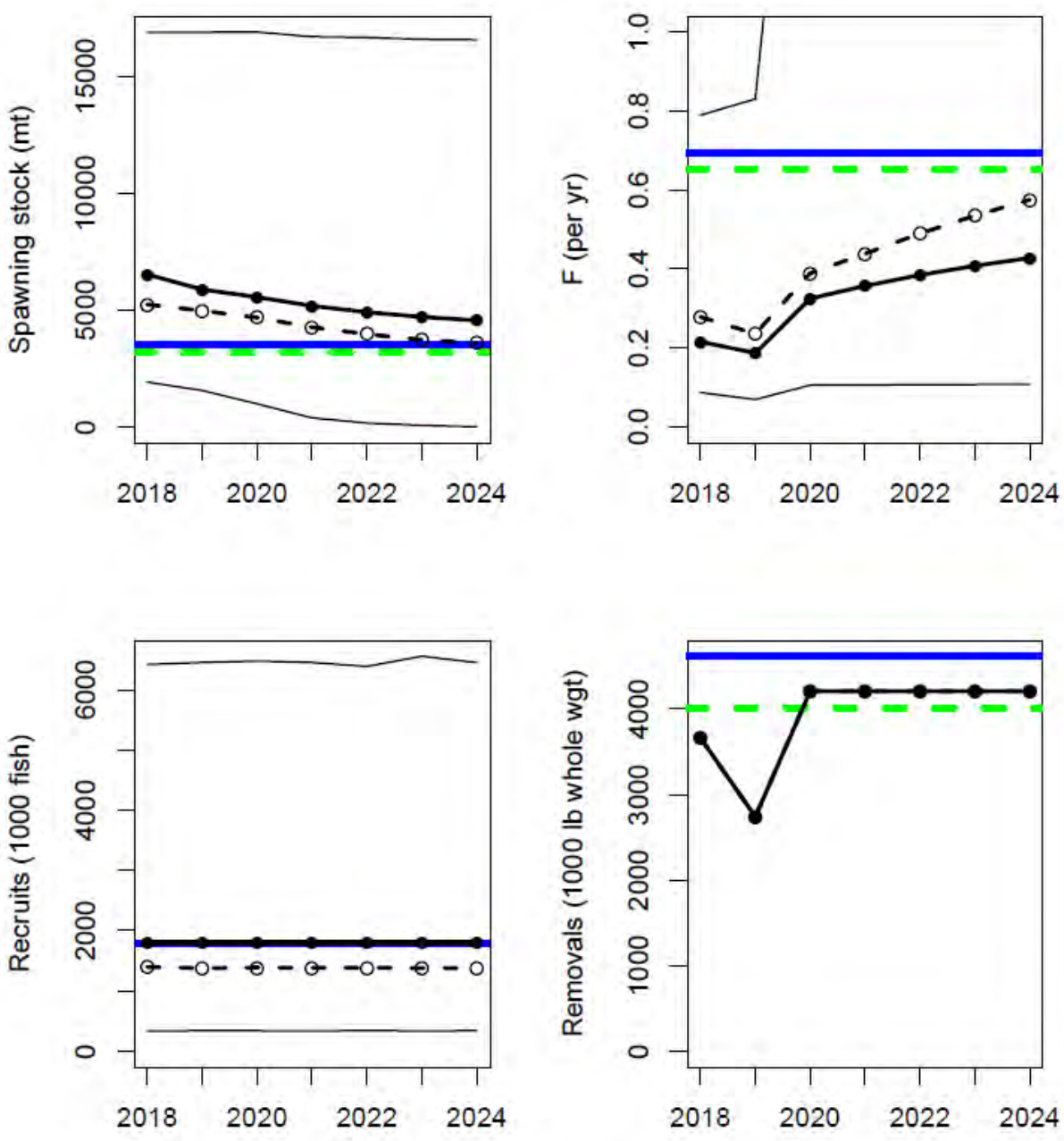

Figure 9. Harvest fixed at total removals = 4,206,866 from 2020 through 2024, with 2020 as the first year of new regulations. The interim years (2018 and 2019) use the values requested by the ASMFC with the added discard estimate. In all panels, expected values represented by solid lines, median values represented by dashed lines, and uncertainty represented by thin lines corresponding to 5th and 95th percentiles of replicate projections. Horizontal lines mark LF40%-related quantities from the base run (solid blue lines) and medians from the ensemble model runs (dashed green lines). Spawning stock (SSB) is at time of peak spawning.

Summary of Public Comment on Draft Addendum III to Amendment 1 to Interstate Fishery Management Plan for Atlantic Croaker and Draft Addendum III to the Omnibus Amendment to the Interstate Fishery Management Plans for Spanish Mackerel, Spot, and Spotted Seatrout

Revisions to Atlantic Croaker and Spot Management using the Traffic Light Approach

The Public Comment period for Draft Addendum III to Amendment 1 to Interstate Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for Atlantic Croaker (Atlantic Croaker Draft Addendum III) and Draft Addendum III to the Omnibus Amendment to the Interstate FMPs for Spanish Mackerel, Spot, and Spotted Seatrout (Spot Draft Addendum III) closed on January 11, 2020. Due to the synchronized schedules and overlap of comments for both species, comments are attributed to only one of the species if specified. Comments were submitted by 18 individuals and 3 organizations, the Coastal Conservation Association (CCA), North Carolina Watermen United (NCWU), and the Virginia Saltwater Sportfishing Association (VSSA). Comments are described below according to numbered issues from each draft addendum, along with general comments provided that were beyond the options presented in the draft addenda.

Atlantic Croaker Draft Addendum III

Issue 1: Management Trigger

No written comments address this issue.

Issue 2: Recreational Management Trigger Response

The VSSA supports Option D, a 30 fish bag limit for a trigger at the 30% red threshold and a 20 fish bag limit for a trigger at the 20% red threshold.

Additionally, VSSA recommends recreational bait provisions that would allow live croaker to be held in bait pens without being subject to personal bag limits.

Though not responding specifically to the options for this issue, 1 individual comment from Virginia supports implementation of a 20 fish multispecies aggregate bag limit to include Atlantic croaker, 1 individual comment from NC supports implementation of a 10 fish bag limit, and 1 individual comment from NC supports the most restrictive management.

Issue 3: Commercial Management Trigger Response

One (1) individual comment from NC supports the most restrictive management.

Issue 4: Evaluation of Fishery Response to Management

No written comments address this issue.

Spot Draft Addendum III

Issue 1: Management Trigger

No written comments address this issue.

Issue 2: Recreational Management Trigger Response

The VSSA supports Option D, a 30 fish bag limit for a trigger at the 30% red threshold and a 20 fish bag limit for a trigger at the 20% red threshold.

Additionally, VSSA recommends recreational bait provisions that would allow live spot to be held in bait pens without being subject to personal bag limits.

Though not responding specifically to the options for this issue, 1 individual comment from Virginia supports implementation of a 20 fish multispecies aggregate bag limit to include spot, 1 individual comment from NC supports implementation of a 10 fish bag limit, and 1 individual comment from NC supports the most restrictive management.

Issue 3: Commercial Management Trigger Response
One (1) individual comment from NC supports the most restrictive management.

Issue 4: Evaluation of Fishery Response to Management
No written comments address this issue.

General Comments:

- Nine (9) total comments (4 NC, 3 unknown state, CCA, and VSSA) express some form of concern with mortality associated with discards in the South Atlantic shrimp trawl fishery, with many of these specifying inshore trawling in NC waters. Management responses stated in these comments include limits on annual bycatch mortality, additional bycatch reduction measures, and banning inshore trawling.
- Four (4) individual comments (1 from VA, 1 from NC, and 2 unknown state) support removal or delay of the addenda permanently or until regulations are able to have a stronger scientific basis.
- Two (2) individual comments (unknown state) state that recreational measures are too restrictive.
- Two (2) individual comments (NC) state that Atlantic croaker and spot fishing have declined.
- Two (2) individual comments (1 NC, 1 unknown state) support stocking of larval Atlantic croaker and spot.
- Comments stated by one entity are grouped and listed below, with state or organization listed, if available:
    - Management Structure/Measures:
        - Implement recreational and commercial seasons with closures during spawning periods (VA)
        - Increase enforcement of regulations and prosecution of violations (VA)
        - Refrain from laws that do not allow harvest (NC)
        - (Specific to Atlantic croaker) Include the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council in the management of Atlantic croaker
        - Reduce commercial and recreational catch and shrimp trawl bycatch by 25% (CCA)
        - Cut all quotas by 50%
        - No fishing restrictions
    - Traffic Light Approach (TLA) Analysis/Data:
        - TLA should replace the Northeast Fisheries Science Center Trawl Survey (NEFSC) with the Northeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program (NEAMAP) survey due to changes in NEFSC spatial coverage (NC)
        - Mandate smartphone recreational reporting (NC)

- Do not use harvest as a management indicator (NC)

o Other:

- Note predation by cormorants, small coastal sharks, and dogfish as significant sources of mortality for Atlantic croaker and spot (NCWU)

In addition to written comments, five public hearings were held, two in Maryland (one co-hosted with Delaware), one in Virginia, one in North Carolina, and one via webinar. Numeric counts of votes on issues with multiple options are shown in the Summary Table below. Comments beyond these votes are also summarized in this report, and recordings of hearing comments are available upon request.

Summary Tables

	Comments in Favor of Options for Croaker Draft Addendum III											
Issue	**Issue 1 (Trigger Timing)**		**Issue 2 (Rec Trigger Response)**				**Issue 3 (Com Trigger Response**				**Issue 4 (Fishery Eval)**	
Option	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**A**	**B-B1**	**B-B2**	**B-B3**	**A**	**B**
Individual								1				
Organization						1						
Hearings												
DE-MD		2				2						2
MD	1	6	6	1		1		8				5
VA		2	4			2					5	
NC		3		2				4				4
Webinar												
TOTAL	**1**	**13**	**10**	**3**		**6**		**13**			**5**	**11**

	Comments in Favor of Options for Spot Draft Addendum III											
Issue	**Issue 1 (Trigger Timing)**		**Issue 2 (Rec Trigger Response)**				**Issue 3 (Com Trigger Response**				**Issue 4 (Fishery Eval)**	
Option	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**A**	**B-B1**	**B-B2**	**B-B3**	**A**	**B**
Individual												
Organization						1						
Hearings												
DE-MD		2				2						2
MD	2	5		8			1	5	1			4
VA		4	2			2	2				2	
NC		2		2				4				4
Webinar												
TOTAL	**2**	**13**	**2**	**10**		**5**	**3**	**9**	**1**		**2**	**10**

Atlantic Croaker Draft Addendum III and Spot Draft Addendum III Public Hearing Summary
Annapolis, MD
December 3, 2019
12 Public Attendees

Staff: Dr. Michael Schmidtke (ASMFC), Lynn Fegley (MDDNR), Harry Rickabaugh (MDDNR)

Atlantic Croaker

Issue 1

Rachel Dean supports Option A.

Burl Lewis commented that harvest is not an appropriate way to characterize the fishery. Lewis also noted that management actions through the Traffic Light Approach (TLA) are not based on a peer-reviewed stock assessment. Lewis commented that there should be a provision for weather anomalies in the TLA.

Shawn Gibson supports Option B.

One attendee stated opposition to either option presented.

Issue 2

Burl Lewis commented that Option A provides added flexibility for a wider variety of state-specific measures and reductions that may not be as restrictive as the options listed in the addendum.

Rachel Dean commented that she supports Option A and would ask the TC to provide a reduction.

Issue 3

Burl Lewis commented that under Option B, Maryland would not be required to enact additional measures because they already have commercial restrictions for croaker.

Issue 4

Spot

Issue 1

Issue 2

Shawn Gibson commented that the proposed bag limit options don't often apply due to a lack of adult fish. However, they would allow continued harvest of juvenile fish that could negatively impact the stock by harvesting before they spawn. Gibson also commented that there is a lot of pressure on spot for use as bait for striped bass.

One recreational charter captain commented that a significant portion of his clientele traveled from other areas to fish for spot and would not be likely to continue doing so if a 50-fish bag limit were implemented. This commenter also stated that this year, his clients caught many juvenile fish, but few adults. Additionally, this commenter stated that the fight that spot give when caught is part of the experience in fishing for them rather than targeting other species. This commenter stated that a minimum of 50 fish allowed per person would be necessary to minimize business loss. This commenter also stated that the use of pots and bait pens to hold spot for use as live bait can be wasteful, as these are typically juvenile fish that are unable to contribute reproductively to the population.

James Wommack commented that a 50 fish bag limit severely impacts the recreational sector due to other mortality contributors like dolphins and commercial netters, such that spot can only be targeted recreationally during a limited timeframe and requiring those with business to maximize profits during that timeframe.

Burl Lewis commented that spot caught by commercial pots are being used. They're being sold to recreational captains and anglers.

Issue 3

Issue 4

Additional Comments:

James Wommack expressed concern with the lack of action to reduce bycatch mortality associated with the North Carolina shrimp trawl fishery (several other attendees agreed with this concern). Womack also expressed concern with the lack of restrictions for Atlantic croaker harvest outside of Maryland, noting that despite more conservative measures taken, that local fishery has not increased. Womack commented that he is not against measure similar to other states, but feels that Maryland should not be leading the charge for management of a fishery that is more southerly concentrated. Womack also commented that actions through the TLA do not address the primary source of mortality for the spot and croaker fisheries, the shrimp trawl bycatch. Womack also commented that the effect of North Carolina's shrimp trawl fishery extends into other state waters, making it an issue that should be taken up federally or through the Commission. Womack commented that implementation of additional restrictions through the TLA would likely result in those limits becoming permanent because of the inability for those limits to increase stock size, similar to weakfish. Womack commented that management restrictions without a complete, accurate set of data would not be well-founded. Womack also expressed concern supporting any options without knowledge of what actions would be taken in other states, particularly Virginia.

Rachel Dean commented that despite the desire for other states to get involved in the management of these species, with the TLA being unable to predict the benefit to the stock from management actions, the actions may not actually be useful. Dean expressed concern that

the actions being taken are impacting only a small fraction of the fishing-associated mortalities for the species (other attendees agreed and expressed similar concern).

Phil Langley commented that the debates over use of spot by different sectors and components of the fishery is tied to the lack of abundance for spot and the dependence of people's livelihoods on that species. With the large mortality attributable to the southern shrimp trawl fishery, action needs to be taken to address this fishery.

Atlantic Croaker Draft Addendum III and Spot Draft Addendum III Public Hearing

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
December 3, 2019
Maryland

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Name	Company/Organization	City, State
Shawn Gibson	Miss Cissy Fishing Charters	Chesapeake Bch MD
Elijah Wilson	Commercial Fisherman	Crisfield, Md
Mozer Wight	Shiny B. Inc	Grasonville Md.
TyRone MEREDITH	CAPT. TyRone Charters	STEVENSVILLE MD 21666
James Lynch III	STEPHANIE III	Church Hill Md 21623
Buck Lewis	Commercial Fish	Cambridge MD 21613
Phil Langley	SFAC ASMFC	Dameron, MD.
Rachel Dean	Harvester	Lusby MD
Simon Dean	Harvester	Lusby MD
Hope O'Donnell	VMR	
L.W. CARSON	HARVESTER	CRISFIELD, MD 21817
James Newman	SEAC	Deal Island MD

Atlantic Croaker Draft Addendum III and Spot Draft Addendum III Public Hearing Summary
Wilmington, NC
December 5, 2019
5 Public Attendees

Staff: Dr. Michael Schmidtke (ASMFC), Chris Batsavage (NCDMF), Dan Zapf (NCDMF), Lara Klibansky (NCDMF), Dana Gilliken (NCDMG), Capt. Garland Yopp (NC Marine Patrol)

Atlantic Croaker

Issue 1

Greg Ludlum commented that Option B is a fairer assessment for evaluating the fishery because of environmental factors that could impact the abundance or harvest in individual years.

Issue 2

Greg Ludlum commented that implementation of a 20 fish bag limit would have drastic economic impacts on North Carolina's recreational fishery. Ludlum commented that recreational fishing is not the root cause for the decline of croaker or spot, but that fishery, through triggered measures of this addendum, would be reduced. Ludlum commented that the root cause should be addressed. Ludlum commented that a bag limit should not be reduced below 50 fish per person per day. Ludlum proposed consideration of an additional bag limit option of 75 fish per person at the 30% threshold and 50 fish per person at the 60% threshold, particularly for spot. Ludlum also commented that language in the addendum should be clarified that bag limits are per person per day, rather than possession limits.

Dewey Hemilright commented that economic impacts of additional restrictions could be devastating to fishing businesses.

Greg Ludlum and Howard Crumpler supported Option B of the proposed options, but would prefer an additional option of 75 fish per person per day at the 30% threshold and 50 fish per person at the 60% threshold or a constant 75 fish per person per day bag limit.

Issue 3

Dewey Hemilright commented that management actions are not likely to significantly impact Atlantic croaker populations, due to their population cycles observed throughout their history. Hemilright commented that the number of restrictions currently impacting North Carolina commercial fishermen would make it difficult for businesses to continue with additional restrictions to Atlantic croaker. Hemilright expressed concern about the continuation of commercial trigger measures in perpetuity due to a lack of increase in fishery-independent survey indices.

Issue 4

Dewey Hemilright commented that if abundance continues to decline while triggered measures are in place that additional cuts would be considered, but at some point, it may be useful to consider that something other than harvest is reducing abundance.

Jake Griffen expressed concern that if triggered measures are lifted that North Carolina would potentially retain these measures since the Commission allows states to be more restrictive than plan requirements.

Spot

Issue 1

Issue 2

Greg Ludlum commented that implementation of a 20 fish bag limit would have drastic economic impacts on North Carolina's recreational fishery. Ludlum commented that recreational fishing is not the root cause for the decline of croaker or spot, but that fishery, through triggered measures of this addendum, would be reduced. Ludlum commented that the root cause should be addressed. Ludlum commented that a bag limit should not be reduced below 50 fish per person per day. Ludlum proposed consideration of an additional bag limit option of 75 fish per person at the 30% threshold and 50 fish per person at the 60% threshold, particularly for spot. Ludlum also commented that language in the addendum should be clarified that bag limits are per person per day, rather than possession limits.

Greg Ludlum and Howard Crumpler supported Option B of the proposed options, but would prefer an additional option of 75 fish per person per day at the 30% threshold and 50 fish per person at the 60% threshold or a constant 75 fish per person per day bag limit.

Issue 3

Issue 4

Howard Crumpler expressed concern about the potential for triggered measures to remain in place in perpetuity.

Additional Comments:

Dewey Hemilright commented that catch per unit effort should be used as the metric for calculating the harvest metric rather than strictly harvest or that effort should be presented and considered when evaluating the TLA analysis results.

Greg Ludlum commented that recreational management should consider moving away from a trigger by the TLA to a constant bag limit requirement at a sustainable level for business and the population. He recommended this level to be 75 fish per person per day for spot. He recommended this approach due to the complicated nature of management measures through the TLA, noting that simpler, more consistent measures would allow better business planning and compliance with fishing limits. Ludlum also commented that there is a mistrust between the recreational fishery and managers due to restrictions that have been put in place to rebuild

stocks but are not relaxed after stocks are rebuilt. Ludlum also commented that water quality is an important factor impacting fish abundance.

Atlantic Croaker Draft Addendum III and Spot Draft Addendum III Public Hearing

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
December 5, 2019
North Carolina

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Name	Company/Organization	City, State
GREG Lydell ONA	SEAFIELD Fishing Pier	North Topsail Beach
Howard Crumpler	Surf City	Topsail
Jerry Hemilright	CRMA, Fishing	Richlands, NC
JAKE Griffin	Commercial Fisher	Wilmington, NC
Anthony Snider	WWCW	Wilson, NC

ASMFC Maryland and Delaware Public Hearing Summary on Atlantic Croaker and Spot Draft Addenda
Wor-Wic Community College
Salisbury,Maryland 6-8pm
12/16/19

Three people attended: two recreational (one from Delaware Surf Fishing) and 1 commercial. See Sign in Sheet.

Staff in attendance: Angel Willey, Harry Rickabaugh, Lynn Fegley (MD DNR), John Clark, Stew Michels (DNREC)

Note that all of the votes shown in the tables below were from DE stakeholders. The Maryland stakeholder provided the comment concerning gill net mesh size, and also that 50 fish per person for bait was too many, and a lot of juveniles are being wasted. These comments were made during discussion of spot issue 2, and the DE folks agreed.

MD/DE ASMFC Croaker Hearing Public Comment Summary			
	Option	Number of People	Reason
Issue 1	B	2	Most Conservative
Issue 2	D	2	Most Conservative
Issue 3	Zero comments for this issue		
Issue 4	B	2	Because it is a plan

MD/DE ASMFC Spot Hearing Public Comment Summary			
	Option	Number of People	Reason
Issue 1	B	2	Most Conservative
Issue 2	D	2	Don't want DE to be the loophole state
Issue 3	No option was selected but we did hear that management could use a gill net mesh size restriction of $2^{7}/_{8}$ instead of $2^{5}/_{8}$		
Issue 4	B	2	Because it is a plan

MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

Larry Hogan, Governor
Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor
Jeannie Haddaway-Riccio, Secretary

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission Maryland and Delaware
Public Hearing on Atlantic Croaker and Spot Draft Addenda
December 16, 2019

Name	State	Affiliation (Optional)
Robert Knapp	DE	Delaware Surf Fishing
Andrew Hansen	DE	
Merrill Campbell	MD	SCOC fishes OC MD

Atlantic Croaker Draft Addendum III and Spot Draft Addendum III Public Hearing Summary
Hampton, VA
January 7, 2020
13 Public Attendees

Staff: Dr. Michael Schmidtke (ASMFC), Pat Geer (VMRC), Shanna Madsen (VMRC), Somers Smott (VMRC)

Atlantic Croaker

Issue 1

Issue 2

Issue 3

Issue 4

Jimmy Ruhle commented that he recommends that the Board consider shortening the timeframe required for increased abundance to be observed and maintained before triggered measures are removed.

Spot

Issue 1

Issue 2

Issue 3

Issue 4

Additional Comments:

Jimmy Ruhle commented that the TLA operates on too slow of a basis for use in this fishery and that when the Atlantic croaker population increases, it will do so rapidly. Ruhle commented that the Northeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program (NEAMAP) survey should replace the Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) survey in the Mid-Atlantic regional TLAs because since the NEFSC survey changed vessels to the Bigelow, it no longer samples inshore waters where spot and croaker would be most abundant. Those areas are now sampled by NEAMAP. Ruhle also commented that the timing of the fall NEFSC survey is such that it does not always sample when croaker have moved into the area. Ruhle commented that there have been more northerly abundances of spot and croaker in the most recent years of the NEAMAP survey. Ruhle commented that harvest is not an appropriate metric for evaluating the status of the fishery, because if fish are too small or inaccessible, effort will be redirected elsewhere even if there is abundance in the population. Additionally, if fishing is good for another species, effort will be redirected toward that species, regardless of potential accessible abundance of others. Ruhle commented specifically that there is an abundance of small croaker offshore, but

they are not being targeted because of their size. Additionally, shrimp harvest has increased recently in Virginia, leading to more recent effort toward that fishery. Ruhle commented that the Board should delay and reconstruct the draft addenda. Ruhle commented that, for spot in the Mid-Atlantic, the abundance has been increasing from 2015 through 2018, although harvest had percents red over the 30% threshold in 3 of those 4 years; this may be indicative of fish size and an inability to market fish in those years, despite improved abundance. Ruhle commented that the measures proposed would not adhere to National Standard 1 by not maximizing optimal sustainable yield, and that the measures are unnecessary. Ruhle commented that North Carolina has reduced shrimp trawl bycatch through the use of bycatch-reducing devices, and that improvement should be acknowledged in discussions surrounding this fishery.

Robert Hollowell commented that around 2008-09, there was a large natural kill of 2-5 pound croaker between Delaware Bay and Oregon inlet due to overabundance. Hollowell commented that stopping crab dredging in Chesapeake Bay resulted in reduced rocky habitat and more muddy bottom, reducing fish populations.

James Glasco commented that customers are willing to purchase recreational charters for 7-inch fish, but they won't harvest 5-inch fish. Glasco commented that there is no shortage of small spot. Glasco commented that large spot are sporadically available in some areas, but are gone from areas quickly. Glasco commented that triggered measures would punish anglers that have good days of fishing. Glasco commented that potential additional restrictions would not be based on reliable science. Glasco commented that enforceability of potential bag limits would be difficult. Glasco commented that captain and crew's bag limits should be allowed to be included in a trip or vessel limit. Glasco commented that the potential reductions would be overly burdensome and are not based upon sound enough science to make such drastic changes to the fishery. Glasco commented that enforcement of laws needs to be more consistent; others agreed. Glasco commented that it would be difficult to sell recreational charters with bag limits in place, as large catches help sell more trips. Glasco commented that he does not see the benefit of potential restrictions. Glasco commented that the Deepwater Horizon oil spill may have impacted population shifts from the Gulf of Mexico and up the Atlantic coast.

Mike Avery commented that the high number of dead discards associated with the shrimp trawl fishery is concerning and wasteful for the resource. Avery commented that regardless of actions taken through these addenda, shrimp trawl discards would still be the primary mortality factor affecting the resource. Avery commented that action should be taken to reduce dead discards from the shrimp trawl fishery. Avery also commented that language should address enforcement to protect the use of holding croaker and spot in bait pens.

Charles Dryden commented that harvest is down due to reduced effort. Effort has been redirected to other stocks that are more available or more lucrative. Dryden commented that fewer people are interested in fishing commercially for spot.

Steve Lewis commented that a 2010 scientific article about the environmental drivers of the Atlantic croaker population indicates that over the next 90 years, the population will significantly increase, but will shift northward. Lewis commented that the reduced effort for Atlantic croaker and spot has essentially acted as a self-regulation. Lewis commented that populations across the coast are moving east and north, which means that what seems like local population decline may actually just be population shift with similar abundance.

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

SPOT/CROAKER PUBLIC HEARING ON ADDENDA

380 FENWICK RD, BUILDING 96, FORT MONROE, VA

VMRC COMMISSION ROOM

Tuesday, January 7, 2020 - 6:30 PM

Public Attendance Sheet

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Charles Druden
John Dryden
[illegible]
Robert Hollowell
Robert Steve Lewis
James M Glass
Robert Hall
John Satterly
Pamela Hensley
Mike Avery
Jimmy Ruhle
Edward Sarafan
David Apple

Atlantic Croaker Draft Addendum III and Spot Draft Addendum III Public Hearing Summary
Webinar
January 8, 2020
11 Public Attendees

Public: Al Adam, Stuart Creighton, Michelle Duval, James Fletcher, William Gorham, Hannah Hart, Bob Lovenshimer, Greg Ludlum, Bryce Ostrander, Glenn Skinner, Mike Waine

Board: Roy Miller (DE), Chris Batsavage (NC DMF)

Staff: Dr. Michael Schmidtke (ASMFC)

Atlantic Croaker

Issue 1

James Fletcher commented that 3 or 4 years is not a long enough time period to evaluate the population.

Issue 2

James Fletcher commented that the use of a bag limit would encourage high-grading, leading to greater numbers of dead discarded small croaker.

Issue 3

James Fletcher commented that croaker populations follow a lunar cycle, and that the 10-year average should be changed to a 15-year average to line up with this cycle. Fletcher commented that use of a 10-year average harvest is not appropriate due to flynet restrictions in Virginia that limited landing areas and harvest.

Issue 4

Spot

Issue 1

Issue 2

James Fletcher commented that the use of a bag limit would encourage high-grading, leading to greater numbers of dead discarded small spot.

Issue 3

Issue 4

Additional Comments:

Roy Miller commented that there may be data deficiencies for sampling inshore waters along Delaware and New Jersey due to the Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) trawl survey sampling more offshore. State surveys from Delaware or New Jersey could be used to provide

information on these areas. Staff will follow up with the Technical Committee for comments related to the sampling areas.

James Fletcher commented that comparisons should not be made among the Bigelow (the current NEFSC survey vessel), the formerly used Albatross, or the Northeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program (NEAMAP) because of differences in spatial coverage. Fletcher commented that the Commission should consider stocking Atlantic croaker, spot, and other species to enhance these stocks rather than restricting the fisheries.

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

South Atlantic Species Advisory Panel Webinar

Wednesday, January 22nd, 2020

4:00pm – 6:00pm

Meeting Summary

1) **Welcome/Introductions** (*C. Freeman*)

   Advisory Panel (AP): Craig Freeman (Chair, VA), Tom Powers (VA), Bernie McCants (NC), Aaron Kelly (NC)

   Board: Chris Batsavage (NC)

   ASMFC Staff: Michael Schmidtke

2) **Update from Previous Board Meeting** (*M. Schmidtke*)

   - Schmidtke updated the AP on the Board's release of Draft Addenda for Atlantic Croaker and Spot and the completion of the Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR) 58 Benchmark Stock Assessment for Atlantic cobia

3) **Presentation Draft Addenda III for Atlantic Croaker** (*M. Schmidtke*)

   - Schmidtke presented Draft Addendum III for Atlantic Croaker, describing the updates to the Traffic Light Approach (TLA), the issues being addressed by the addendum, and options for each issue.

4) **Draft Addenda III for Atlantic Croaker Discussion and Recommended Options** (*C. Freeman*)

   Issue 1: The AP recommends approval of Option B, management action trigger by exceeding the red threshold in 3 of the 4 terminal years.

   Issue 2: The AP recommends approval of Option C (40 fish/30 fish bag limit) or Option D (30 fish/20 fish bag limit), as the recreational fishery's response to a 30% or 60% red management trigger, respectively.

   - For live bait possession, the AP suggests no limit on the number of Atlantic croaker possessed up to 6 inches long and maintained in a live well. Any Atlantic croaker that are possessed dead or greater than 6 inches would count towards personal bag limits.

- Powers supports allowing captain and mate's bag limits to apply to total harvest, particularly with regard to the current live bait language that only includes customer bag limits

- Powers supports the same live bait provisions for the private and for-hire recreational components

- Powers suggested the use of language similar to "possession while fishing" to clarify that bait pens are not included in live bait restrictions. These restrictions would still include harvesting of live bait and possession of live bait while fishing for other species.

- Powers commented that mortality due to recreational bait use is likely underreported, if at all, and should be considered in future data collection efforts and stock assessments.

- Powers suggested use of a slot no-take limit, disallowing harvest of fish between 6 and 9 inches. This could allow for a more substantial reduction than those estimated by currently proposed bag limits and promote stock growth by allowing more juvenile fish to reach adult size.

- Powers expressed concern that none of the proposed options offer a substantial conservation benefit due to minimal harvest reductions.

- McCants expressed concern over potential impacts of a size limit on the recreational fishery, though also noting the minimal impacts of the proposed bag limits.

- The AP prefers the most conservative options, noting that implementation of the previously mentioned maximum size limit (6 inches) for live fish with no possession limit for such fish may make Option D more easily accepted by those who use live croaker as bait.

Issue 3: The AP recommends approval of Option B with alterations to the reduction percentages and timeframes considered for deriving measures. In response to a 30% Red Trigger, the AP recommends quantifiable measures to achieve a **5%** commercial harvest reduction from the previous **3**-year average. In response to a 60% Red Trigger, the AP recommends quantifiable measures to achieve a **10%** commercial harvest reduction from the previous **3**-year average.

- Powers commented that due to the decline in harvest over the last 10 years, the reductions proposed relative to the 10-year average would result in no reduction relative to the most recent harvests.

- McCants noted the cyclic nature of Atlantic croaker population trends, which would likely result in some years of higher abundance and harvest being included in a 10-

year average timeframe, reducing conservation efforts when the abundance and harvest are at low points.

- Powers and McCants also commented that use of a 3-year average would match the timing of the trigger that prompted measures to be implemented.

- Powers requested that staff estimate the potential commercial reduction using 10-year and 3-year averaging methods and show a comparisons to recent harvests.

Issue 4: The AP recommends approval of Option B, with edits to the requirements for management triggers to be removed. The TLA should still consider harvest in the TLA while management triggers are in place, and the removal of measures should be based increased levels (i.e. lowered percentages of red) of both harvest and abundance. Measures should only be removed after a 4-year time period in which red percentages for both harvest and abundance in both regions are less than 30% in all 4 years and 2 of those 4 years have red percentages of less than 15% for each regional metric.

5) **Presentation Draft Addenda III for Spot** (*M. Schmidtke*)

- Schmidtke presented Draft Addendum III for Spot, describing the updates to the Traffic Light Approach (TLA), the issues being addressed by the addendum, and options for each issue.

6) **Draft Addenda III for Spot Discussion and Recommended Options** (*C. Freeman*)

Issue 1: The AP recommends approval of Option B, management action trigger by exceeding the red threshold in 3 of the 4 terminal years.

Issue 2: The AP recommends approval of Option B (50 fish/40 fish bag limit) as the recreational fishery's response to a 30% or 60% red management trigger, respectively.

- For live bait possession, the AP suggests no limit on the number of spot possessed up to 5 inches long and maintained in a live well. Any Atlantic croaker that are possessed dead or greater than 5 inches would count towards personal bag limits.
- The AP noted that the bag limits proposed in the addendum for spot offer a more substantial reduction than was estimated for croaker.

Issue 3: The AP recommends approval of Option B with alterations to the reduction percentages and timeframes considered for deriving measures. In response to a 30% Red Trigger, the AP recommends quantifiable measures to achieve a **5%** commercial harvest reduction from the previous **2**-year average. In response to a 60% Red Trigger, the AP recommends quantifiable measures to achieve a **10%** commercial harvest reduction from the previous **2**-year average.

- Discussion for the recommendation and changes to proposed measures was similar to that provided for Atlantic croaker.

Issue 4: The AP recommends approval of Option B, with edits to the requirements for management triggers to be removed. The TLA should still consider harvest in the TLA while management triggers are in place, and the removal of measures should be based increased levels (i.e. lowered percentages of red) of both harvest and abundance. Measures should only be removed after a 3-year time period in which red percentages for both harvest and abundance in both regions are less than 30% in all 3 years and 2 of those 3 years have red percentages of less than 15% for each regional metric.

7) **Atlantic Cobia Assessment Summary and Preliminary Harvest Quota Projections** *(M. Schmidtke)*

- Schmidtke presented a brief summary of SEDAR 58 Atlantic Cobia Assessment results and projections available to date

- The AP recommends Board use of quotas that do not lead to continued decline of biomass. From projections available in the SEDAR 58 report, this would put a maximum harvest level between that projected under 75% $F_{40\%}$ and $F_{current}$.

8) **Other Business/Adjourn**

Appendix

Glenn Skinner was unable to attend, but emailed comments recommending the least restrictive options. Skinner's comment stated that North Carolina stakeholders feel that predation and other environmental factors are responsible for the declines in harvest. Skinner also noted the goal of the addendum as to provide a cushion to allow populations to recover when natural conditions allow rather than drastically reducing effort as if rebuilding an overfished stock.

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

Atlantic Croaker Technical Committee and Spot Plan Review Team Webinar

Monday, January 27th, 2020

1:00pm – 3:00pm

Meeting Summary

Atlantic Croaker Technical Committee (TC): Dawn Franco (GA, Chair), Harry Rickabaugh (MD), Somers Smott (VA), Dan Zapf (NC), Chris McDonough (SC)

Spot Plan Review Team (PRT): Harry Rickabaugh (MD), Ethan Simpson (VA), Dan Zapf (NC), Chris McDonough (SC)

ASMFC Staff: Michael Schmidtke, Kristen Anstead, Jeff Kipp

The TC and PRT met via webinar to review Draft Addendum III to Amendment 1 to the Atlantic Croaker Fishery Management Plan (FMP) (Croaker Draft Addendum III) and Draft Addendum III to the Omnibus Amendment to the Interstate FMPs for Spanish Mackerel, Spot, and Spotted Seatrout (Spot Draft Addendum III). The TC and PRT provided the following comments on each of the issues for the South Atlantic State/Federal Fisheries Management Board's (Board) consideration.

Atlantic Croaker Draft Addendum III

Issue 1: Management Trigger

- The TC maintains its recommendation for Option B.

Issue 2: Recreational Management Trigger Response

- Language should specify that allowed used of more restrictive state-level measures includes those for bait, as GA does not allow bait use of regulated species (includes croaker).
- Consider adjusting language to allow pots or pens that are near a pier but not a vessel. Possibly apply bag or bait restrictions only "while fishing".
- The TC recommends the Board approve one of Options B-D. Option A's requirement to develop harvest reductions and measures relative to the magnitude of percent red above the trigger threshold would be difficult to accomplish with any expectation that it would result in a similar increase in abundance.
- In choosing options for Issues 2 and 3, the TC recommends the Board consider equity of estimated reductions between the recreational and commercial fisheries.

Issue 3: Commercial Management Trigger Response

- The TC recommends the Board approve one of Option B. Option A's requirement to develop harvest reductions and measures relative to the magnitude of percent red above the trigger threshold would be difficult to accomplish with any expectation that it would result in a similar increase in abundance.
- In choosing options for Issues 2 and 3, the TC recommends the Board consider equity of estimated reductions between the recreational and commercial fisheries.

Issue 4: Evaluation of Fishery Response to Management

- The TC recommends Option B.

Spot Draft Addendum III

Issue 1: Management Trigger

- The PRT maintains its recommendation for Option B.

Issue 2: Recreational Management Trigger Response

- Language should specify that allowed used of more restrictive state-level measures includes those for bait, as GA does not allow bait use of regulated species (includes spot).
- Consider adjusting language to allow pots or pens that are near a pier but not a vessel. Possibly apply bag or bait restrictions only "while fishing".
- The PRT recommends the Board approve one of Options B-D. Option A's requirement to develop harvest reductions and measures relative to the magnitude of percent red above the trigger threshold would be difficult to accomplish with any expectation that it would result in a similar increase in abundance.
- In choosing options for Issues 2 and 3, the PRT recommends the Board consider equity of estimated reductions between the recreational and commercial fisheries.

Issue 3: Commercial Management Trigger Response

- The PRT recommends the Board approve one of Option B. Option A's requirement to develop harvest reductions and measures relative to the magnitude of percent red above the trigger threshold would be difficult to accomplish with any expectation that it would result in a similar increase in abundance.
- In choosing options for Issues 2 and 3, the PRT recommends the Board consider equity of estimated reductions between the recreational and commercial fisheries.

Issue 4: Evaluation of Fishery Response to Management

- The PRT recommends Option B.

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

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MEMORANDUM

January 27, 2020

To: **South Atlantic State/Federal Fisheries Management Board**

From: **Red Drum Stock Assessment Subcommittee**

RE: **Red Drum Stock Assessment Road Map**

The Assessment Science Committee (ASC) was tasked with providing a road map for future red drum stock assessments to the South Atlantic State/Federal Fisheries Management Board. The ASC formed a subcommittee to develop the road map and the subcommittee recommended the Red Drum Stock Assessment Subcommittee (SAS) be repopulated to assist with the road map.

Together, the ASC and Red Drum SAS recommend evaluating three potential frameworks to develop management advice from the next stock assessment (in no particular order):

1. model-free stock indicators, similar to traffic light analyses used for Atlantic croaker and spot,
2. a population dynamics model tracking the juvenile components of the stocks, and
3. a population dynamics model tracking all life stages of the stocks.

The anticipated advantage of the first framework is being able to provide advice on all life stages with data currently available, with the most notable disadvantage being no quantitative stock status estimates. Rather, this framework would provide stock status as changes in individual data sets or indicators relative to some predefined time period in the available data. The anticipated advantage of the second framework is being able to provide estimates of stock status relative to potential productivity from integrated juvenile data (currently available), with the most notable disadvantage being stock status estimates that are not influenced by changes in the mature, adult components of the stocks (data currently limited or not available). The anticipated advantage of the third framework is being able to provide estimates of stock status relative to potential productivity from integrated data across life stages, but estimates from this framework are likely to have relatively high levels of uncertainty given current data limitations on adult components of the stocks (i.e., lack of age composition data characterizing dead discards).

It is recommended that the Red Drum SAS develop simulation models as a focal point of the next assessment, given the unique characteristics of red drum life history and data availability. Simulation models will simulate red drum stocks that will be subjected to various fishing mortality scenarios and sampled to mimic available data streams. Data streams will then be applied to the three potential frameworks to test their reliability in characterizing stock status

and inform the preferred framework for providing management advice. Simulation testing will also be used to identify the data deficiencies causing uncertainty in assessment advice to focus improvements in data collection efforts into the future. The Red Drum SAS anticipates an assessment timeline of four years to fully address the simulation work proposed. The recommended timeline is for a two-stage assessment process that includes two years of work devoted to simulation analysis with a peer review in 2022 and a subsequent two years of work devoted to a traditional benchmark stock assessment with a peer review in 2024. If the recommended timeline is approved, the simulation analysis will be scheduled for an ASMFC external peer review in 2022. The Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR) peer review schedule currently has a placeholder for a red drum benchmark assessment, and a request could be made to reschedule this assessment for review in 2024.

The Red Drum SAS recommends the Board provide direction to begin developing terms of reference for the simulation analysis at the ASMFC 2020 Winter Meeting to stay on track with the proposed timeline. Additionally, the SAS recommends the South Atlantic Board recommend to the Interstate Fisheries Management Plan Policy Board, approval of resources to conduct the necessary work and peer review workshops.

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

Executive Committee

February 6, 2020
8:00 – 10:00 a.m.
Arlington, Virginia

Draft Agenda

The order in which these items will be taken is subject to change;
other items may be added as necessary.

A portion of this meeting may be a closed session for Commissioners and Committee members only.

1. Welcome/Call to Order *(P. Keliher)*
2. Committee Consent
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of Meeting Summary from October 2019
3. Public Comment
4. Discuss Potential Allocation of Remaining Plus-up Funds (*R. Beal*)
5. Update on Review of Advisory Panel and Public Input Process (*R. Beal*)
6. Discuss Management Board Changes to Accommodate Shifts in Species Distributions *(R. Beal)*
7. Discuss Use of Modes Split in Recreational Fisheries Management *(R. Beal)*
8. Future Annual Meetings Update *(R. Beal)*
9. Other Business/Adjourn

Please Note: Breakfast will be served as members arrive; members may arrive as early as 7:30 a.m.

The meeting will be held at the Westin Crystal City; 1800 S. Eads Street, Arlington, Virginia 22202; 703.486.1111

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Committee

FROM: Robert Beal

DATE: 1/29/20

SUBJECT: ASMFC Plus-Up Funding Update

Background

The Commission's Executive Committee has discussed the allocation of approximately $400,000 in plus-up funding from Congress at a number of previous meetings. The Executive Committee selected five priority projects for funding. These five projects used about $225,000 of the available plus-up funding. This memorandum provides updates on the five funded projects, provides alternatives for use of the remaining funds, and details options for use of remaining plus-up funds. As a reminder, the remaining funds need to be spent by June 2023.

Update on Funded Priority Projects

1. Striped Bass Hook & Line Tagging - $50,000 (funding for two years)

Tagging of coastal migrant striped bass in winter has occurred for most of the past 25 years via a tagging cruise off the North Carolina Outer Banks and lower Chesapeake Bay. USFWS, NC DMF, MD DNR, VMRC, and ASMFC have combined resources to conduct tagging in January and February since the late 1980s. Tagging results have been used directly in striped bass stock assessments to generate mortality estimates, as well as movement and migration information. Hook and line based tagging has proven to be a very economical method of tagging fish from the overwintering population. Funds would cover 10-15 charter trips to tag fish in winter 2019 and 2020.

UPDATE: The tagging trips have begun for 2020 and will likely not be completed prior to the Commission's Winter Meeting.

2. Travel Funds to Coordinate Offshore Lobster Enforcement - $5,000

Enforcement of regulations in the offshore lobster fishery has been identified as a priority issue by the New England Commissioners and law enforcement staff. Significant progress has been made on the funding of a vessel to be used for offshore enforcement, however there are multiple details on operating, staffing, sharing, maintenance, etc. that will need to be worked out through in-person meetings and conference calls. These funds will be used to support meeting expenses.

UPDATE: A working group has been formed to develop a plan to operate and maintain an offshore lobster enforcement vessel. This working group has held one meeting and the Lobster Board will be updated on the progress at subsequent meetings.

3. **Lobster Maturity and Growth Data Collection - $38,000**

Increases in water temperatures over the past several decades have likely resulted in changes to lobster size at maturity and growth patterns, given temperature has a strong influence on these vital processes. Maturity data used in the 2015 Benchmark Stock Assessment are more than 20 years old, making it likely that changes have since occurred. Evidence to suggest that decreases in the size at which females reach maturity exists in both the Gulf of Maine/Georges Bank (GOM/GBK) stock (see Pugh et al. 2013) and the Southern New England (SNE) stock. It is critical to collect updated information on maturity in order to appropriately assign molt probabilities to lobsters in the assessment models.

Funding from Maine is supporting a maturity study along coastal Maine that started in spring 2018; however, further funding is needed to conduct maturity studies in New Hampshire for the SNE stock (MA-NC). Funds would be used by state agencies to (1) cover travel costs for the two workshops, (2) purchase supplies (dissecting tools, etc), and (3) collect and process samples through existing fishery-independent and fishery-dependent sampling programs, estimate maturity by means of ovarian staging, and enter data in state databases. Ovarian staging requires sacrificing the lobster and, therefore, would require purchase of any lobsters sampled through fishery-dependent sources. A report from the workshop series and final data will be provided to the ASMFC for future stock assessments.

UPDATE: The Lobster Stock Assessment Subcommittee developed a protocol and timeline for 2019 sample collections and this work has been completed and the findings included in the ongoing benchmark stock assessment. Additional statistical areas could be sampled with additional funds. (Approximately $15,000 remains unspent.)

4. **Atlantic Herring Georges Bank/Nantucket Shoals Maturity Sampling – No funding needed if sampling current trips/$80,000 - $100,000 if fishery independent sampling is initiated (would require multi-year funding)**

Given recent declines in herring recruitment and spawning stock biomass, several questions have been raised regarding the need for, and ability to implement, spawning protections in Georges Bank and Nantucket Shoals. Both areas are recognized as major spawning grounds for Atlantic herring but do not have protections specific to spawning. This project would collect herring maturity samples from Georges Bank and Nantucket Shoals to inform a potential spawning closure management strategy.

The existing GSI_{30} spawning closure system requires enough samples to inform the relationship between GSI and maturity, and annually project spawning closures. In the Gulf of Maine, the

long term use of closures to protect spawning aggregations has prompted the collection of samples to meet these needs. In contrast, significantly fewer samples have been collected from Georges Bank and Nantucket Shoals. Staff from Massachusetts Department of Marine Fisheries summarized the number of herring samples taken in Georges Bank and Nantucket Shoals over the last 20 years. The majority of samples are from Georges Bank (~96%), with only 2 samples taken from Nantucket shoals.

If a spawning closure approach is considered for Georges Bank, a higher number of annual samples will be required there to determine the spatial extent of specific spawning locations and their timing. In contrast, implementing a single, large spawning closure across the northern edge of Georges Bank would require fewer annual samples but would likely require a longer closure in order to protect asynchronous spawning. Potential economic impacts of this larger and longer closure may need to be considered.

UPDATE: The New England Fishery Management Council contracted GMRI to conduct a study of herring spawning on Georges Bank. This work provided the following research Priorities:

- *Enhance Portside Sampling Efforts*
- *Develop a new spawning survey of Atlantic herring on Georges Bank*
- *Examine the feasibility of collecting spawning data at-sea by observers and at-sea monitors, and on land by portside samplers*

5. <u>Menhaden Aerial and Hydroacoustic Surveys Design - $30,000 – 50,000</u>

An estimate of menhaden biomass in Chesapeake Bay is needed to better evaluate potential options for the Bay cap. The project could occur in two phases: 1) a study design phase where aerial and hydroacoustic survey experts work with the TC to design Chesapeake surveys targeting menhaden, 2) implementation of the surveys following the design recommendations of experts. Phase 1 is relatively inexpensive (~$30,000-50,000) and could be in the form of 2-3 workshops and an associated report detailing new Chesapeake survey design elements. Phase 2 is expensive (~$450,000 to $650,000) and includes costs of hiring pilots for aerial survey and ship time and equipment for hydroacoustic surveying. There are two ways such a survey could be useful for management: 1) a one-time estimate of biomass could be useful for evaluating the Bay cap; 2) multiple years of estimates may be a useful addition for the assessment. A time series would take 7+ years of surveying to be of value to menhaden stock assessments.

It should be noted that a new benchmark menhaden assessment will be finalized in late 2019. This assessment will have a list of research needs to improve future assessments. Input from the Technical Committee will be helpful in prioritizing the research needs following the assessment. In addition, Technical Committee input will be needed for survey design. Several members of the committee have significant workloads in 2019 in order to meet the SEDAR Peer Review of the assessment.

UPDATE: An initial design has been completed and reviewed by the Technical Committee. A second TC review will occur this winter. If complete in May, the design can be presented at the Spring Meeting. (Cost of the design was $43,000)

Options for Use of Remaining Plus-Up Funds

With the five priority projects funded, about $175,000 remain unspent. These funds must be used on projects that will be completed by June 2023. Therefore, a final decision is not required at the Winter Meeting. The following options for spending a portion of the remaining funds (not in a priority order):

1. **Analysis of Atlantic Herring Gulf of Maine Inshore Spawning ($35,000)**

The New England Fishery Management Council recently contracted with GMRI to conduct an analysis of herring spawning on Georges Bank. This analysis provided important information to consider if offshore spawning protections were to be implemented. Funding could support a similar analysis for the Gulf of Maine to potentially better inform current spawning closures.

2. **Fund and Expand the Lobster Research Fleet**

The Commercial Fisheries Research Foundation (CFRF) has been coordinating a lobster research fleet since 2013 to collect biological, fishery, and environmental data to support improved assessment and management of the resource. This effort has had various sources of funding and future funding is uncertain.

3. **Aerial Menhaden Survey ($450,000 - $650,000)**

Upon completion of the design work for the menhaden aerial survey, a source of funding to support the survey will need to be identified.

4. **Expansion of Predator/Prey Work – Striped Bass Predation**

With the development of ecological reference points for Atlantic menhaden that include striped bass as primary predator, it is important to continue to collect striped bass diet information to support future updates of the model.

5. **Size at Maturity of Female Lobsters in the Gulf of Maine ($30,000)**

Recent studies by MEDMR and others have shown that an increase in temperature over the past few decades has resulted in a decrease in the size at which female lobsters reach maturity. The maturity datasets currently used to represent the offshore Gulf of Maine (NMFS statistical areas 464, 465, 515) in the stock assessment model were collected in Brown's Bank, Canada more than 20 years ago. This means that key parameters used to understand female growth and spawning stock biomass are likely out of date. The ASMFC American Lobster Technical Committee has repeatedly stated it is crucial to update these key parameters in order to

appropriately assign molt probabilities to females and calculate the reproductive potential of each stock. For these reasons we propose to conduct a full maturity assessment on female lobsters collected from NMFS statistical area 515. (See attached)

6. **Maine 100% Lobster Reporting ($650,000 – $830,000)**

The state of Maine is required to transition to 100% trip level reporting for their lobster fishery as a component of Addendum XXVI by January 1, 2024. Maine would like to accelerate this timeline to better characterize the fishery to understand the potential for interactions between lobster gear and Atlantic right whales.

7. **NEAMAP and Maine/Hew Hampshire Trawl Survey**

Both of these surveys collect data to support assessments for multiple species from Cape Hatteras through the US/Canadian border. Funding has come from NOAA Fisheries, however as the costs of these surveys increase there is concern there may be funding short falls in the future.

8. **ASMFC Staff Hire - Stock Assessment Scientist - $85,000 (would require multi-year funding)**

Demand for new stock assessments continues to grow in order to generate scientific advice to fisheries managers. The Commission currently has three Stock Assessment Scientists on staff who contribute to all aspects of developing assessments for 17 of the 27 stocks in the Commission's portfolio. Hiring a 4th Scientist would increase capacity on staff.

9. **Summer Flounder Stock Assessment Support - $50,000 - $100,000**

The Save the Summer Flounder Fishery Fund (SSFFF) is seeking $50,000 to $100,000 support to obtain two years funding for a postdoc. The postdoc would work closely with both the SSFFF team and NEFSC to investigate a range of aspects of the summer flounder assessment and management and provide a candidate stock assessment model based on the Stock Synthesis program. The model will be sex-structured, but simulations will be conducted to determine the benefit of including sex-structure and alternative assumptions about sex-specific selectivity to account for lack of sex-specific data. The project will also investigate using the Rutgers sex composition data. The analysis and simulations will investigate both the stock assessment results and management implications (e.g. reference points, including dynamic reference points, and ABC calculations).

A benchmark assessment of the summer flounder stock was recently completed and peer reviewed through the federal SAW/SARC process. The results of this work are not yet available due to the federal shutdown.

Proposal for Funding made to:

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
1050 N. Highland Street, Suite 200 A-N
Arlington, VA 22204

Determining the size at maturity of female American lobsters (*Homarus americanus)* in an offshore area of the Gulf of Maine

Primary Investigator: Jesica Waller
Marine Resource Scientist III
Maine Department of Marine Resources (MEDMR)
194 McKown Point Road, West Boothbay Harbor, ME 04575
Jesica.D.Waller@maine.gov | 207-350-6440

Co-PI: Heidi Henninger, Atlantic Offshore Lobstermen's Association (AOLA)
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Duration of Project: April 1, 2021 – March 31, 2022

Project Location: NMFS Statistical Area 515, Maine, New Hampshire

Requested Funding: $29,956

Project Justification: Recent studies by MEDMR and others have shown that an increase in temperature over the past few decades has resulted in a decrease in the size at which female lobsters reach maturity. The maturity datasets currently used to represent the offshore Gulf of Maine (NMFS statistical areas 464, 465, 515) in the stock assessment model were collected in Brown's Bank, Canada more than 20 years ago. This means that key parameters used to understand female growth and spawning stock biomass are likely out of date. The ASMFC American Lobster Technical Committee has repeatedly stated it is crucial to update these key parameters in order to appropriately assign molt probabilities to females and calculate the reproductive potential of each stock. For these reasons we propose to conduct a full maturity assessment on female lobsters collected from NMFS statistical area 515.

The maturity ogive and datasets generated through this work would be made available to the ASMFC American Lobster Technical Committee in 2022 to inform the development of the Resilience Addendum (XXVII) as well as update the stock assessment ogives. This work would build upon and complement recent maturity studies conducted in coastal Maine (MEDMR) and in Southern New England and Georges Bank (ASMFC). This proposed study will also be incorporated into a larger ongoing effort by MEDMR, AOLA and Dalhousie University to identify and develop non-invasive maturity assessment methodologies. The funding provided through this effort would be leveraged by funds we are currently seeking from the 2020 National Sea Grant American Lobster Research Program to compare maturity assessment methodologies and develop protocols for future use across the American lobsters' range.

Project Components:

- Coordinate the collection of 400 female lobsters in NMFS statistical area 515.
- Collect a robust suite of biological parameters to estimate maturity by ovarian staging, the method recommended by the ASMFC American Lobster TC.
- Organize and enter these data into state databases and the ASMFC Lobster Database.
- Analyze all data collected and perform maturity determinations.
- Calculate a maturity ogive and provide these data to the ASMFC American Lobster TC. PI Waller (MEDMR) has recently performed this type of analysis for NMFS statistical areas 511, 513, 537 and 562 and has provided all necessary work to this group.

Timeline:

- Overall: April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022
- April 2021: Final laboratory and collection preparations. Finalize collection logistics and provide all necessary datasheets.
- May-June 2021: AOLA will work with industry research partners to collect live lobsters from statistical area 515. AOLA/MEDMR will transport live lobsters to MEDMR.
- June- July 2021: Live lobster holding, lab data collection and image analysis performed by MEDMR.
- July 2021: MEDMR will compile and perform quality control measures on all data collected and begin making final maturity determinations.
- July 2021- March 2022: MEDMR will complete all image analysis, maturity determinations and calculate a maturity ogive for statistical area 515. All analysis and a final report will be provided to ASMFC.

Lobster Collection Strategy:

- AOLA will work with fishermen to collect non-ovigerous female lobsters from statistical areas 515. (Note: This will require obtaining an Exempted Fishing Permit from GARFO)
- A minimum total of 400 female lobsters (notched and non-notched) ranging from 73-152 mm carapace length (CL) will be collected. Females will be grouped and analyzed as a function of 5 mm CL size bins. We aim to collect at least 25 females per size bin.
- Potential F/Vs to collect lobsters in statistical area 515 have been identified and contacted.
- Fishermen will band lobsters collected for this project with a different color band than the retained portion of their catch. All lobsters will be stored separate from the catch.
- AOLA staff will collect (and pay for) lobsters from fishermen and transport lobsters to the MEDMR lab in West Boothbay Harbor for holding prior to processing.

Lobster Processing and Laboratory Methods:

- Waller and contract staff will perform all lab measurements, dissections and image analysis. Contract staff will be trained by Waller in May 2021.
- MEDMR staff will perform all data collection in May, June, and July 2021.
- For each lobster we will record a suite of external metrics (CL, abdomen width, shell hardness, whole body weight) and ovarian stage will be recorded via dissection. A hemolymph sample will also be collected and archived for potential future analysis. Digital images of the whole ovary, oocytes and pleopods will also be collected and analyzed to determine and record oocyte color, oocyte diameter, setogenic molt stage and cement gland stage.

Data Analysis:

- Ovarian staging will be used as the primary maturity assessment method in this study. Maturity criteria are based on the color of the ovary, relative weight of the ovary (ovary factor) and the range of oocyte diameters for each female. Using the criteria established in Aiken & Waddy (1982), any female that meets the threshold for stage 4b or higher will be classified as mature. Females with signs of spawning activity or ovary resorption will also be classified as mature.
- Final maturity determinations will be made without knowledge of the CL and v-notch status to avoid bias in these determinations.
- Females will be grouped into the appropriate 5 mm CL size bins and a logistic regression (binomial distribution, logit link) will be fit to these data using the GLM function in R.
- All datasets and analyses will be provided to the ASMFC American Lobster TC.

Budget:

- The total estimated budget is $29,956. This includes the costs of purchasing live lobsters, transporting live lobsters, all necessary lab supplies, contract staff time and staff time.
- Please see below for the full budget request.

MEDMR/AOLA Budget	Rate	Amount	Request	Budget Narrative
Personnel:				
Heidi Henninger (AOLA)	$ 36.16	67.50	$ 2,441	0.5 months in Year 1. (Month = 30 hrs/wk *4.5 wks). Effort = 2 days sorting/transporting lobsters + 2.5 hrs/wk
Jesica Waller (MEDMR)	$ 52.37	160	$ 8,379	Rate represents full bill rate. Four weeks of time (40 hours per week) is requested to train contract employees, oversee and assist in lab data collection, perform all data analysis and generate a final report.
MEDMR contract employee	$ 20.36	320	$ 6,515	Rate represents full bill rate for an employee hired through TriState Staffing Agency. Eight weeks of time (40 hours per week) to perform lab data collection.
Live lobsters and lab supplies:				
Lobsters (AOLA)	$ 16.20	400	$ 6,480	Total of 1080 lbs of lobster purchased at an assumed price of $6/lb. This was calculated from the average weight (73-152 mm CL) using the stock assessment weight/length conversion = 2.7 lbs per lobster.
MEDMR lab supplies			$ 300	Expendable supplies include nitrile gloves and dissection kit tools
Travel and shipping:				
Travel mileage/shipping	$ 127.60	2	$ 255	220 miles roundtrip Newington, NH to Boothbay, ME. Gov 2020 rate of $0.58/mi. Can use these funds to ship, if only one trip is made and smaller #s of small lobsters are shipped as collected.
Meals & travel incidentals	$ 50.00	2	$ 100	
Overhead:				
AOLA Overhead (10%)			$ 928	
MEDMR Overhead (30%)			$ 4,558	
PROJECT TOTAL: $29,956				

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Committee

FROM: Tina Berger, Director of Communications

DATE: January 30, 2020

SUBJECT: Overview of Advisory Panel Attendance

As a follow-up to the Executive Committee's recent discussions regarding a lack of engagement in the Commission's public input process, at both the advisory panel (AP) level and solicited public comment, following is a brief overview of attendance/participation in our APs.

Overall, attendance and participation is generally poor across all APs. There are 2-3 very active panels, which meet fairly frequently and have an engaged membership. They include Atlantic menhaden, Atlantic striped bass, and summer flounder/scup/black sea bass. Even within those panels, only half of the membership is actively involved on a continuing basis, and those that are involved tend to be the same people.

There are several APs that are largely inactive due to a lack of management activity (sharks, northern shrimp, shad & river herring, weakfish and winter flounder) or the need for coastwide input (as with the American Lobster AP). Largely, these members are not engaged at all.

The remaining panels have met inconsistently and have poor attendance throughout. Below is a breakdown of attendance history by species AP for the past few years.

AP Attendance

American eel (17 members)

- There have been 5 meetings since 2014 (Jul 14, Jan 16, Dec 17, Jun 18, Dec 19)
- Attendance is low and dwindling across the years (6 attendees /17 total membership, 5/17, 4/17, 3/17, 5/17)
- PA shows the best attendance followed by Maine

American lobster (16 members)

- There have been 3 meetings since 2014 (Jul 16, Mar 17, Apr 17), there has not been a meeting in 2 years
- Attendance is low (2/16, 6/16, 6/16)
- MA shows the best attendance, followed by ME/CT/NJ

Atlantic herring (16 members)

- There have been 4 meetings since 2014 (Jan 15, Oct 15, Apr 17, Jan 19)
- Attendance is moderate (6/16, 8/16, 6/16, 9/15)

- ME, MA, and NJ show the best attendance, followed by RI

Atlantic menhaden (24 members)

- There have been 6 meetings since 2014 (Apr 15, Jul 16, Sept 16, Jan 17, Jun 17, Oct 17), there has not been a meeting in 2 years
- Attendance is better in later years (6/25, 5/24, 14/24, 14/24, 11/24, 13/24)
- NH, RI, MA, NY, NJ, MD, VA, GA show the best representation

Bluefish (20 members)

- There have been 4 meetings since 2014 (Jun 16, Jun 17, Aug 19, Nov 19)
- Attendance is low (1/20, 1/20, 4/20, 3/20)
- MA and FL showed up to both 2019 meetings
- Jointly managed by ASMFC & MAFMC, which further complicates things

Coastal sharks (19 members)

- There have been 4 meetings since 2014 (Jul 16, Jul 17, Oct 18, Oct 19)
- Attendance is low (5/16, 6/19, 3/19, 4/19)

Horseshoe crabs (16 members)

- There have been 5 meetings since 2014 (Apr 16, July 16, Sept 17, Sept 18, July 19)
- Attendance is low to moderate (7/15, 8/15, 6/15, 8/17, 7/16)
- MA, NJ, MD have the best representation

Jonah crabs (5 members)

- There have been 3 meetings since 2014 (Jul 15, Apr 14, Jan 18)
- Attendance is decent (4/4, 3/5, 1/5)
- MD, RI, NH have the best attendance

Northern shrimp (9 members)

- Since pre-2014, there was only one meeting in Nov 2017
- Attendance at this meeting was good (7/9)

Summer flounder, scup, black sea bass (43 members)

- There have been 20 meetings since 2014 (Jan, Jun, Jul, Nov 15; Jan, Jun, Jul, Nov 16; Jan, Apr, Jun, Nov 17; Jan, Jun, Nov 18; Mar, Apr, Aug, Sept, Nov 19)
- Attendance is usually low: 8/43 , 10/43 , 13/43 , 10/43 , 7/43 , 7/43 , 4/43 , 5/43 , 6/43 , 4/43 , 8/43 , 16/44 , 12/44 , 8/43 , 1/43 , 11/43 , 12/43 , 5/43 , 11/43 , 13/43
- Jointly managed by ASMFC & MAFMC, which further complicates things

Shad and river herring (13 members)

- The only meeting since 2012 was Sept 2017
- Attendance was low in 2017 (4/10)
- There have since been several new members

South Atlantic (13 members)

- There have been 6 meetings since 2014
- Attendance is low (4/13, 3/13, 2/13, 1/13, 3/13, 4/13)
- VA and NC probably have the best attendance

Spiny dogfish (11 members)

- There have been 4 meetings since 2014 (Aug 15, Sept 16, Aug 17, Aug 19)
- Attendance is low (3/11, 3/11, 0, 3/11)

Striped bass (22 members)

- There have been 6 meetings since 2014 (Apr, Jul, Oct 2014; Apr 16; Jan 18; Oct 19)
- Attendance is moderate (9/19, 10/21, 14/20, 9/20, 10/21, 10/22)
- RI, NY, NJ, PA, VA, MD had best attendance

Tautog (12 members)

- There have been 3 meetings since 2014 (Oct 15, Jun 17, Jul 19)
- Recent attendance has been low (7/12, 5/12, 3/12, 3/12)
- CT and NY probably have best attendance

Weakfish (16 members)

- There has not been a meeting since 2009

Winter flounder (6 members)

- The last meeting was Jan 2014
- Attendance was 4/12

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

Business Session

February 6, 2020
12:15 – 12:30 p.m.
Arlington, VA

Draft Agenda

The order in which these items will be taken is subject to change;
other items may be added as necessary.

1.	Welcome/Introductions (*P. Keliher*)	12:15 p.m.
2.	Committee Consent • Approval of Agenda • Approval of Proceedings from October 2019	12:15 p.m.
3.	Public Comment	12:15 p.m.
4.	Consider Noncompliance Findings (If necessary) **Final Action**	12:20 p.m.
5.	Update on Commonwealth of Virginia's Compliance with Atlantic Menhaden FMP	12:25 p.m.
6.	Other Business/Adjourn	12:30 p.m.

The meeting will be held at the Westin Crystal City; 1800 S. Eads Street, Arlington, Virginia 22202; 703.486.1111